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Korean Affairs Report

No. 117

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'MINJU CHOSON' SCORES RENAMING OF KCIA

SK251110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Dec (KCNA)—Commenting on the decision of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique to change the name of the "Central Intelligence Agency" to "Agency for National Security Planning" as from January 1 next year, MINJU CHOSON today says:

Lurking behind it is a sinister intention to gratify their desire for long-term office with this repressive tool as a pillar for their military fascist rule.

The signed commentary says:

A wolf remains a wolf, even if it wears a silk kerchief. Even though the "CIA" is renamed and embellished, it cannot but be a fascist repressive tool. The "reorganisation" of this apparatus by the puppets is a heinous criminal act for increasing the repressive function of the "CIA." This is an intolerable challenge to the South Korean people who have strongly demanded the dissolution of the fascist repressive tool.

The change of the name of the "Central Intelligence Agency" to "Agency for Security Planning" by the military fascists is designed to deceive the people and strengthen its repressive function under the cloak of "coordination" and so on. Hidden behind it is a vicious scheme to realise their wild ambition for long-term office with the repressive tool as a pillar of the military fascist rule.

But, the Chon Tu-hwan groups manoeuvres to mislead popular sentiments only further reveal their ugly colour as fascist butchers.

With no artifice can the military fascists attain their dirty goal or deceive the people or divert elsewhere the attention of the people.

The "Agency for National Security Planning," a fascist murderous tool, must be promptly dissolved as demanded by the people.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'NODONG SINMUN' TERMS LIFE IN SOUTH 'LIVING HELL'

SK291140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Nov (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN November 28 carried an article headlined "South Korea Is Most Miserable Living Hell Towards the End of the 20th Century."

The article says:

The Chon Tu-hwan group, a pack of truculent fascist tyrants and butchers of the nation, covered the whole land of South Korea with bayonets and is openly committing massacre and ruthlessly trampling underfoot the democratic rights and liberties of the people.

South Korea is a dark society where a handful of military gangsters have seized all powers and stifling everything in society with military tyranny.

By unheard-of draconic fascist laws and repressive tools, all the democratic rights and liberties of the people and their political activities are restricted and only acts obeying the fascist order are allowed in South Korea.

The working people, who account for the majority of the population, are forced at the point of the bayonet to reconcile themselves to fascist slavery and a handful of the "Yusin" remnants and military gangsters including traitor Chon Tu-hwan and political mountebanks are swaggering about. This clearly shows that South Korean society is a living hell.

Brutal massacre defying human imagination is also being committed there. The fascist clique permanently places South Korea under the "emergency martial law" and mobilizes the heavily armed puppet army and police to suppress anyone who demands the right to existence and democracy, opposes division, aspires after reunification and is obstructive to the maintenance of its power.

The brutality of the Chon Tu-hwan clique's massacre of fellow countrymen is to be seen clearly in its plot to murder democratic figures.

History knows no such human butchers as the Chon Tu-hwan fascist rulers who murdered at a time thousands of fellow countrymen who turned out to a peaceful demonstration in demand of democracy and ruthlessly penalized political adversaries, the articles notes, and continues:

South Korea has been turned into a graveyard of democracy and peoples rights where there can be seen not a shadow of democracy.

Today in South Korea there is neither "national assembly" nor political parties but is only the medieval absolute power which has sprung up like a poisonous mushroom.

The South Korean people are bound by the chains of fascism, totally deprived of all the democratic rights and freedom including freedom of speech, the press, assembly, demonstration and religion. Campus freedom is also ruthless trampled underfoot in South Korea.

The South Korean military fascist clique is not only trampling down all the social and political rights and liberties of the people but also totally depriving them even of their right to existence, the article notes, and says:

The South Korean working masses including workers and peasants are barely supporting themselves, having no right of labour or the elementary three rights of labour.

Indeed, South Korea is literally a "tundra of democracy" where the bayonets of the Chon Tu-hwan group are politics, the "martial law" is order, fascist outbursts are a law, murder is the way of rule and no one of people [as received] can speak about the present situation or engage in free activities, and a barren land where except a few rulers, all the working masses are groaning in hard work and hunger, given no guarantee for their future life.

It is surprising that there is such a living hell as South Korea in the world towards the end of the 20th century, an era of civilization.

The article says that all the national tragedies in South Korea can be terminated only by liquidating the military fascist rule there and achieving the reunification of the country with the united strength of the patriotic, democratic forces of the north and the south.

The article stresses that the road to end the misfortunes and hardships of the South Korean people under the military fascist rule and achieve the complete independence and the eternal prosperity of our nation lies in realising the new proposal for national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic report at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

CSO: 4120

'NODONG SINMUN' ARTICLE CITES S. KOREAN ECONOMIC CRISIS

SK021620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN on 1 December carried an article headlined "Worsening Economic Crisis of South Korea Under Military Administration."

The signed article says:

The South Korean economy is undergoing a serious crisis due to the flunkeyist treachery of the puppet clique and under the impact of the economic crisis sweeping the capitalist world. It has deepened still further, going to a hopeless extent, while the Chon Tu-hwan military gangster clique is knee-deep in readjusting and reinforcing the dictatorial system, massacring fellow countrymen, after grabbing power at the point of the bayonet.

In South Korea production is on the downhill, recording a "minus growth" all the year round. The industrial production of South Korea dropped 8.3 per cent and the stockpile of goods increased by 36.7 per cent from January through to the end of September this year as against the same period of last year. Such thing had never been witnessed during the last 16 years.

Noting that production is dropping still more due to the wholesale bankruptcy of the enterprises resulting from financial difficulties in all parts of South Korea, the article writes: Entering this year, more than 30 big enterprises including the "Tongmyong Timber Company" and the "Koryo Timber Company" have proved insolvent or are on the verge of bankruptcy and in June alone more than 690 minor enterprises closed the door or suspended operation.

Saying that the South Korean economic crisis is assuming ever more serious dimensions owing to the sharp decrease of export and the increment of the trade deficit, the article points out:

The trade gap added up to 4,013 million dollars by the end of October and the deficit in the international payments will reportedly exceed 6,000 million dollars towards the end of the year.

The South Korean economy is saddled with foreign debts reaching somewhere about 27,000 million dollars.

Noting that the rice harvest dropped 30 per cent in South Korea, even 50 per cent in some areas, below the negligible figure of last year, the article says: the food shortage in South Korea aggravates the crisis of the South Korean economy as a whole.

The serious economic crisis sweeping South Korea today is driving the life of the South Korean people into the worst straits and their resistance against the fascist clique is growing day by day, says the article.

It emphasizes:

The economic crisis in South Korea today is an inevitable offspring of the fist-law fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan group.

Upset by this, the Chon Tu-hwan group is running amuck to cope with the situation with the advertisement of "economic stability" and "improvement of peoples living."

As for the Chon Tu-hwan group, it is a pack of gangsters who have neither the intention nor ability to stabilize the economy.

As long as the fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan group continues, the South Korean economy will never be stabilized.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the new proposal to bring the north and south into a confederal state and propounded a policy to enforce econonic collaboration and interchange between the north and the south and guarantee the independent development of the national economy.

Reunification is the only way to restore the devastated South Korean economy and save the South Korean people from the distress.

CSO: 4120

BULGARIANS URGE IMPLEMENTATION OF UN RESOLUTION

SK171520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Dec (KCNA)--Mass meetings were held recently in Silistra, Calmkerjn Popovo and other cities of Bulgarian to mark the lapse of five years since the adoption of the resolution on the Korean question at the 30th UN General Assembly, according to a report.

The meetings were attended by employees of many factories in these cities. The meetings adopted messages to the UN secretary general.

The messages sharply denounced the Chon Tu-hwan puppet cliques fascist suppression of Kim Tae-chung and other democrats and expressed positive support to the South Korean peoples struggle for freedom and democracy.

Noting that the resolution on the Korean question has not yet been implemented, though 5 years have passed since the resolution was adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly, owing to the obstructive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean reactionaries, they demanded the implementation of the resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly.

They expressed full solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to force all foreign troops out of South Korea and reunify the country peacefully.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RPR REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS AT CONGRESS OF IADL

SK251540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Dec (KCNA)--Yi Chong-sang, head of the delegation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, made speeches at sub-committee meetings of the 11th Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers recently held in Valletta, according to a report.

Speaking at the first sub-committee, he said that a genuine peace and security on the Korean peninsula can be ensured when the question of the reunification of the north and the south is solved smoothly on the principle of national self-determination, with outside interference ruled out.

To remove fascism from South Korea and realize the democratization of society is the first and foremost pre-condition for national reunification, he declared.

Pointing out that the South Korean fascists are totally stifling the peoples desire for reunification by invoking the most hideous laws such an "anti-communist law" and the "national security law," he noted:

South Korea has now turned into a lawless land of darkness where the outbursts of the dictator and the sword-brandishing under the "military martial law" replace all "laws" and "orders."

Such fascist arbitrariness of the Chon Tu-hwan group is the snag in the solution of the reunification question of our country.

Pointing out that the United States standing behind the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group is the main obstacle to the settlement of the national question of our country, he continued:

The one which has turned South Korea into a human hell without parallel towards the end of the 20th century and established the truculent military fascist dictatorship on the blood and corpses of the people is none other than the United States challenging national self-determination and the backstage wirepuller who instigates the fascist traitors to the permanent division of the nation and a war is again the United States which goes against peace and security.

We strongly demand that the United States withdraw from South Korea, taking along all its aggression forces including nuclear wespons, instead of instigating the Chon Tu-hwan military fascists to strengthen fascist dictatorship and seek a permanent division of the nation and a war.

We sternly denounce the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the splittists at home and abroad intended to perpetuate the division of the nation and resolutely oppose all forms of foreign interference.

Our party considers that the road of the solution of the national question in our country lies in establishing a confederal state, leaving the systems in the north and the south as they are, as clarified recently by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation.

Our party and the popular masses of South Korea who ardently desire the reunification of the country will remove all obstacles in the way of reunification and establish by all means the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, thereby solving the national question with success and contributing to the cause of world peace.

In this speech at the third sub-committee, he dealt with the question of human rights in South Korea.

He said:

The fascist suppression and violation of human rights in South Korea have reached the worst state ever known in history with the appearance of the Chon Tu-hwan military "regime" set up under the manipulation of the United States.

The trial of Kim Tae-chung in South Korea is one of the typical examples exposing the illegality and ferocity of fascist repression and violation of human rights.

The trial is regarded all the more grave and serious, because the military fascist group intends to totally emasculate the patriotic struggle of the South Korea people for democracy and civil rights and peaceful reunification by destroying Kim Tae-chung who was active in demand of freedom and democracy together with the entire popular masses.

The secret trials of patriotic resistants of Kwangju glaringly revealed the brutality and atrociousness of the violation of democracy and human rights by the Chon Tu-hwan group.

He expressed hope that the attendants of the meeting would fully support as ever the struggle of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the South Korean people for human rights and democracy and, especially, wage a broader movement for the release of Kim Tae-chung on a world-wide scale.

CSO: 4120

'MINJU CHOSON' COMMENTARY DENOUNCES CHON'S SEEKING WAR

SK201616 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Dec (KCNA)--Military fascist Chon Tu-hwan made his appearance at "frontline units" of the puppet army a few days ago and whipped up a war fever among the puppet army officers and men, clamouring about "coping with infiltration" and so on, and called on the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea and begged for the U.S. imperialist aggression troops permanent occupation of South Korea. Lashing at this shameless behavior, MINJU CHOSON today in a signed commentary headlined "War Frenzy of Stooge" says:

It is part of preparations to ignite a fratricidal war against us that traitor Chon Tu-hwan went to "frontline units" and cried before the puppet army officers and men for further stepping up war preparations. It cannot be overlooked that synchronising with the war confabs U.S. Defence Secretary Brown had in South Korea, traitor Chon Tu-hwan kicked up a war racket.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, twaddling about "stabilisation" and so on, babbled that "duty" of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea "is important." This means that he would let them permanently stay on in South Korea and realise his wild ambition for long term office under their patronage. What the U.S. troops have brought about in South Korea is the intensified war manoeuvres, a bloodbath and the confusion of the South Korean situation as it is today, the commentary notes, and says:

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan group begged for the U.S. troops permanent occupation, ranting that they made a "contribution to stabilisation." This shows with increasing clarity that their group is the sworn enemy obstructing the reunification of the country and the dirty treacherous clique working only to gratify its lust for power by relying on outside forces. All the facts prove that the belligerent and treacherour manoeuvres of the puppets have reached a very reckless stage.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique must stop running riot in seeking war, fascism and division in reliance upon outside forces and step down from "power" before it is thrown overboard by the people.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

WEAPONS MISSING FROM KWANGJU RIOTS--One hundred and forty-three arms, including 10 pistols, which disappeared during the Kwangju incident last May, have not been recovered, it was disclosed by the National Police Headquarters (NPH) yesterday. Officers at the NPH advised residents to help them recover the missing arms, indicating that the arms might be used as weapons for crimes. The government has posted a cash award of 1 million won for those who report the hiding places or holders of those arms to the authorities concerned. [Text] [SK250307 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Dec 80 p 8]

CSO: 4120

MINISTER PREDICTS 5-6 PERCENT ECONOMIC GROWTH IN 1981

SK260148 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0131 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Seoul, 26 Dec (HAPTONG)--The Korean economy will attain an annual economic growth of 5.4 per cent next year in real terms, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon predicted today.

Although a minus growth of 5 per cent was marked in the Korean economy this year due to the prolonged recession and the poor harvests, the Korean economy will grow by 5 to 6 per cent next year largely because of the anticipated favorable economic conditions at home and abroad, the nation's top economic planner said.

Disclosing the government's economic management policy for next year, Minister Sin said that the national economy would be on the right track to record again a high economic growth beginning 1982.

The government will place its economic policy emphasis next year on the improvement of the nation's international balance-of-payments position, price stabilization, promotion of economic growth potential, effective implementation of social development projects and the improvement of economic efficiency, Minister Sin revealed.

The government will put 2,213.9 billion won (about 3,354 million dollars) in various public works next year, of which 59 per cent or 1,307.2 billion won(roughly 1,980 million dollars) will be released during the first quarter of next year, he said.

Major economic goals envisaged in the 1981 economic management plan were as follows:

--The nation's Gross National Product (GNP) will reach 45,131 billion won (some 68.2 billion dollars) next year at the current prices, up 5 to 6 per cent from this year.

--Per capita GNP will rise from 940 dollars or 1,533 won this year to 1,163 dollars or 1,723 won next year. [Won figure as received]

--The nation's population will grow from 38,195,000 persons this year to 38,806,000 persons next year.

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BRIEFS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS MARK SURPLUS--Seoul, 4 Dec (HAPTONG)--South Korea yielded a surplus of 47 million dollars in its current account last month, the Finance Ministry announced today. The nation's merchandise exports last month amounted to 1,477 million dollars on a negotiation basis, up 15.8 per cent from the like month a year before, while imports last month came to 1,444 million dollars, up only 2.4 per cent from the same month a year earlier, thus leaving 33 million dollars in visible trade surplus. Export letters of credit received last month reached 1,438 million dollars, showing a rise of 38.6 per cent over the figure reported during the comparable month of 1979, ministry sources revealed. The sources further disclosed that import licenses validated last month recorded a rise of 12.3 per cent over the sum registered during the corresponding month last year. During the cited month, the nation also netted a surplus of 14 million dollars in its invisible trade largely because of increased foreign exchange earnings from overseas construction services, the sources said. Meanwhile, the sources said, the nation's foreign exchange holdings stood at 6,604 million dollars as of the end of last month, an expansion of 198 million dollars from a month ago. [Text] [SK040121 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0114 GMT 4 Dec 80]

NOVEMBER'S NEW LOW TRADE DEFICIT--Seoul, 18 Dec (HAPTONG)--South Korea suffered a deficit of 170 million dollars in its visible trade last month, the lowest monthly level ever recorded this year, it was reported here today. In visible trade, South Korea's exports amounted to 1,510 million dollars last month against imports of 1,680 million dollars, thus leaving 170 million dollars in a deficit. During the month, South Korea sustained a deficit of 51 million dollars in its invisible trade as foreign exchange receipts from invisible trade reached 477 million dollars against payments of 528 million dollars. As a result, a slight improvement was noted in the nation's current account deficit which dipped to 204 million dollars last month. The November current account deficit was compared with the average monthly deficit level of 330 million dollars reported during the January-October period of this year. [Text] [SK181010 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0824 GMT 18 Dec 80]

ROK-JAPAN UNDERWATER COMMUNICATIONS CABLE--Seoul, 28 Nov (HAPTONG)--A submarine cable system connecting Korea and Japan under the Straits of Korea was dedicated in a ceremony here today opening a new era of international communication between the two neighbouring countries. The 280 km-long submarine cable system with a capacity of 2,700 telephone circuits linking Pusan with Hamada, Japan, was completed after one and a half years of cable-laying work spanning the Korean Straits. Speaking at the dedication ceremony, Communication Minister Kim Ki-chol hailed the opening of the cable system as an epoch-making event giving added vitality to cooperation between Japan and Korea. [Text] [SK280232 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0235 GMT 28 Nov 80]

'GRAIN-SAVING CAMPAIGN' CALLED FOR--Prime Minister Nam Tok-u, saying that the nation's foodgrain production this year was below the annual average, yesterday instructed relevant government ministries to actively conduct "grain-savings campaign" in order to score satisfactory results in the shortest possible time. Noting that the poor grain harvest was caused by inclement weather, a phenomenon which he said was worldwide this year, the premier also instructed the government to conduct another campaign to diversity dietary patterns. The Ministry of Home Affairs, he said, should promote the campaign as part of the Saemaul (New Community) Movement, and help the people actively take part in it. He then instructed the Ministry of Education to make grain saving a part of daily life through education at schools, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to work out a comprehensive foodgrain conservation plan. Premier Nam emphasized merchants who corner foodgrains should be dealt with appropriately. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs was asked to increase the supply of processed foods involving barley and potatoes. [Text] [SK210258 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Dec 80 p 1]

ECONOMIC BODY APPROVES FOREIGN LOANS--Seoul, 30 Dec (HAPTONG)--The foreign capital inducement deliberation committee of the Economic Planning Board (EPB) Monday approved the introduction of foreign loans totaling 77,488,000 dollars. According to the EPB sources, the state-run Korea electric company will induce a 22.5 million dollar cash loan for various power projects. Included in the foreign loans approved by the committee were a 20 million dollar loan sought by Korea Development Lease Company from a syndicate of seven foreign banks for the import of equiopment for leasing business, a 13 million dollar loan by Kukje Shipping Company of Korea from Sanwa Bank of Japan for the introduction of a 274,000-ton used freighter, and a 4.5 million dollar loan by Korea Electronic Communication Company from Barclay Bank of Britain for the import of plant facilities needed for the manufacture of electronic switching systems, the sources added. [Text] [SK300426 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0307 GMT 30 Dec 80]

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT INCREASES IN NOVEMBER--Seoul, 30 Dec (HAPTONG)--Industrial production in South Korea went up slightly by 0.2 per cent last month, according to the Economic Planning Board (EPB) today. During the month, the manufacturing industry climbed by 0.3 per cent and the mining industry by 0.2 per cent. Producers shipments last month dipped by 1.0 per cent and inventory sotcks by 1.2 per cent, EPB sources said. A slight rise was noted last month in the output of transport equipment, textiles, industrial chemicals, nonferrous metal products and general machinery, while a decline was marked in production of foodstuffs and steel products, the sources disclosed. [Text] [SK300227 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0113 GMT 30 Dec 80]

FOREIGN CAPITAL INFLUX FIGURES--Seoul, 27 Nov (HAPTONG)--Foreign capital inflow into South Korea reached 4,148 million dollars in the first 10 months of this year on a commitment basis, according to the latest statistics of the Economic Planning Board (EPB) released today. The sum accounted for 66.8 per cent of this year's foreign capital attraction goal set at 6,020 million dollars. The 10-month total was made up of 2,311 million dollars in foreign public loans, 1,022 million dollars in foreign commercial loans, 717 million dollars in foreign bank loans and 98 million dollars in forign investments. This has brought the aggregate since 1959 to 28,066 million dollars also on a commitment basis. On an arrival basis, Korea's introduction of foreign capital during the first 10 motnhs of this year amounted to 2,816 million

dollars--1,068 million dollars in foreign public loans, 1,171 million dollars in foreign commercial loans, 490 million dollars in foreign bank loans and 87 million dollars in foreign investments. The 10-month sum has also brought the total since 1959 to 21,695 million dollars, of which 6,917 million dollars was in foreign public loans, 10,539 million dollars in foreign commercial loans, 3,153 million dollars in foreign bank loans and 1,086 million dollars in foreign investments. [Text] [SK270427 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0244 GMT 27 Nov 80]

RISE IN WHOLESALE PRICES ANNOUNCED--Seoul, 1 Dec (HAPTONG)--Wholesale prices in Korea went up by 1.5 percent last month, reflecting a rise of 38 percent since the beginning of this year, according to the Economic Planning Board (EPB) and the Bank of Korea (BOK) today. During the month, wholesale prices for foodstuffs advanced 0.8 percent--0.3 percent for farm and fishery foods and 0.8 percent for processed foods. Wholesale prices for other items including manufactured good climbed by 1.8 percent during the month. Consumer prices here also soared by 1.9 percent last month, representing an increase of 30.1 percent since the beginning of this year. Consumer prices for foods climbed by 3.4 percent last month, showing a rise of 34.5 percent since the beginning of this year. During the month, fuels and electricity costs jumped by 0.8 percent, clothing costs by 2.2 percent, housing costs by 0.2 percent and miscellaneous expenses by 0.3 percent, respectively, it was reported. [Text] [SK010122 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0117 GMT 1 Dec 80]

SAEMAUL MOVEMENT FORMS CENTRAL COMMITTEE--Seoul, 1 Dec (HAPTONG)--A central committee designed to push ahead the Saemaul (New Village) Movement more aggressively yet on a non-governmental basis was formed in a ceremony here today. The inaugural meeting of the committee, at the Sejong Cultural Center, elected Kim Cjun, prime advocate of the rural reform movement in the early 1970's and at present director of the Saemaul Leaders Training Institute, as chairman of the newly-formed committee. [Text] [SE011012 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0815 GMT 1 Dec 80]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE INCREASES--Seoul, Dec. 26 (HAPTONG)--South Korea's unemployment rate in the third quarter of the year jumped to 4.6 per cent from the 3.7 per cent of the corresponding period of the previous year with the number of unemployed increasing from 552,000 to 692,000, due to the economic stagnation continued for the past one year. Unemployment in the non-agricultural sector was most pronounced during the cited period with the unemployment rate reaching 6.9 per cent and with the number of unemployed increasing by 138,000 to 651,000 while the jobless in the farm sector remained at the same level as in the same period of the previous year at 41,000 persons, according to statistics published by the Economic Planning Board today. The statistics also revealed employment during the cited period rose by only 0.1 percentage point over the same period of a year earlier with the agro-fishery sector and the mining and manufacturing sector recording a decline of 275,000 and 122,000, respectively, while social overhead capital and other services registered a gain of 108,000 persons. [Text] [SK260251 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0130 GMT 26 Nov 80]

CSO: 4120

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

COMBAT POLICE TO ASSUME TRAFFIC CONTROL DUTIES

SK180534 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Dec 80 p 8

[Text] The combat police personnel, whose main duties involve counter-infiltration and antiriot operations, will take the place of traffic police officers in major cities from next year, the Home Ministry announced yesterday.

The replacement was decided on to remove "irregularities" often committed by traffic police officers while effectively utilizing the manpower of the combat police outside their original duties, the ministry announcement said.

Service as combat police members susbstitutes for compulsory military service.

A total of 874 police officers on traffic control service on the streets across the country will be replaced by combat police members from next year on a gradual basis, according to the ministry.

Some 1,000 other traffic police officers who handle traffic affairs at police station offices, however, will not be affected by the policy, the ministry said.

With a view to changing all traffic police officers working in Seoul, 409 in total, next year, as many combat police members are now being trained, the ministry said.

The combat police members will be authorized to control traffic violators on the streets, but handling traffic accidents and legal procedures against traffic violators will still be managed by police officers working inside stations.

Street traffic control can be assumed by combat police members as it does not require highly professional knowledge, ministry officials said.

The ministry, which recruited an increased number of 3,925 combat police members this year, has decided to recruit another 10,000 young men for the combat police force next year.

The Legislative Assembly Ministry to revise the law on purpose last week. [Sentence as published].

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

'KBS TV' TO START COLOR TELECASTS--The KBS TV-2 will broadcast in color beginning on 22 December. Color broadcasting has so far been limited to KBS TV-1. The KBS TV-2 will also expand its transmission areas to include Chungchong Namdo and Cholla Pukto through the use of Channel 13. Channel 7 is being used for educational and cultural programs for the Seoul and Pusan areas. [Text] [SK210214 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Dec 80 p 8]

'MBC TV' TO START COLOR TELECASTS--The Munwha Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) will begin color telecasting Monday, it was disclosed yesterday. The MBC originally planned to transmit color programs from January next year. The Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) started color airing 1 December. [As received] [Text] [SK200223 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Dec 80 p 1]

UNIVERSITIES CHANGING TO 'HOME STUDY'--Some colleges and universities which should continue their classes until early next year to make up the 180 legal class days in this school year are going into virtual recess in the name of "home study" in the face of declining student attendance. These schools, which were embroiled in campus disturbances last spring and during the autumn semester, had earlier decided to continue their classes until early next year even on Sundays and other holidays to fill the legal class days. The schools suffering from shortages of legal class days include Seoul National University, Korea University, Kyong-hui University, Sejong College and Ewha Women's University. However, most of the schools are experiencing difficulties in continuing classes in the current cold weather and have decided to suspend their classes, replacing them with "homework." The school administrators said it would be more efficient to replace the class days with homework than to continue classes in this cold spell at the discretion of school authorities. In the meantime, the Education Ministry, which had been insisting that they fill the legal class days by any means, indicated that in the current situation it would recognize the "home study" period as proper class days. [Excerpts] [SK200304 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Dec 80 p 8]

CSO: 4120

ROK SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY POLICY GIVEN NEW DIRECTION

Tokyo THE TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 12 Sep 80 p 2

[Article: "Science and Technology Policy Systematized; Research Institutions Merged or Abolished; Large Participation of Elite in Reform"]

[Text] Three Guiding Principles by the Science and Technology Agency

A great reform of the scientific and technological world seems to be on its way. Dr Yi Chong-o, who took office as the president of the Korean Science Academy and concurrently the director of the Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) on 23 May and who had been promoting the joint management of both institutions, was appointed the director of the Science and Technology Agency in the cabinet reshuffling on 2 September. Thus he will be responsible for the entire science and technology administration. The Science and Technology Agency has recently put together three basic guiding principles to eliminate ailments of the science and technology sector which is rife with problems awaiting solution.

These three principles consist of the following: 1) Reexamination of the science and technology policy and strategy, already formed by having a great number of the young elite participate. 2) Merger and abolition of research institutes should be carried out after ample investigation; these institutions are being examined as part of the rationalization plan of research control and research institute management. 3) Emphasis will be placed on the training of highly qualified scientists and technical experts; and plans to fulfill this aim will be sought. To promote these principles, multiple studies and inquiries are now being made.

An important reason the scientific and technological sector is presently criticized by some in the economic and academic circles is the doubt about how much the scientific and technical sector has actually contributed to the Korean economic development.

Another negative factor is the fact that although 14 years have passed since the Science and Technology Agency was set up, to determine and coordinate science and technology policies, the Agency still has yet to formulated a clear policy on science and technology and strategic direction and vigorously promote them as national policy.

It has of course made efforts over the years to enhance science and technology, to train technical experts, to promote research institutes, to increase investment in research and development and to draw up plans for large-scale national policy research. These, however, still left room for discussion as to whether they were suited to the actual conditions of Korea.

Here, the point made by Dr Y. Jacob, presently active as an expert on science and technology in the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and formerly a participant in science and technology policy making in Israel, is meaningful to the science and technology sector.

In 1975 Dr Jacob, based on his experience in Israel, has suggested to abolish research development competition among developing and developed countries. He maintains that each country should find its own field of expertise for which intensive effort should be made. He also analyzes that of the $60 billion of world research and development investment, $30 billion is invested in the United States, most of the rest by developed countries including Japan and the total research and development investment by the developing countries sums up to only 1 percent.

According to this explanation of Dr Jacob the research and development of Korea in its investment scale cannot possibly be compared with that of the developed countries, and a new scheme in policy- and strategy-making is due.

Rationalization Attempted

The technology level of Korea is said to be 1/166 of that of the United States and 1/68 of that of Japan [sic]; the level of technical developmental capacity is 1/500 of that of the United States and 1/150 of that of Japan.

According to the Investigation Report on Industrial Technology (1979) made by the Korean Chamber of Commerce and the KIST: 1) most of the manufactured goods in Korea rely on low level technology, and 2) 60 percent of them still do not reach the technology level of the advanced industrial nations.

It is rather difficult, however, for each enterprise to solve these problems only by setting up research institutes. Research institutes should on the one hand strengthen technological weakness apparent in industry, and on the other hand to concentrate on assimilating and improving the technology already introduced. The basic research should be emphasized in university education.

Technical development which directly contributes to the economic development is an urgent task, and rational policy development through a systematized science and technology policy is urged.

9666
CSO: 4105

FIRST SPACE RADIO OBSERVATORY TO BE BUILT IN KYONGGI PROVINCE

Tokyo THE TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 10 Sep 80 p 2

[Article: "First Space Radio Observatory To Be Built by National Astronomical Observatory in Yich'on County, Kyonggi Province"]

[Text] The first space radio observatory in the Republic of Korea has been scheduled for construction, and is expected to contribute to the study of astronomy and the development of the electronics industry.

According to the "Conatruction Project Plan for the Space Radio Observatory" prepared by the National Astronomical Observatory (Director: Dr Min Yong-ki), construction will take 3 years, from this month to 1982, on a budget of $872 million. A site (3,000 p'yong) in Yich'on County, Kyonggi Province, has been chosen as the first choice for construction.

The radio telescope to be set up in this observatory is a high-power, parabola telescope with a diameter of 25 m, the surface precision of 1 mm, and a directional accuracy within one thousandth of a degree, manufactured by E. Systems of the U.S.

The receiving apparatus and the recording apparatus of this telescope function as one set; however, the intensity of radio waves from space is extremely faint, being only a quadrillionth of a watt, so that the receiver must maintain extremely low temperatures, and the recorder uses a high performance computer of 500,000 bytes.

When the Space Radio Observatory is completed, Korea will join the more than 30 nations of the world with radio observatories to explore the origins of the universe. It will also receive and interpret information sent by satellites, thus opening up a new chapter in Korea's astronomy.

Radio astronomy is a relatively young field of astronomy, started in 1931 when a research scientist of U.S. Bell Laboratories, Karl Jansky, discovered that celestial bodies give off radio waves, and space observations were attempted later by using radio telescopes.

There are various types of waves which celestial bodies give off, ranging from meter wave length in radio, to centimeter wave length in wireless communication, millimeter wave length in infrared waves, X-rays, and gamma rays.

It is also possible to use radio telescope to catch the movements of satellites, to analyze and utilize information sent by them and to guide the study of the electronics industry.

The site suitable for radio observatory must be a basin area surrounded by low mountains which screen out interfering terrestrial radio-signals from other areas and away from such radio-wave originators as broadcasting and radar stations and free of passing airplanes. An official explains that the Yich'on region selected this time as the first choice for the observatory construction site meets the foregoing requirements better than any of the three other proposed sites, Ch'ongju, Okch'on and Chungwon, in North Ch'ung Ch'ong-Province.

However, the successful construction of the observatory does not necessarily guarantee absence of management difficulties.

It is problematic to recruit a sufficient number of staff members considered indispensable for the smooth management of a radio observatory. In addition to over 10 observation specialists, they include more than 10 staff members with doctorate degrees in electric and electronic engineering, who will be in charge of supervising and maintaining the observational instruments.

In order to solve such difficulty Dr Min proposes joint management with a national university. Dr Min emphasizes that "by incorporating staff members from both the observatory and members of astronomy, electrical and electronic engineering departments of university, a staff large enough to run the radio observatory could be assembled. University students may also have an opportunity to participate."

9666
CSO: 4105

BRIEFS

STATE-RUN ELECTRIC COMPANY--The government has decided to expand and reorganize the Korean Electric Company [KECO] into the Korea Electric Corporation in 1982. In accordance with a bill passed today by the cabinet, KECO will be reorganized into the Korea Electric Corporation, with 2 trillion won in assets, in 1982. The Korea Electric Corporation will engage in nuclear power generation, development of energy resources, gas production and power generation and transmission. The government has decided to purchase shares of the company now owned by individuals by the end of September 1981. [Text] [SK040700 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 2 Dec 80]

HOSPITAL FOR FALLOUT VICTIMS--Seoul, Nov. 22 (HAPTONG)--A hospital for atomic bomb victims will be built in Seoul shortly to specialize in treatments for atomic bomb victims. According to the Health-Social Affairs Ministry, a Japanese citizen, Komiyama Noburu, called on Vice Minister of Health-Social Affairs Na Su-hun Friday with a promise to build a hospital specially for South Korean bomb victims. Many South Koreans were taken to Japan during the war on forced labour. Naburi, who was known to have cherished the dream of building a hospital for atom bomb victims for a long time, is known to have received promises of financial aid from various political and business figures in Japan to finance the construction of the hospital. The hospital, to be built on a site 7000-pyong large donated by a private citizen, Chung Hae-sung, is expected to be built on the scale of Yonsei University Hospital. There are currently an estimated 20,000 atom bomb victims in South Korea. [Text] [SK220114 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0109 GMT 22 Nov 80]

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

EMBASSY OPENED IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC--Korea opened its resident embassy in Santo Domingo, the Dominican Republic, yesterday according to the Foreign Ministry. The ministry said that Kang Ung-sik, former consul at the Korean Consulate General in San Francisco, assumed the charge d'affaires post in the Caribbean country. Korea established full diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic in 1962. The resident Korean Embassy in Santo Domingo, the 75th Korea has established abroad, is expected to contribute to promoting cooperative and friendly bonds not only with the Dominican Republic but also with other Caribbean nations, a senior ministry source explained. [Text] [SK180542 Soul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Dec 80 p 1]

EMBASSY IN FIJI OPENED--Seoul, 18 Dec (HAPTONG)--The Republic of Korea has opened its resident embassy in Suva, capital of the Fiji Republic, the Foreign Ministry announced today. The ministry said Han Yong-hui, a second secretary at the Korean Embassy in New Zealand, was named charge d'affaires to head the embassy in the Fiji Republic. [Text] [SK180248 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0246 GMT 18 Dec 80]

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS INDIAN ENVOY--Seoul, 19 Dec (HAPTONG)--Foreign Minister No Sin-yong met today with Indian ambassador Vasant Vasudeo Paranjpe and conferred with him on matters of bilateral concern and international issues, Foreign Ministry officials said. The officials did not say exactly what subjects had come up during their meeting, but it was learned that their talks largely concerned the forthcoming foreign ministers' conference of the nonaligned countries scheduled for February next year in New Delhi. [Text] [SK190906 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0809 GMT 19 Dec 80]

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

SILK EXPORTS TO JAPAN--Seoul, Nov. 18 (HAPTONG)--South Korea will export raw silk and silk fabrics to Japan at prices not adversely affecting the Japanese market. This was agreed upon at the two-day meeting of Korean and Japanese working-level officials which ended last Saturday in Seoul, it was belatedly learned here today. Once export prices of Korean raw silk and silk products are considered to be adversely affecting the Japanese market, both sides will convene a working-level meeting immediately to deal with the matter, informed sources here said. However, both sides failed to fix Japan's exact import quotas of Korean raw silk, thrown silk and silk fabrics for the one-year period covering April 1 this year through March 31 next year, due to wide differences of views. At the Seoul negotiation talks, the Japanese side repeatedly insisted on reducing drastically the quotas, while the Korean side demanded that Japan increase its import quotas above the preceding year's level, the sources revealed. At the close of the Seoul talks, both sides agreed to meet again to negotiate the quota issues, the sources said. The Seoul meeting was attended by a 13-man Korean delegation led by director general Kim Chong-hun of the International Commerce Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, and the same-number Japanese team headed by Kazutoshi Hasegawa, minister in charge of Asian affairs at the Japanese Foreign Ministry. [Text] [SK180245 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0239 GMT 18 Nov 80]

CSO: 4120

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG WORK

SK231538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN December 22 dedicated an article to the 30th anniversary of the publication of "The Present Situation and the Immediate Tasks" and "Concluding Speech at the Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea," historic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The article titled "Works Making Programmatic Guideline in Increasing Party's Military Power" says:

In these historic works, in order to resolutely smash the frantic new military adventures of the U.S. imperialists and lead the fatherland liberation war to victory, the great leader comprehensively analysed and summed up the military and political situation during six months after the outbreak of the war and indicated programmatic tasks to decisively strengthen our party, along with an outstanding strategic and tactical policy for victory in the war.

The article continues: In his works, the great leader clearly indicated immediate tasks for victory in the war including tasks to overcome dogmatism and establish chuche in the military field, readjust the party and power organs and working people's organisations and rehabilitate economy and stabilize the people's life. He notably put forward a programmatic task to achieve the unity of the whole party and establish a steel-like revolutionary discipline in the party in order to lead the fatherland liberation was to victory.

He clearly laid down concrete tasks for strengthening the party.

Saying that, for this purpose, the unity and cohesion of the party in thought and will must be further strengthened, a revolutionary organisational discipline of the party thoroughly implementing its lines and policies, decisions and instructions, be established and its guiding method and guiding style be improved, he indicated concrete ways for this.

The article notes that the works made it possible to organise and mobilise the entire people to victory in the war under the unitary leadership of the leader by increasing the party's military power in every way. Declaring that during the past 30 years since the publication of the historic works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party has been strengthened and developed into a

revolutionary party of invincible might in the course of leading the revolution and construction, the article goes on: Thanks to the energetic activities of the glorious party centre, the unity and cohesion of our party in thought and will has reached the highest stage and a steel-like discipline of acting as one has been thoroughly established in the whole party today.

A complete and unconditional unity and cohesion of the whole party in thought and will and in action around the great leader has been definitely achieved in our party. Our party, in which rock-firm unity and cohesion has been achieved under the wise guidance of the party centre, has confidently led the arduous and complicated Korean revolution to victory, decisively smashing all manner of counter-revolutionary manoeuvres of the enemies at home and abroad, and is energetically waging the struggle for accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche by dynamically organising and mobilising the entire party members and working people.

CSO: 4120

DPRK DAILY MARKS KIM IL-SONG WORK ANNIVERSARY

SK270503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN December 25 carried an article on the 30th anniversary of the publication of "Our Art Should Contribute to the Acceleration of Victory in the War" (December 24, 1950), a classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The article titled "Historic Work Inspiring People With Conviction of Certain Victory" says: Stressing that in order to hasten the victory in the war the role of the writers, artists and scientists should be enhanced, the great leader clearly defines in the work their mission to the era and the revolution.

It further says: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gives detailed teachings as to what viewpoint and stand the writers, artists and scientists should take toward the war and what task and role they should fulfill and play in the sacred struggle for victory in the war.

The work teaches that the writers and artists should instill into the valiant soldiers of the people's army and the people in the rear the conviction of certain victory so that they may display unexampled courage and heroism to win the ultimate victory in the fatherland liberation war and scathingly exposes the craftiness and viciousness, ferocity and brutality, of the U.S. imperialist aggressors so that they may have burning hatred and animosity against the enemy.

Basing himself on a deep scientific analysis of the then political and military situation, he gives valuable teachings on making our literature and art a mighty ideological weapon powerfully inspiring the people to the struggle for victory in the war by sensibly reflecting the demand of the times.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his classic work also indicates concrete militant tasks facing the scientists and technicians during the fatherland liberation war. The article declares: The precious teachings given by the great leader on the basis of a scientific penetration into the role of literature and art in the struggle for victory in a war helped the writers and artists more faithfully carry out their noble historic duty.
CSO: 4120

INDUSTRY, ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS OUTLINED

Light Industry Committee Abolished

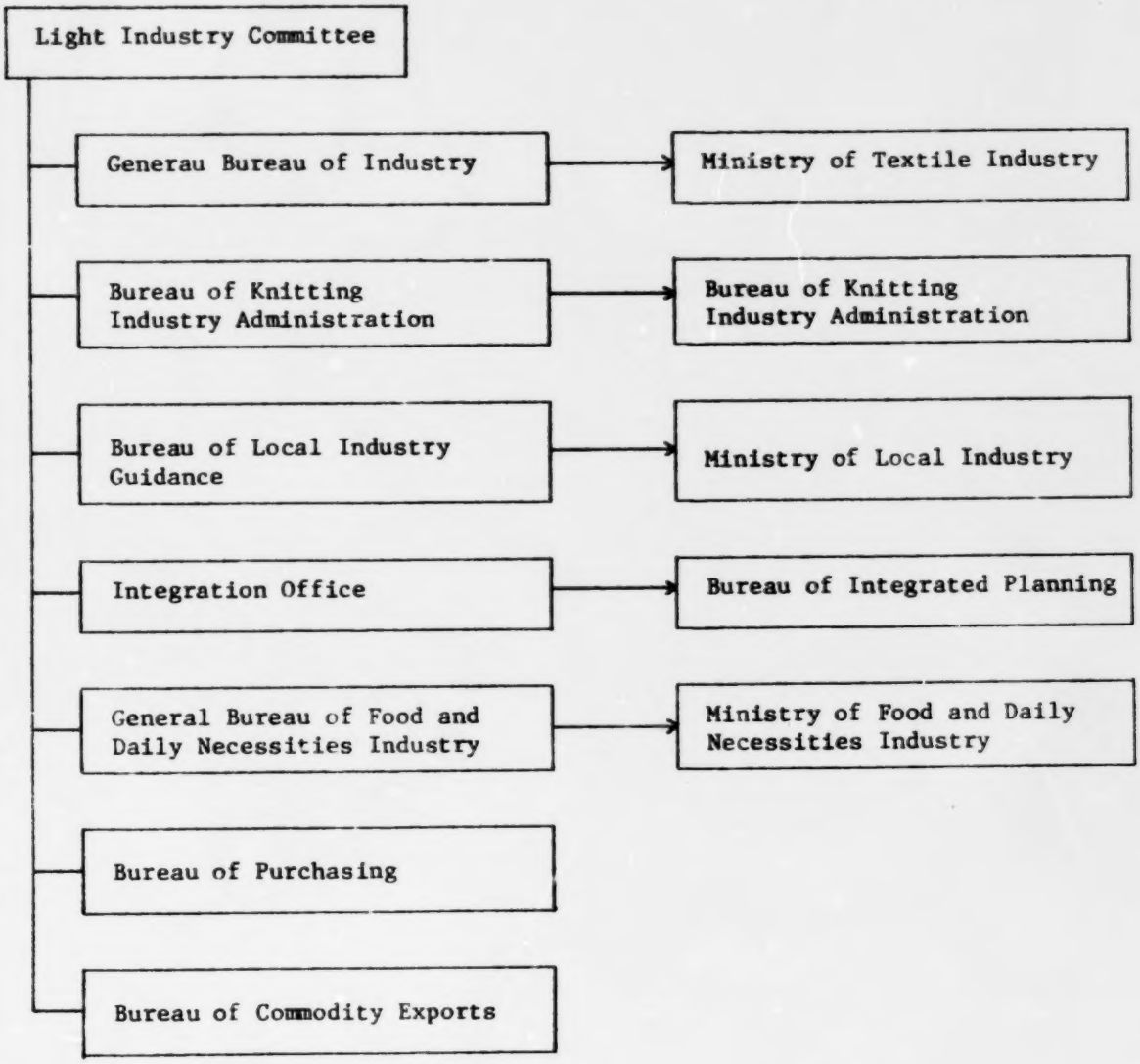
Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese Vol 7 No 72, Jul-Aug 80 pp 32-33

[Text] Elimination of the Light Industry Committee is indicated by the following three articles reported in NODONG SINMUN between June and August: (a) an article of 13 June which first reported the existence of the "Ministry of Textile Industry"; (b) an article of 8 July which first reported the existence of the "Ministry of Local Industry"; and (c) an article of 2 August which first reported the existence of the "Ministry of Food and Daily Necessities Industry."

The Light Industry Committee was an administrative organ of the State Administration Council established by the first session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly which met in December 1977. It comprised two general bureaus (Textile Industry; Food and Daily Necessities Industry), four bureaus (Knitting Industry Administration; Local Industry Guidance; Purchasing; Commodity Exports) and one Office (Integration). The Ministry of Textile Industry mentioned in article (a) has the same name as the General Bureau of Textile Industry under the Light Industry Committee. It also revealed in article (a) that a Knitting Administration Bureau has been set up under the Ministry of Textile Industry, so the area of responsibility of the Ministry of Textile Industry is the same as that of the Light Industry Committee. Thus, because they have the same name and the same area of responsibility, and because under administrative theory two administrative organs do not have jurisdiction over a single area of responsibility, the Ministry of Textile Industry is an organization created through reorganization and renaming of the General Bureau of Textile of the Ministry of Light Industry. Similar thinking can be applied to the Ministry of Local Industry in article (b) and the Ministry of Food and Daily Necessities Industry is the General Bureau of Food and Daily Necessities Industry of the Light Industry Committee.

In addition to the existence of the Ministry of Local Industry, article (b) reported that the Integrated Planning Bureau was established under the Ministry of Local Industry, and that the Director of that Bureau is Ch'oe Kil-ch'on. This Ch'oe is the person listed as the head of the Integration Office of the Light Industry Committee, so it is safe to assume the Integration Office is the predecessor of the Integrated Planning bureau.

The points just stated are shown in the diagram below. Thus, of the two general bureaus, four bureaus and one office under the Light Industry committee, two general bureaus, two bureaus and the office have been reorganized and renamed as independent ministries under the State Administration Council--the Ministry of Spinning Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, and the Ministry of Food and Daily Necessities Industry. That only two bureaus remain indicates that the Light Industry Committee itself has been abolished.


Light Industry Committee
Generau Bureau of Industry
Ministry of Textile Industry
Bureau of Knitting Industry Administration
Bureau of Knitting Industry Administration
Bureau of Local Industry Guidance
Ministry of Local Industry
Integration Office
Bureau of Integrated Planning
General Bureau of Food and Daily Necessities Industry
Ministry of Food and Daily Necessities Industry
Bureau of Purchasing
Bureau of Commodity Exports

Electric Locomotives

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese Vol 7 No 72, Jul-Aug 80 pp 47-48

[Text] North Korea Produces Eight-Shaft Electric Locomotive Red Flag No 6

The NODONG SINMUN of 20 June reported that the Kim Chongt'ae Electric Locomotive Plant had produced the eight-axle electric locomotive "Red Flag No 6" for use on steep grades. According to the newspaper this engine has 1.5 times the tractive force of the "Red Flag" (six-axle) electric locomotives.

State of Electric Locomotives in North Korea

North Korea has had four types of electric locomotives (for railroads), of which two types are imported. The other two types are produced domestically in the plant mentioned above. Domestically produced electric locomotives are given the name "Red Flag." One type is the six-axle electric locomotive first produced in 1961, and the other is a four-axle locomotive first produced in 1969. (See KITA CHOSEN KENKYU No 57 p 40 for photographs and other detailed data.) The tractive power of the later is poor but, having four axles, it can be used in mountainous areas.

Significance of "Red Flag No 6"

Judging from photographs (see photo A), Red Flag No 6 does have eight axles, but it is a coupling of two units. That is, there is not one unit with eight axles, but rather two connected units of four axles each. A single unit of eight axles could not, of course, be used on the sharp curves of mountainous areas. The coupling of two four-axle units permits use on sharp curves. This photograph substantiates the newspaper's report that the Red Flag No 6 was developed for use on steep grades. It can therefore be said that the Red Flag No 6 was produced for the purpose of overcoming the problem of poor tractive power which was a weak point of the four-axle electric locomotive "Red Flag," which was also developed for steep grades.

Background for Development of the Red Flag No 6

Electrification of North Korea's railroads has moved from the level areas and is now concentrated in the mountainous areas. As electrification of the railroads has progressed it has naturally become all the more necessary to have electric locomotives for use in the mountains. As stated above, the domestically produced four-axle Red Flag electric locomotive used in mountainous areas has poor tractive power and cannot pull large amounts of freight at one time. Thus a scene of transport on the Paektu Ch'ongnyon Line (between Kilchu and Hyesan) opened in September 1978 (see photo B) shows two four-axle Red Flag electric locomotives running connected. However, following the completion of this electrification it was revealed (in the 29 Mar 79 NODONG SINMUN) that in March 1979 the Supreme People's Assembly planned to send one six-axle Red Flag electric locomotive remodeled for mountain use to the Paektu Ch'ongnyon Line and 10 others to other lines. (Note: Since MINJU CHOSON on 27 November 1979

made it clear that Red Flag 5158 was operating on the Paektu Ch'ongnyon Line, it is assumed to be the remodeled electric locomotive.) This indicates a shortage of electric locomotives for use in mountainous areas. Thus it can be said that necessity is the mother of Red Flag No 6. Red Flag No 6 is, however, similar to the two connected four-axle Red Flag electric locomotives seen in photo B. If that is the case, it should be enough to increase production of four-axle electric locomotives. However, this electric locomotive was developed through North Korea's own efforts and soon after development, production was suspended because of defective units. Thus production cannot be increased. A substitute for it was developed next. (HWABO, 29 May 1977) It is clear from research materials of that time that the unit was divided into two parts and that no power was applied to the foremost and rearmost wheels. Then in April 1979 the electric locomotive "Mangyongdae" was produced at the Kim Chongt'ae plant. (KITA CHOSEN NO KOGYO, Vol I, p 62 rev) No photographs or descriptions of the "Mangyongdae" were reported in North Korean media so the details are unknown, but in view of the aforementioned it is supposed the unit was divided into two parts. Since the present "Red Flag No 6" is a coupling of two electric locomotives, the idea is the same as that of a unit divided into two parts. Consequently production of the new electric locomotive is planned in line with the basic policy of a "unit divided into two parts." But because the Mangyongdae and the Red Flag No 6 have different names, it is thought that the Mangyangdae was defective and was not officially adopted, and that the Red Flag No 6 is an improvement based on the Mangyongdae. It can hardly be said, however, that adequate time or money has been used in developing the Red Flag No 6; ultimately it is mere pretense, and it is inconceivable that there will be further production.

The construction of this Red Flag No 6, simply stated, has each of the eight axle independent to facilitate turning curves; ea[illegible] turns freely on a pin at its center. Wear of rail and wheel is reduced by [illegible]s means. Because the play is too great in the locomotive 5158 mentioned in t[illegible] note, it tends to cause derailments. No derailments have been reported, but such incidents are conceivable, and that is seen as accelerating the development of the Red Flag No 6.

Mirim Lockgate Power Plant

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese Vol 7 No 72, Jul-Aug 80 pp 53-55

[Text] During the fourth session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly which met 3 March 1980 it was revealed that the Mirim Lockgate Power Plant was under construction and that the construction of the Namgang Power Plant is being planned.

Significance of the Mirim Lockgate Power Plant

Since the oil shock North Korea has increased efforts to construct small and medium-scale power plants, and has been particularly active in constructing energy-conserving power plants which make use of tidal energy and waterways. Thus the Taean Tidal Power Plant, a test plant, has been constructed in the

Taean area of Namp'o-Taean. (See KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, No 63, p 21.) In addition, a tidal power plant (160 megawatt output) is planned for Unyul in South Hwanghae Province. All together some four special power plants using tidal energy or waterways are under construction or in planning. (See fig 2) Thus the Mirim Lockgate Power Plant was constructed as part of a series of energy conservation measures.

Mirim Lockgate Power Plant System

The Mirim Lockgate Power Plant is constructed across the Taedong River which flows through Mirim in the Sadong District of Pyongyang about north latitude 39° 2'. (see fig 1) As shown in the photograph, there are about 13 lockgates which create a drop of about 5 meters. The lockgate is topped by a two-lane road which enables automobile traffic between Mirim and the Taesong District on the opposite bank. The lockgates can be easily opened and closed for high tides, low tides and floods. On the Mirim side of the lockgate bridge is a water course for the waters of the Taedong River face a 5 meter drop at the lockgate; the plan is to use this water to generate electricity. The output of a power plant of this size is expected to be no more than 1 megawatt, the same as the Taean Tidal Power Plant.

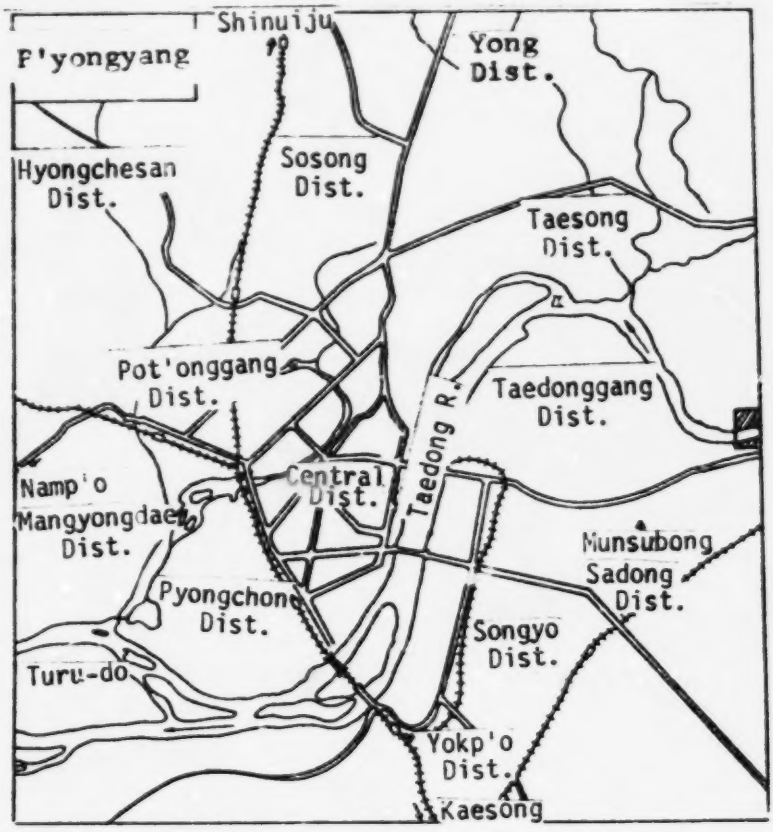


Fig. 1: Site of Mirim Lockgate Power Plant (shaded area is supposed location)

Fig. 2: Sites of special power plants

Key:
(1) Mirim Lockgate Power Plant
(2) Taean Tidal Power Plant
(3) U'nyul Tidal Power Plant (Joint Research Center for International Relations designation--in planning)
(4) Namgang Power Plant (in planning

Construction Organization for Mirim Lockgate Power Plant

According to the 3 July 1980 issue of NODONG SINMUN, this power plant was constructed by a People's Army unit. The paper revealed elsewhere that Sin Chung-gil, Kwak Song-tok and Yi Kwang-nok had responsibility for a "unit" which took part in the construction. We have not been able to ascertain what this "unit" is, but in any case it is thought that the construction was carried out by an engineering unit (battalion class) of the People's Army.

Namgang Power Plant

The name of the Namgang Power Plant indicates that it crosses the Namgang River which flows into the Taedong River from the left just upstream of Mirim. It is still on the drawing boards, and as of 10 August there had been no reports of this plant.

Lockgates of Mirim Power Plant (NODONG SINMUN 3 July 1980)

9601
CSO: 4105

DPRK REPORTS ON POWERPLANT CONSTRUCTION

SK301018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Dec (KCNA)--A gigantic thermal power plant is taking shape at fast pace in Chongjin, a northern port city on the east coast of the country.

This thermal power plant will supply sufficient electric power to the metallurgical establishments in the northern region such as the Kim Chaek iron and steel works and the Musan mine and to the chemical, machine-building and mining industrial establishments there and greatly contribute to introducing a central heating system for dwelling houses in Chongjin.

Meanwhile, the Pukchange thermal power plant with a capacity of 1.2 million kw is being expanded. In a little more than one month, the constructors carried out a vast-scale excavation for groundwork, concrete tamping and assembling of prefab parts and are creating a high speed in the construction project on the gound and assembling of steel structures.

Many power stations have cropped up in Korea over the last one year since the 19th plenary meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which set forth tasks for building dams across rivers and erecting many hydropower stations.

The large-scale Taedonggang power station No 1 which had been under construction was commissioned and many small- and medium-size hydropower stations have taken shape.

This year North Pyongan Province started the construction of power stations of 15 more than had been planned and has already put into operation more than 10 of them. In Chagang Province more than 20 small and medium power stations were put under construction, some of which have already been commissioned. In Paekam County, Yanggang Province, 7 of the 8 projects of small and medium power stations which started this year have been completed. The county plans to build 20 power stations of this category by 1982.

A number of small and medium power stations are under construction in other provinces including north and south Hwanghae provinces. Korea with its fairly abundant power resources plans to build hydraulic, thermal, atomic, tidal and sluice-gate power stations on a large scale to hit the target of 100,000 million kwh of electricity in the 1980's.

CSO: 4120

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

DPRK REPORTS SUCCESSES IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

SK251121 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Dec (KCNA)--The Munsu Street Grand in scale is now under construction on the bank of the Taedong-gang River in Pyongyang.

Multi-storied apartment houses for more than a dozen thousand flats and a number of public buildings boasting of modern architectural beautywill make their appearance in the street. Its construction is now progressing at fast pace after it began on November 7.

In the past decade, more than 40 large-scale industrial buildings covering above one million square metres, 50 or more monumental public buildings, the grand and beautiful metro, more than 20 housing estates of tall flats, new roads and many historic sites and recreation centres came into being in Pyongyang.

The grand and modern Pyongyang maternity hospital and the Changgwang health complex, the Changgwang street with 20-30 storied apartment houses and many other buildings erected this year added new looks to the appearance of the capital.

Our country steadily increases the investment in capital construction. The state investment in capital construction in the industrial domain grew this year by 16.6 percent and that in housing construction by 30 percent as against last year.

With the thorough implementation of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on concentrating, specializing and industrializing construction, a vast capital construction is making headway successfully.

This year witnessed the completion of the Taean heavy machine combine, the second stage project of the Ponghwa chemical factory, the factory No 121, the Hoenyong kraft paper mill, refrigerating plants, building materials production bases, power stations and many other industrial establishments of different domains of the national economy and the appearance of many residential quarters.

In this course, the nation's economic potential has grown beyond comparison and our people are enjoying to their heart's content a plentiful and cultured life under better living conditions.

During the last ten years a large number of industrial establishments and monumental edifices were built in Korea.

In the six-year plan period, 1,055 modern factories and numerous workshops cropped up in the industrial domain. Sariwon, Chongjin, Sinuiju and other provincial seats changed their appearance as modern towns, and the county seats, workers settlements and villages were built more beautifully.

The first two years of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) saw the completion of nearly 6,000 objects of industrial construction.

CSO: 4120

PROSPECTS FOR MINERAL RESOURCE EXPLORATION DISCUSSED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Kim Sok-t'ae: "New Exploration Prospects for Mineral Resources"]

[Text] Thanks to the wise guidance and great concern of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, geological exploration in our country has been extended not only to overground and underground but also to the seas. It is thus making great contributions to the self-sufficient national economic construction of the nation.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught us as follows: "Our country is a maritime nation surrounded by seas on its three sides. It is a proud and rewarding duty of our people who live in a maritime nation, particularly of those who live near the sea coast, to conquer the vast seas and to develop the abundant resources of the seas."

It is an extremely rewarding task for our people who live in a maritime nation to conquer the seas and to actively develop and utilize inexhaustible mineral resources under the sea.

Today the development and utilization of mineral resources under the sea is posed as an important problem. It is related to the fact that the worldwide demands for raw materials and fuel resources are increasing every day due to the rapid development of the economy.

According to data available during the 1950-1975 period the worldwide demand for iron resources was increased by more than three times, for copper by more than five times, and for nickel by more than four times. The demands for other metals as well are being daily increased.

Now, underground mineral resources are distributed with a certain natural law. It is not that they are found everywhere in inexhaustible quantities.

In many countries once large-scale mines have been closed down or have been depleted. Moreover, also the grades of ores excavated at mines are not basically better than before. As an example, in the case of copper resources, only 50 years ago ores with a high grade of about 5 percent were excavated, but ores excavated now are of lower grades.

On the other hand, as resources in land have been developed for a long time, the possibility of discovering new resources of larger scales than today's has become relatively small.

Needless to say, given the condition that geology and exploration means have been highly modernized and developed, exploration is being carried out in deeper underground strata and in uninhabited places. But in terms of investment, time, and economic efficacy conditions for their utilization are calculated to be more difficult.

For this reason scientists are concentrating their research on developing and utilizing solar energy which can replace mineral resources, particularly fossil fuel resources.

Together with it, we have built up great expectations on many sea mineral resources in incalculable quantities in the vast space, although they have not been explored yet.

The seas cover 71 percent of the surface area of the earth.

Therefore, the mineral resources of the seas must be estimated to be several times more than those of land. If we add to these metals melted in sea water and salts, all these resources are estimated to be of vast quantities.

Today many scientists call sea water a "liquified mineral."

Sea water contains about 80 different chemical elements.

Scientists have calculated that 1,000 tons of sea water contains 23 tons of salt, 4 tons of sulfate soda, and other types of salt and elements.

There are many large-scale salt pans on our west coast. Many products, including salt and brine, are made there.

Today sea water is the source of salt, bittern, potassium, bromine, and iodine. As a practical example, the average quantity of bromine contained in sea water is 65 grams per ton of sea water. It is equivalent to more than 10 times the bromine found in the crust of the earth. Throughout the world 70 percent of the annual production of bromine is derived from sea water.

Undersea resources are classified into several categories according to the characteristics of their deposit and position. But for the sake of convenience they can be divided into coastal mineral resources, continental shelf mineral resources, and deep sea mineral resources.

Coastal mineral resources are produced through the process of rocks being crushed and transported by the constant movement of waves and currents, and then being piled up at certain places. Minerals are sorted in water according to specific gravity, size, and form. Magnetic iron ore, zircon ore, garnet, rutile ore, and tin ore are some of them. As these minerals are found in the

still unsolidified sand of the sea, they are also called sea drift sand minerals. Sea drift sand minerals are related in many ways to the geology of land. For instance, where igneous rocks, metamorphic rocks, and others are transported and weathered are found magnetic iron ore and titanium ore. Also garnet, sillimanate, and staurolite, and other hardened minerals are accumulated, and in certain areas tin ore and diamonds are also found. Natural gold with a specific gravity of as much as 19 is transported in a small plate form along the river flow to the sea to form sand gold plates. Also veins of gold from beaches and islands are weathered and sunk to the bottom of nearby seas.

All these sea drift sand minerals are being excavated as precious resources to be used in modern industries and technical development.

In continental shelves are deposited many fossil fuel resources.

Generally, a sea bed lying along the periphery of land, less than 200 meters deep with a gentle slope, is called a continental shelf. The composition of the crust of the continental shelf is similar to that of land so that mineral resources buried in the continental shelf are the same as those in land.

The area of the continental shelves is as much as 5.5 percent of the entire area of the earth. This vast region has been formed by the accumulation of the alluvial strata over a long geological period. In it are found large quantities of crude oil and other natural gas and coal resources.

According to data available, during the 1 year period of 1977, 33 percent of the world's crude oil was extracted from the continental shelf. It is reported that in the year 2000, 50 percent of the petroleum production of the world will be crude oil from the continental shelf.

Even at the bottom of the sea, such as the Pacific, which is more than 3,000 meters deep, blocks of iron and manganese are found in unlimited quantities. These blocks contain high-grade manganese, nickel, cobalt and others.

Highly developed scientific technology not only makes it possible to investigate and secure sea minerals, but also prepares a technological basis for resolving many difficult problems posed in development.

In our seas are found many and diverse mineral resources in abundance, and the prospects for their development are extremely good.

The great leader has regarded the exploration of underground resources as the first process of industry, and has proposed a chuche policy for geological exploration. He has provided the geological exploration sector with numerous exploration facilities and physical exploration equipment, and exploration vessels. Thanks to his profound concern, our geological exploration workers are now able to explore and mobilize large quantities of resources in the air, in the sea, and under the ground.

On our east and west coasts are found many extremely large-scale drift sand resources.

In the Kumip'o, Monggump'o, Koamp'o, and Paekch'on areas on our west coast and in the Nahung area on our east coast is found good-quality silica sand in unlimited quantities. Silica sand from these areas is being extracted as a raw material for glass manufacturing. Because of the uniform granular size of the silica sand from these areas it is well known throughout the world. It is now being used in the manufacturing of optical lenses, eyeglasses, and high-quality glass.

A characteristic of drift sand mineral resources is that once they are excavated, similar quantities pile up again after a certain period of time.

Thus as a matter of fact, in mineral resources we have an advantage of continuous excavation.

If we are to use silica sand gained by excavating strongly hardened silica rocks and by crushing and processing them to use them as a raw material at a glass plant, labor and materials needed for it would be several times more compared to the use of silica sand from the beaches.

Besides this, coastal silica sand is preciously used not only as a construction material but also as sand for casting. Ballstone, a very useful decorative material for buildings from the Iwon area, is in a similar situation.

Also as sea drift sand material resources are mentioned garnet which is known as a good-quality grinding material, sand gold, sand iron, tin ore, and zircon ore.

In addition, we have achieved valuable successes in the task of producing various salts, including common salt, and extracting various elements, from sea water. We expect that in the future we will produce them on a larger scale.

Future prospects for the mineral resources of the continental shelf are more promising.

On our east, west, and south coasts are formed large continental shelves.

In them are deposited various mineral resources in inexhaustible quantities.

Truly, the problem of developing and utilizing sea mineral resources in our country surrounded by seas on its three sides is not only a responsible task of our era but also a heritage to be handed down to future new generations.

Scientists and technicians in various scientific fields must highly uphold the programmatic instructions of the great leader, emulate the models of the hidden heroes. Moreover, they must resolve scientific technological problems with the spirit of self-reliance and sturdy struggle. They must further strengthen cooperative research so as to satisfactorily resolve with foresight the problem of land mineral resources and sea minerals to meet the demand for transforming the people's economy in the chuche style.

10372
CSO: 4108

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

DPRK INDUSTRY DEVELOPS RAPIDLY

SK231551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Dec (KCNA)--The industrial output in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea grew at the high annual rate of 15.9 per cent over the last 10 years, surpassing by far that in the 1960's.

This is a brilliant fruition which our people have made by developing the nation's economy fed with rich home raw materials and fuel on the stand of chuche.

In Korea, power industry and the production of chemical goods including chemical fertilizers and synthetic fibre have been developed in reliance upon home coal and raw material resources.

At the same time, an energetic struggle was waged to develop ferrous metallurgy on the basis of domestic fuel. Now the proportion of home supply of raw materials and fuel in our country is above 70 per cent.

The independence of power, metal, chemical, building materials and textile industries has been firmly guaranteed. And new industrial domains have come into being and many modern factories and enterprises have cropped up to further round off the departmental structure of the independent economy.

The industry of the country has formed a combined industrial system in which all realms of production from the extraction of raw materials to the production of finished goods are organically linked together.

The nation's chuche-based industry today supplies more satisfactorily all the heavy and light industrial goods needed for economic construction and the people's living.

The self-supply rate of machinery has reached 98 per cent and the stalls of the department stores and shops are stacked with home-made goods.

The potential of Korea's chuche-based industry is growing each day, with its production developing constantly at a high rate outside the world-wide economic fluctuation, knowing no "fuel crisis" or "power crisis."

The total industrial output value will jump 2.2 times in the period of the second seven-year plan.

When the long-range goals of socialist economic construction for the 1980's are attained, industrial output will be 3.1 times greater than the present figure, or 1,000 times as much as in 1946.

CSO: 4120

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

DPRK CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MAKES RAPID PROGRESS

SK231030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Dec (KCNA)—The chemical industry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is making a fast progress today.

The orlon, polyethylene and phosphatic fertilizer industries and many other new domains have been founded and the existing chemical industrial centres readjusted and reinforced to lift our chemical industry to a level where it can fully meet the increasing demands of the national economy for diverse chemical products.

The six-year plan period witnessed the cropping up of new chemical fertilizer factories including a modernly-equipped urea fertilizer factory large in scale. During the first two years of the six-year plan a production capacity of over one million tons of phosphatic fertilizer relying on home resources was created. As a result, the target of 3 million tons of chemical fertilizers was hit ahead of schedule in 1975 and its qualitative composition was markedly improved. In recent years following the start of the second seven-year plan, the annual output of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals grew at a fast rate to bring the application of chemical fertilizers per hectare of paddy and non-paddy fields up to 1.5 tons and the paddy area of weeding by chemical means up to 97 percent of the total.

In the six-year plan period the chemical fibre and synthetic resin production bases were readjusted and reinforced and the production capacity of vinalon and vinyl chloride rose to 50,000 tons each. The output of staple fibre and rayon also rose noticeably.

Oil refineries were built on the eastern and western regions of the country and new large-scale petrochemical centres took shape.

The six-year plan period saw a 2.3-fold jump in the production of medicaments.

Today the nation's chemical industry turns out thousands of kinds of products including largely needed main chemical products, basic chemicals and catalyzers.

The support of chemical industry to light industry, agriculture, building materials industry and other branches and its links with them have been strengthened and a proper balance among them has been ensured.

Bright is the prospect of the development of the chemical industry.

When the second seven-year plan is carried out, our country will reach a new higher stage in the realization of overall chemicalization.

In this period the output of chemical fibre will jump 1.8 times and synthetic resin two times. The output of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals will also grow by leaps and bounds.

In the 1980's our country will turn out 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers annually.

CSO: 4120

MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY PROGRESSES AT FAST RATE

SK2211i8 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Dec (KCNA)--The machine-building industry of Korea is progressing at a fast rate. In recent years the state has steadily increased investments in this domain, markedly raising its production capacity.

The ordered equipment production capacity at present is more than 3.5 times than in 1977.

This year the machine-building industry has turned out a great number of highly efficient modern machines such as powerful electric locomotive of new type, large-size salting base ship, large crane ship, heavy-duty lorry, oil pressure excavator, oil-pressure high-speed deep-boring machine, 5,000-ton plate press, large oxygen separator and automatic lathe.

This has helped energetically promote the modernization of the national economy and further increase the potential of the machine-building industry this year.

Now our country meets 98 percent of its demands for machinery with home products. The machine-building industry of Korea supplies such large machines and equipment as hydraulic and thermal power generating equipment, large-size rolling equipment, special large high-pressure chemical equipment and large-size machine tools and complete sets of plants for different domains of the national economy.

CSO: 4120

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

LIGHT INDUSTRY GROWS MORE POWERFUL

SK311549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)--The light industry of Korea having all branches including the textile, daily necessities and food industries is fully meeting the demand of the working people for consumer goods with its own production.

With the successful implementation of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on developing the medium- and small-scale local industry side by side with the large-scale centrally controlled industry, there have been built an average of more than 20 local industrial factories relying on locally availabe raw materials in each city and country of the country along with a large number of modernly-equipped central light industrial factories.

The local industrial factories now account for more than half of the nation's total consumer goods production.

In recent years the material and technical foundations of light industry have been substantially consolidated.

The equipment of the existing textile mills have been further replenished to increase their production capacity and new large-scale textile industry bases and chemical fibre production bases have taken shape.

A large cornstarch factory has been built in each province and a comprehensively mechanised riced-corn mill in every city and country.

The television set factory, the wrist watch factory and modernly-equipped daily necessaries factories which have cropped up in recent years are producing a large quantity of high quality goods for cultural use and daily use to further improve our people's lives.

Over the last decade the country's production of consumer goods has increased 3.7 times.

Korea will raise the annual output of fabrics to 800 million metres, shoes to 100 million pairs and sugar produced by use of domestic raw materials to more than 300,000 tons by 1984, the target year of the present seven-year plan.

In the 1980's Korea will further consolidate the material and technical foundations of the light industry to bring about a new turn in the production of mass consumption goods.

In particular, the annual output of fabrics will reach 1,500 million metres.

CSO: 4120

LAND RECLAMATION PROJECT DESCRIBED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Ho Kyong-ok: "More Reclaimed Land! In Sonch'on County"]

[Text] In his report to the 6th Party Congress, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed as follows:

"In order to increase agricultural production, the tideland reclamation project and the new land reclamation movement must be vigorously launched so as to continuously increase the size of the reclaimed lands."

Having ardently accepted the great leader's programmatic instructions in their highly throbbing hearts, the party functionaries and the agricultural workers of Sonch'on County have launched a rewarding struggle to occupy the top level of 15 million tons of grains, united as one.

Declaring that one of the important measures to increase grain production is to reclaim tideland and speedily plant seeds there, the county party committee functionaries took the workers of the concerned fields with them and rushed to Sokhwa tideland where only a dike had been built.

Braving the incessantly blowing bitter cold western sea wind, the workers and the mechanized vanguards from the county's civil engineering construction office measured approximately 100 li of water, drafted a bold plan of constructing numerous standardized plots and began the construction works without delay.

Deeply studying the party congress reports and thus furthering their awareness of the importance of their missions, the mechanized vanguards from the county's civil engineering and construction office reaffirmed their determination to lead the other workers to tackle difficult tasks, bravely meet problems head on and complete these vast combat tasks before the soil freezes.

At the site, the functionaries from the county party committee, the county cooperative farms management committee and other county level organizations are vigorously launching a political indoctrination program to teach the masses the 10 brilliant major prospective goals for the construction of a socialist economy that were in the report to the party congress. Like a melting pot, the construction site is swirling and boiling with excitement.

Drawing in their minds the high rising grain stalks ladden with a bumper harvest each year, the bulldozer operators including Yi Ch'un-hyon, Kim Hyo-paek and Kim Ch'ang-hyon are working in detail on plots so as to get the most effective use out of them and so that seeds can be sown next spring.

The functionaries are boldly planning and vigorously supporting all construction work in step with the combatants, whose morale is sky-high.

"Almost every day ferocious sea winds rush on us and mud gets in our way. But, this is not much of a problem to us, for we are armed with the burning loyalty and revolutionary determination to implement the farsighted programs of the great leader of this land."

These are the words of Comrade Sung Ch'i-un who is in command of the construction work at the site.

Under the dauntless spirit of the mechanized vanguards who operate the steering columns following the examples set by the unsung heroes who had thoroughly displayed their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and endurance of hardships, the land to bear the bumper harvest is expanding every day.

When the flames of water depth measuring and plot adjustment works were burning vigorously at the Sokhwa tideland reclamation project site, the county cooperative farm management committee functionaries went to Sinmi Island aboard a ship.

There they discovered more than 50 chongbo of tideland suitable for a reclamation project that could be carried out immediately by the county itself.

The ardent and overwhelming spirit of the functionaries and the agricultural worker who strive for the continuous increase of grain production by reclaiming more tideland are resulting in more renovations at every construction site.

Where there is cooperative farm land the mass movement to reclaim new land through various methods is being vigorously launched throughout the county.

Under the guidance of the party organizations and with the support from the three-revolutions team, the Sambong cooperative farm members who launched the new land reclamation movement have discovered 8 chongbo of new land within a few days.

The functionaries and the agricultural workers of Sonch'on County who were not satisfied with just the results of their efforts, are brilliantly bringing to fruition this year's bumper crop and at the same time continuing their vigorous struggle to increase reclaimed land even by an inch.

9265
CSO: 4108

DEVELOPMENTS NOTED IN FISHING INDUSTRY

SK181535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Dec (KCNA)--The Korean fishermen who have entered into the winter fishing operations are making a big haul these days, raising fish catch entering December over 1.3 times as against the same period last year. In particular, the Wonsan Fishery Station caught in the first half of this month four times as much fish as in the life period of last year.

The country's fishing industry has made a big stride over the past ten years. Many fishing ports on the East Coast have been reconstructed on an expansion basis and more than ten new fishing bases built near fishing grounds of the West Sea.

With rapid development of the shipbuilding industry fishing fleets have been firmly built up with large and modern fishing boats, such as over 10,000-ton processing mother-ships, 5,000-ton refrigerator-transport ships, 3,750-ton stern trawlers and 450-ton all-purpose trawlers. The number of fishing boats increased 1.7 times in the past decade. Medium and small fishing boats have been reconditioned into all-purpose fishing boats to catch more fish, not restricted by seasonal and fishing conditions.

The aquatic output of our country has grown year after year to hit its target envisaged in the six-year plan (1971-1976) 10 months ahead of schedule. Last year's aquatic output reached nearly 2 million tons to raise per capita daily supply to 300 grams. The fish processing industry has likewise made rapid advance.

Modern freezing plants, cold storages and processing plants have been built in the fish pools and consumer bases and refrigerator trains and refrigerator transport cars have been introduced to establish a weel-regulated supply system up to mountainous villages of the inland area.

In the 1980's Korea will raise the yearly aquatic output to 5 million tons. Then, the per capita daily supply of aquatic products will reach over 700 grams.

CSO: 4120

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

DPRK REAPS BUMPER HARVEST IN 1980

SK230522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Dec (KCNA)--Bumper crops were reaped this year, too, in the countryside of Korea which sees a bountiful harvest every year with the great chuche method of farming coming into full bloom.

A rich harvest of grain, fruits, vegetables and an abundant production of meat were reported from intermediary and mountain areas along with a plenteous harvest of rice in the plain areas.

Now the farmers are summing up the year's farming with joy over bumper crops.

An average of 10.6 tons of grain plus a large amount of money went to each household on the Naerim Cooperative Farm, Chaeryong County, South Hwanghae Province, an average of 9 tons 354 kilogrammes of grain plus a big amount of money on the Sangha Cooperative Farm, Songchon County, South Pyongan Province, and an average of 9 tons 307 kilogrammes of grain and a large amount of money on the Kwapyong Cooperative Farm, Yongbyon County, North Pyongan Province, which summed up the yearly farming recently.

The Okdo Cooperative Farm, Yonggang County, Nampo Municipality, shared out an average of 9 tons of grain and a large amount of money to each household, the Kumdae Cooperative Farm, Nangnang District, Pyongyang, an average of 8 tons 115 kilogrammes of grain and 1,600 won in cash and the Sancham Cooperative Farm, Ichon County, Kwangwon Province, an average of 7 tons of grain and 2,500 won in cash.

Having reaped bumper crops and received big income shares under the deep solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre, the farmers in all parts of the country are energetically accelerating preparations for next year's farming, setting themselves a high goal of grain output for next year to attain the grain target of 15 million tons put forward by the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

KWP CC GREETS VINALON COMPLEX--Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of thanks to the workers, technicians and office employees of the February 8 Vinalon Complex and the three-revolution team members dispatched there. In the message the Central Committee of the party pointed out that they had registered a proud success in completing the project of making the electric carbide oven air-tight requiring a large labour force and fund in a little more than one year through a mass movement by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and expressed satisfaction over and highly praised it. The Central Committee of the party said that the workers, technicians and office employees there and the three-revolution team members should firmly establish the monolithic ideological system of the party, unconditionally and thoroughly implement the party's lines and policies and make all efforts to build the complex into a model factory of chuche industry. A ceremony for conveying the message of thanks of the Central Committee of the party was held on December 29 on the spot. [Text] [SK310700 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 31 Dec 80]

YEAR-END DISTRIBUTION INCREASES--Pyongyang, 2 Dec (KCNA)--A bumper harvest visited the Chongsan-bol plain, a land of glory, this year, too, bringing rich income shares to the peasants. The agricultural working people there did all farming on a scientific and technical basis in accordance with the chuche method of farming and overcame the whimsical weather caused by the influence of the cold front this year to increase the per hectare yield by 213 kg in rice and 1.69 tons in maize above the peak year. The farm overfulfilled its state assignments on all indices of agricultural production such as grain, vegetables, fruits, meat and cocoons. On November 27, the farm summed up the rich farming, distributing an average of 10.6 tons of grain and a large amount of money to each household. The per household grain share on the Chongsan Cooperative Farm is on the yearly increase. [Text] [SK021135 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 2 Dec 80]

SEA FISHING RESULTS--Pyongyang, 15 Nov--The East Sea of Korea is now animated with winter fishing. The catch in recent ten odd days is double the amount in the like period of last year. The fisheries commission has nimbly concentrated the fishing boats on the fishing grounds and actively organised the fishing operations with the earlier advent of the winter fishing season than usual this year. The Kosong Fishery Station, Kangwon Province, hauled in the first 10 days 3.5 times as much fish as in the same period of last year. The Chongjin Fishery Station caught 70 tons at maximum per netting by waging the operation in a big way. All the fishery stations in south and north Hamgyong provinces, too, keep increasing their catch. [SK160242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 15 Nov 80]

FARM YEARLY ACCOUNT SETTLEMENT--Pyongyang, 15 Nov--The Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, which again reaped a bumper harvest this year summed up its yearly farming on November 11 and distributed an average of 7 tons 380 kg of grain plus 4,545 won in cash to each household. The cooperative farm recorded a peak harvest this year, successfully overcoming the influence of the cold front, by doing the farm work on a scientific and technical basis as required by the chuche method of farming. The per-hectare yield was 284 kg higher than last year in rice and 2 tons 670 kg higher in maize. A rich harvest was gathered not only in grain crops but also in vegetables, fruits and all other farm produce. The farm fulfilled this year's targets at 105.9 percent in grain crops, 121.8 percent in vegetables, 106.5 percent in meat and 101.2 percent in fruits. [SK160242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 15 Nov 80]

CSO: 4120

N.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BUDDHISTS FEDERATION HOLDS CENTRAL MEETING

SK271052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Dec (KCNA)--A central meeting for celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Buddhists Federation was held on December 25 at the meeting hall of the federation.

The meeting was attended by Pak Tae-ho, chairman, and Hong Hwa-tu, vice-chairman, of the Central Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation, central and local functionaries of the federation and Buddhists.

Chairman Pak Tae-ho made a report at the meeting. Over the past 35 years since the founding of the Korean Buddhists Federation the entire Buddhists in the northern half of the republic, under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, are leading a happy life to their heart's content, together with the entire people, with nothing to desire more, while enjoying a free religious life.

He went on: Today the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique harshly suppress the religious men, restricting the freedom of religious activities in South Korea.

The puppet clique brutally persecute Buddhism embracing 14 million believers in South Korea. They passed a heavy penalty of 20 years upon monk Ko Un-tae for the mere reason that he fought for democracy, human rights and national reunification and commit all manner of outrages, arresting and imprisoning a number of clergymen and priests who go against the grain with them, expelling them from religious bodies and confiscating properties of religious associations.

Without achieving the country's reunification, the reporter said, the misfortunes of our nation and the sufferings of all the fellow countrymen including the Buddhists of the south caused by division cannot be done away with.

All the Buddhists and people of all walks of life in the north and south and abroad should unite as one under the banner of national reunification, despite the difference in ideology, idea and religion, and turn out as one man in a sacred struggle for implementing the new national reunification proposal for the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song, he stressed.

For the accomplishment of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and their "two Koreas" plot must be brought to an end and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, the butcher of the nation and truculent enemy of reunification, be overthrown, he declared.

He strongly demanded that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique unconditionally and immediately release Kim Tae-chung, Ko Un-tae and all other illegally imprisoned democratic figures and patriots and step down at once from "power" as demanded by the South Korean people.

He also called upon all the Buddhists in the north and the south and abroad to actively take part in the work for founding such joint consultative body of the nation as the preparatory committee for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to accelerate the cause of national reunification.

The South Korean Buddhists must further strengthen the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the Chon Tu-hwan gang of murderers, if they are to realize "Palgoyorak," the idea of Buddha, that is, the desire to get rid of hardships and enjoy happiness, the reporter stressed, and declared: the entire Buddhists in the northern half of the republic will render active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the South Korean Buddhists and people of all strata in their valiant and just struggle for the democratization of society and the country's peaceful reunification.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

FOUNDING OF PYONGYANG COLLEGE--Pyongyang, 30 Dec (KCNA)--The Pyongyang Fine Arts College marked the 30th anniversary of its founding. The college has been strengthened and developed into a reliable training centre of talented artists of chuche type firmly armed with the chuche idea and the literary and art policy of the Workers' Party of Korea. The college has reared a large number of artists who are playing an important role in building socialist national fine arts by thoroughly carrying into practice the party's chuche-based literary and art policy, upholding the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The teachers and students of the college have made an active contribution to developing the chuche-based fine arts by participating in the construction of such edifices designed under a far-reaching plan as the grand Mansudae monument, the international friendship exhibition and the wall painting of the Pyongyang Metro and in the creation of art works. A meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the college was held on December 29. It was attended by Comrade Kwang Chang-yop, and Yi Chang-son and other personages concerned as well as teachers and students of the college. A congratulatory message sent by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the teachers and students of the Pyongyang Fine Arts College was conveyed at the meeting. [Text] [SK301012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 30 Dec 80]

PUBLISHING HOUSE CELEBRATION--A report meeting commemorating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Publishing House of Higher Educational Materials was held at the 8 February Cultural Hall on 13 December. Placed at the front of the meeting place was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-song. Also displayed were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Korean Workers' Party!" Besides Comrade So Yun-sok, functionaries concerned, reporters and editors of the Publishing House of Higher Educational Materials and workers from publishing and press organizations in Pyongyang attended the meeting. The report meeting began with a chorus from the song of Marshal Kim Il-song. A letter of congratulations which the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Government had sent to the reporters and editorial workers of the publishing house was read. A gift to the publishing house was presented, and the order of National Falg, First Class, was conferred on it. Orders and medals of the republic were also conferred on the reporters and editorial workers of the publishing house. (No Pong-chun) made a report. [Excerpts] [SK170504 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 15 Dec 80]

CSO: 4120

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS FOR GENETIC ENGINEERING TO BE SOUGHT

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Kang Won-ho: "Genetic Engineering and Its Prospects"]

[Text] Under today's conditions in which science and technology are advancing rapidly, the honorable task confronting our scientists is the task of bolstering the chucheization, modernization and scientification of the people's economy, on one hand by opening up new scientific fields, and on the other, by further intensifying research, in order that the latest science and technology be broadly applied.

The great Comrade Kim Il-song instructed in the report of the Sixth Party Congress as follows:

"In order to open up new scientific fields and to have the fruits of the newest science and technology broadly applied in the people's economy, we must perform research with a view to the future. We will have to put our strength into bringing about the advancement of cytologic engineering, genetic engineering, ultra-high pressure physics, and cryogenic physics; into the development of new energy forms such as nuclear energy and solar energy; into deep research into lasers and plasma; and into bringing about their wide utilization in the people's economy."

The great leader has, by his perceptive analysis of the present era's trends in scientific advancement, presented wise principles for the development of cytologic engineering and genetic engineering in the field of biology.

The policy of advancing genetic engineering which the great leader has presented is an exceedingly wise policy which can bring about a new revolutionary conversion in the various sectors which focus upon living things--agriculture and animal husbandry, medicine and microbial industries, etc., through the active development and application of new technologies and methods for controlling the heredity of organisms.

Genetic engineering may be defined as the technologies and methods for making organisms which possess new characteristics by removing the genetic material from within the cell, changing it in a test tube through physical and chemical methods, and then replacing it in the cell.

Genetic engineering is the pragmatic branch of molecular biology (that branch of biology which studies the actual state of life on the molecular level) which has arisen with a mandate to utilize all of the fruits of molecular biology, which has developed rapidly in recent years, in solving practical problems.

In recent years truly tremendous results have been achieved in the field of molecular biology.

In particular, molecular biology has made clear the genetic phenomenon's material character and its linking which transmits the form and qualities of preceding generations to future ones.

Consequently, at this point in time, the genetic material with an extremely high molecular weight, included within the nucleus of the cell, has been verified as deoxyribonucleic acid [DNA] and it has also been made clear that the essence of the genes is stored in code form within the DNA molecule and the links which these accomplish are also becoming known precisely.

Results like these give us the potential to control the genetic phenomenon precisely by physical and chemical methods in directions which we ourselves may wish.

That is, it [genetic engineering] enables us to remove the DNA from an organism, change the genes which it holds within its molecule in a test tube, and fix it up anew; then put the changed genetic material again in an organism, enabling it to manifest various new forms and characteristics.

Genetic engineering, just by going on further and developing the technologies and methods of all these processes, will meet the important goal of producing new organisms possessing characteristics even more useful than by these methods; the research in this field generally began in early 1970.

Of course, the hybridization method has been applied as a method of fixing up useful genes in new forms and producing new organisms since long ago.

However, one cannot focus on just the target genes by this method. The reason is that numerous genes are together in one bundle within the cell and behave accordingly. Consequently, in order to obtain new organisms by this hybridization method long hours and considerable effort must be expended.

But, following a fixed plan in genetic engineering, we will be able to remove the DNA which is the genetic material from an organism and, by a method which causes change in a test tube, remove some of the non-useful genes, or by a method of adding new, useful genes and then placing the changed genetic material in a cell, we will be able to control the genetic phenomenon completely in accordance with the will of man chemically and technologically.

The basic agents employed in genetic engineering are the enzymes (subtraction enzyme and ligase), which perform the functions of removing or attaching

certain target genes in the DNA molecule, which is the genetic material, and gene-carriers which transport the appropriate genes within the cell.

The basic agents such as these which are employed in genetic engineering currently are largely derived from microbes.

The methods of removing the genetic material from organisms and adding various fragments to them are all basic biochemical methods.

Genetic engineering is not only broadening our knowledge concerning the structure and composition of genes and their functions and broadening our understanding of life, but also it is opening up new prospects in practical fields such as easily manufacturing various valuable materials economically, producing new organisms, and curing genetic diseases, etc.

Genetic engineering is giving us the potential to produce large quantities of various valuable materials, such as hormones, industrially.

The hormone insulin, which is widely used in the clinical sector, up until now is being obtained for use with difficulty by a method of extraction from the pancreases of domestic animals. However, coming to today, by transfering the insulin gene, which had been only in domestic animals, to a microbe by genetic engineering means, we have produced a new insulin-producing microbe. Consequently, the prospect for obtaining large quantities of insulin easily by means of culturing these microbes in a factory has been begun solidly.

In addition to this, genetic engineering is also succeeding in placing the genes which control the biosynthesis of various enzymes and amino acids, etc., in the cells of microbes.

Genetic engineering also is attracting a great deal of attention in the agricultural sector in connection with raising the productivity of agricultural products and it is being predicted that very interesting problems will be solved.

Of course, genetic engineering has been unable to touch higher level life forms so far, but in the not too distant future artificially producing new organisms such as plants which use the nitrogen which is in the air and grow even though nitrogen fertilizer is not given them is unfolding.

Moreover, in the public health sector, genetic engineering is providing the potential for completely curing genetic diseases which were incurable.

In truth, genetic engineering, which is opening up new fields of biology and taking an important position, is an extremely important field of science and technology which will be able to lay a firm material foundation for communism, which is mankind's highest ideal, and to contribute positively, raising living standards and promoting the public welfare.

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader and our glorious party scientific research into genetic engineering has already begun in our country, certain results are being achieved, and sufficient conditions and possibilities have been arranged to promote genetic engineering and are showing bright prospects.

All of our scientists must highly esteem the great leader's programmatic instructions and must faithfully recompense the party's enormous political confidence and consideration with new scientific research results by totally sacrificing all of their energy and intellect in opening up and developing new fields of science and technology such as genetic engineering.

7929
CSO: 4108

DEVELOPMENT OF CELL ENGINEERING URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 Nov 80 p 4

[Article by Om Yong-sop: "Cell Engineering: Today and Tomorrow"]

[Text] It is one of the most honorable and rewarding tasks placed before our scientists to open up new scientific fields and advance promising research with a view to the future, so as to utilize the newest sciencific techniques in the people's economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows: "We must make an effort to advance cell engineering, genetic engineering, ultra-high pressure physics and ultra-low temperature physics, develop new energy sources including atomic and solar energy, and deeply study lasers and plasma in order to apply them to the people's economy."

In his report to the sixth party congress, the great leader has given the programmatic task of advancing cell engineering.

The advancement of cell engineering, a revolutionary field in biology, is one of the important issues in successfully carrying out the basic task of the socialistic people's economy in the 1980's in order to further consolidate our nation's achievements, strongly provide material as well as technological basis suitable to completely victorious socialistic society and to raise the people's material and cultural living standard to an epoch-making high level.

As man's creative activities are being positively advanced to renovate and restructure nature and society, many results are achieved in the field of biology and a bright prospect is developing. Amazing advancement is being made especially in the field of plant and animal breeding, developing improved seeds with higher yield and superior characteristics and raising new breed of domesticated animals.

If we are to grow better types of living things to meet the people's requirements and wishes, then we must improve the structure of genetic materials, the genes which pass on hereditary traits from the first generation to the next.

The conventional method fo selective breeding being employed to this date always involved dealing with the whole living organism. Numerous measures were applied to alter the genes. Selection was then made to pick out those desirable units that

were suitably altered in their genetic structure, and efforts were made to preserve the characteristics thus developed. Thus, this method requires numerous living units to be cultivated over many years, which forced the developmental work to be very extensive, with a great deal of time and efforts involved. This was considered unavoidable because breeding depended on natural reproductive process. The breeding method was used because the process of altering the genes and the passing of the altered genes could take place only when two reproductive cells were united. In other words, breeding is possible by the whole organism but the fundamental change in the gene could come about only through reproductive cells.

However, today the amazing progress of modern biology has revealed that the unique genetic materials are not just present in the reproductive cells but found in all the cells of the organism. Thus, it has been proven that improved strains may be obtained through proper artificial fusion of not only reproductive cells but also other body cells in general.

In other words, when body cells are separated and treated by various means to remove their cell walls and other obstacles, cells from different plants were combined as if they were reproductive cells, allowing genetic changes and entry of genes of a different cell into the treated cell.

At the same time, a technique has been developed to grow a single cell into a full grown body. For example a cell from a radish or other plants or their pollen has been successfully grown into full plant.

These acheivements marked an epoch-making turning point in biological research and seed growing techniques.

Thus, today the focal point of the research is directed to the cells from the body of living organisms and the stage of seed culture is set not only at the farmland and nurseries but also in the test tube in laboratories.

Enough cells are handled for the specific purpose of developing new strains of plants and animals and comparatively cheap methods and measures are being explored.

Since the techniques of cell engineering were applied to manipulate cells to produce a new living organism by changing genetic characteristics, cases of cross-breeding between different species and genuses are not few.

It has become possible to cultivate new plants, non-existant in nature, through cross-breeding of tomato and red radish, tomato and potato and cabbage and Chinese cabbage.

Also, using cell engineering techniques, research is being intensified to introduce nitrogen-fixing bacteria like root-nodule bacteria, into the cells of higher vegetables and the newly economical strain was successfully created by transplanting one kind of cell nucleus into another.

In some produce, the same method was applied to create a new strain that lost the function of producing pollen while retaining all the other normal functions.

Using cell engineering techniques, experiments are being conducted of transplanting the chromosome from a cell of a plant to another cell and removing a needed part of the chromosome from a cell to be transplanted. In this way, there are not a few cases of success in which a wild plant's strong resistance against disease was transferred to weaker cultivated plants: typical examples being the tobacco plant resistant to the mosaic virus and wheat resistant to a "dark-rust" disease.

The development of cell engineering based on the research of modern biology will bring about a truly amazing advancement in man's effort to tame and harness nature, more effectively improve species of agricultural crops and domestic animals and lead to useful utilization of newly developed living organisms. At the same time, the advancement of cell engineering will greatly affect the development of biology including genetics.

All our scientists must dedicate themselves to accepting in their hearts the great leader's programmatic instructions, firmly establish chuche in scientific research work, strongly intensify efforts for cell engineering research, and greatly contribute to achieve ahead of schedule the task shown by the brilliant ten great prospective targets of the 1980's.

9364
CSO: 4108

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON TRADING COMPANY ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 17 Dec (KCNA)--Chong Chae-kyo, director of the Tonghae Tradining Company, Ltd under the Ceneral Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON), and his companion arrived in Pyongyang by air on December 16. They were met at the airport by personages concerned. [Text] [SK170458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 16 Dec 80]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS LEAVE--Pyongyang, 15 Nov--The delegation of Korean Medical Society in Japan headed by Chong Yong-si, director of its medical department, the delegation of Korean auto technicians in Japan headed by Kwon To-kun, chairman of the Korean Auto Maintenance Association in Japan, and Kang In-chu, managing director of the Yunghung Trading Corporation under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON), left Pyongyang on November 14 by air after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [SK160242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1200 GMT 14 Nov 80]

CSO: 4120

INDIAN CONGRESS PARTY SUPPORTS REUNIFICATION PROPOSAL

SK150758 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Dec (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message from S.S. Mohapatra, general secretary of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, in support of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point political programme of a unified state.

The message dated December 2 says: Your excellency respected general secretary, we are deeply concerned about the sufferings of the Korean people caused by the division.

As your excellency knows, the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi takes it as its basic policy to oppose foreign interference in and aggression on other countries and, accordingly, we actively hold that the imperialists should stop interference in others internal affairs and, furthermore, their aggressive manoeuvres should be terminated.

When there is outside interference, any internal dispute of a country cannot be solved fairly. Therefore, we have opposed foreign interference in the Korean question and hoped the reunification of Korea would be achieved in a peaceful way at an early date in accordance with the will and demand of the Korean people.

The new proposal for reunification put forward by your excellency at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, we think, is a just policy correctly reflecting the will and demand of the Korean people who desire to achieve the reunification of Korea by a peaceful means, not by means of a war.

If the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is founded by bringing together the north and south, regardless of the difference in ideology and social system, the people of the north and south will deepen mutual understanding and the differences of view, which are obstructive to the reunification of Korea, will gradually diminish in this course.

It gives us pleasure to support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point political programme of a unified state.

We sincerely hope the north and south will found a confederal state as soon as possible to make a great advance in realising the reunification of Korea.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we hope the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries will develop more favourably.

We wish your excellency good health and a long life and success in your excellency's responsible work for the prosperity and happiness of the Korean people.

The Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi extends highest consideration and best wishes to your excellency.

CSO: 4120

DPRK MARKS PALESTINE WORLD SOLIDARITY DAY

SK021009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Dec (KCNA)--A meeting was sponsored by the Korea-Palestine Friendship and Solidarity Committee at the Chollima House of Culture on December 1 on the day of world solidarity with the Palestinian people.

The meeting was attended by Kim Pong-chu, Kim Sang-chun and other personages concenred and working people in the city.

Muhammad Haji Issa, second secretary of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Pyongyang, was present.

Addressing the meeting first, Kim Sang-chun expressed firm solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Palestinian people in their just struggle for retaking the lost Arab land and completely restoring their legitimate national rights.

Pointing to the great successes made by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation through their daring struggle of various forms to restore the occupied land, he said:

The Korean people, who always regard as their own cause the just cause of the Palestinian people, will in the future, too, actively support with might and main the sacred struggle of the Palestinian people against the aggression of the U.S.-led imperialists and Zionists.

Speaking next, Muhammad Haji Issa expressed deep respect and reverence for the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre, in the name of the Palestinian people, the Palestinian revolution and their wise directorate, and said: We feel it an honor to wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the marshal.

This meeting on the day of world solidarity with the Palestinian people, he said, clearly and truthfully shows the sympathy, steadfast stand and firm solidarity of the Korean people with the Palestinian people in their legitimate just struggle.

Noting that the report made by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is a document of world-wide significance indicating ways to build a communist society, he stressed: The line of the three

revolutions run through with the chuche idea, the spirit of Chollima and self-reliance is a very useful policy for all people fighting to achieve progress and upsurge in all fields and build the communist society.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation and the entire Palestinian people will support the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country in the international arena, he declared.

The meeting adopted a solidarity message to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the name of the attendants.

CSO: 4120

DPRK DAILY ON SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

SK311529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article headlined "Sacred Struggle To Restore Homeland" to the 16th anniversary of the start of the Palestine revolution.

Pointing out that on January 1, 1965, the Palestine patriots sounded the first gun report of the armed struggle against the Israeli aggressors in the Karili area occupied by them, the article says:

Over the past 16 years since the start of the revolution the Palestine people have tirelessly waged a sacred struggle against the Israeli aggressors, overcoming the manifold difficulties and ordeals under the slogan of national liberation.

They are dealing a heavy blow at the Israeli aggressors through their struggle of different forms including armed struggle.

The international position of the Palestine Liberation Organisation is rising high. The Palestine peoples struggle against the Israeli aggressors is a sacred one for restoring the lost homeland and national independence and dignity and a just one for peace and security in the Middle East, it says, and continues:

Regarding the struggle of the Palestine people for restoring the lost homeland and national rights as their own cause, our people have consistently supported it.

The Korean people who regard it as their lofty international duty to support the national liberation struggle of the people will always extend full support to the Palestine peoples struggle, standing firm on their side.

Our people wish the Palestine people greater victory in their struggle to win the right to return to the homeland, right to self-determination, right to build an independent state and other national rights.

CSO: 4120

LEBANESE INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

SK221532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Nov (KCNA)--Dailies today dedicate articles to the 37th anniversary of the independence of Lebanon. A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that the independence of Lebanon on November 22, 1943, was an event of momentous significance in the history of her people.

Since the independence the Lebanese people have struggled against all manner of aggression and interference by the imperialists and their stooges and for defending national sovereignty, the article says, and continues:

They are struggling against the aggression by the imperialists and Zionists and for the independence and territorial integrity of the country and the building of a new society. Our people support their struggle for defending national sovereignty and achieving the stability of the country and congratulate them on their successes in the struggle for building a new life.

As member nations of the non-aligned movement, both Korea and Lebanon are struggling against aggression and interference by imperialism and for realising the lofty aim of the non-aligned movement. Our people believe that the relations existing between Korea and Lebanon will further develop in the future in conformity with the idea of the non-aligned movement and the interests of the two peoples.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says that the Korean people wish the Lebanese people new success in their struggle for the stability and prosperity of the country.

CSO: 4120

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR

SK140914 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Dec (KCNA) -Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel on December 6 met Kang Su-myong, ambassador of our country to Mozambique. The ambassador conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his warmest fraternal greetings to the great leader.

The president said that the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was a historical event which will bring about a radical turn in the struggle of the Korean people.

Declaring that the support of Mozambique to the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification is firm and invariable, he stressed: The Liberation Front Party of Mozambique and the Mozambican Government unconditionally and fully support the policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il-song and the struggle of the Korean people to implement it. He expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of relations between Mozambique and Korea.

The talks proceeded in a warm atmosphere. The talks were attended by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique, and the chief of the presidential secretariat.

CSO: 4120

PRESS MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF GUINEAN PEOPLE'S VICTORY

SK221550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Nov (KCNA)--Ten years ago today the Guinean people repulsed the brigandish armed invasion of the U.S.-led imperialists. In a signed article dedicated to this anniversary NODONG SINMUN says that after the independence the Guinean people built a new country, frustrating all manner of pressure by the imperialists, in the spirit with which they smashed the colonialists. It goes on:

As the Guinean Government advanced along the road of anti-imperialism and independence, the imperialists repeatedly engineered anti-government plots, instigating the Guinean reactionaries. But, each time the Guinean people decidedly smashed the manoeuvres of the imperialists. Under the correct leadership of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the supreme chief of the Guinean revolution, the Guinean people have vigorously advanced toward socialism and registered a lot of successes in the struggle for building a new, independent life.

Pursuing foreign policy of non-alignment, the Guinean Government is struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of the African continent. The Guinean people actively support the struggle of the Arab people including the Palestinian people and the southern African peoples' struggle for freedom and liberation.

Korea and Guinea forged the bonds of friendship in the common struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialism. In particular, the visits of our country by Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, last year and in October this year were an important event which greatly contributed to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the two countries and to promoting the common cause of the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the anti-imperialist independent forces. The Korean people wish the Guinean people better success in their future struggle for building an independent and prospering, new society.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON notes that the Korean people will continue to make every effort to develop the bonds of friendship with the Guinean people.

CSO: 4120

'KCNA' NOTES ARGENTINE SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO KWP

SK131043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Dec (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina a solidarity message denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's plot to murder Kim Tae-chung and penalize other democratic figures and demanding their immediate relase. The message dated November 25 says:

Respected comrades, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina sends this solidarity message of ours through you to the South Korean patriotic, democratic figures who are now under the rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascists.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina, on behalf of all our party members and our people, extend our militant solidarity to all the South Korean patriotic, democratic forces heroically struggling against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for the reunification of the country and the freedom of the people.

And we denounce the dirty atrocities of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique which passed a death sentence upon democratic figure Kim Tae-chung and inflicted prison terms upon other democratic figures and demand the revocation of the death sentence on Kim Tae-chung and the immediate release of him and other democratic figures.

U.S. imperialists aggressors, get out of South Korea! South Korean fascists, stop suppressing and obliterating the most elementary human rights of the South Korean people! Release Kim Tae-chung and other democrats who are struggling for the country's reunification and the peoples freedom and democracy!

CSO: 4120

KWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS FRENCH PARTY

SK290431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Dec (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on December 28 sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CPF.

The message reads: Dear comrades,

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and our entire party members extend warm congratulations and fraternal greetings to the Central Committee of your party and the French communists and working people on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of France.

Over the 60 years since its founding, your party has actively struggled jointly with all the democratic forces against imperialism and fascism and conducted energetic activities to realise the democratisation of the country and pave a road to socialism.

The Communist Party of France is now carrying on righteous activities to achieve world peace and security against the imperialists policy of war, do away with exploitation by monopoly capital, defend the democratic rights and vital interests of the working people, carry out overall democratic social reforms and realise the unity of the broad segments of the working people.

We take this opportunity to express solidarity with your party's activities and sincerely wish you new success in your future activities.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO USSR--Pyongyang, 23 Nov (KCNA)--A delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY left Pyongyang on November 22 by train for a visit to the Soviet Union. [SK230914 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 23 Nov 80]

TRANSPORT, FISHERY UNION TO USSR--Pyongyang, 23 Nov (KCNA)--A delegation of the Trade Union of Transport and Fishery Workers of Korea headed by Kim Yon-il left Pyongyang on November 22 by train for a visit to the Soviet Union. [SK230915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 23 Nov 80]

REPLY TO GUINEA'S REUNIFICATION PROPOSAL--Pyongyang, 23 Nov (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message on November 25 to Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, in reply to the latter's message supporting the new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point political programme of a unified state advanced at the sixth congress of our party. The reply says: I express deep thanks to your excellency for your message supporting, on behalf of the Guinean people and the Guinean Party of State [as received] and on your own, the new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point political programme of a unified state advanced at the sixth congress of our party. Your firm support to the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country constitutes a great encouragement to our people. Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further expand and develop in the future in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace, I take this opportunity to heartily wish you and your people greater success in the work for the development and prosperity of the country. [Text] [SK260012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1551 GMT 25 Nov 80]

CINEMA DELEGATION TO USSR--Pyongyang, 30 Nov (KCNA)--A movie delegation of our country headed by Kwon Hyok-pong left here on November 29 by train for a visit to the Soviet Union. [Text] [SK300957 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 30 Nov 80]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC'S DAY OBSERVED--Pyongyang, 1 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints a singed article warmly hailing the 22d anniversary of the national day of the Central African Republic. Pointing out that since the independence the Central African people have achieved many successes in their endeavours to build a new life, the article says: Pursuing a policy of non-alignment in external relations, the Central African Government and people support the struggle of the African people for

freedom and liberation. Both Korea and Central Africa are member nations of the non-aligned movement. The two peoples have forged the bonds of friendship in the common struggle for consolidating national independence and building a new life. Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Central Africa will grow stronger and develop in the future in conformity with the interests of the two peoples, our people heartily wish the central African people greater success in their future endeavours to build a new life. [Text] [SK011550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 1 Dec 80]

MPR RAILWAYS OFFICIAL ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 2 Dec (KCNA)--Sezengiyn Lubsan, advisor to the fourth subcommittee of the Committee of the Organisation for the Collaboration of Railways, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by plane. He was met at the airport by personages concerned and Mongolian Ambassador to Korea Nyamjabyn Bassanjab and members of the Mongolian railway delegation who had arrived earlier to attend the meeting of the fourth subcommittee of the Committee of the Organisation for the Collaboration of Railways. [Text] [SK012346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 1 Dec 80]

UPPER VOLTA'S NATIONAL DAY OBSERVED--Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--Papers here today carry articles greeting the Upper Voltese people on the 22d anniversary of the proclamation of their republic. A signed article of NODONG SINMUN titled "National Day of Upper Voltese People" says: Since the independence the Upper Voltese people have made a big stride in the struggle to do away with the aftermath of the protracted colonial rule and build a new life. Today the Upper Voltese Government is making efforts to achieve the country's security and social progress. The opening of the diplomatic relations between Korea and Upper Volta in October 1972 marked an important occasion in the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, the Korean people sincerely wish the Upper Voltese people new success in their struggle for the country's security and the building of a new life. A signed article fo MINJU CHOSON expresses the belief that the relations between the Korean and Upper Voltese peoples established through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence will grow stronger and develop in the interests of the two peoples. Our people wish them great successes in their struggle for the development and prosperity of the country, it says. [Text] [SK111533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 11 Dec 80]

AUSTRIAN CP CHAIRMAN'S REELECTION--Pyongyang, 13 Dec (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to Comrade Franz Muhri upon his reelection as chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria at the 24th congress of the party. The message dated December 11 says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extends congratulations to you upon your reelection as chairman of the Communist Party of Austria at the 24th congress of your party. Convinced that the friendly relations between our two parties will develop more favourably in the future, we take this opportunity to wish you and your party great success in the activities for carrying out the tasks put forward by your congress. [Text] [SK130047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 12 Dec 80]

PRC VISIT OF COAL INDUSTRY GROUP--Pyongyang, 24 Dec (KCNA)--The coal industry delegation of our country headed by Choe Hyong-mun returned home yesterday by plane from China. [Text] [SK240529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 23 Dec 80]

AMBASSADOR RECEIVED IN SENEGAL—Pyongyang, 17 Dec (KCNA)--Leopold Sedar Senghor, president of the Republic of Senegal, on December 11 met Choe Kwang-kuk, ambassador of our country to that country, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed warm greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the warm greetings and asked the ambassador to convey his cordial regards to the great leader. The president said that the government and people of Senegal invariably support the Korean people's cause of national reunification. He expressed his satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly relation between Senegal and Korea. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK170507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 16 Dec 80]

KPA MARKS YUGOSLAV ARMY DAY--Pyongyang, 16 Dec (KCNA)--A soldiers' meeting marking the 39th anniversary of the Yugoslav Army Day was held on December 15 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Yi Tu-chan belongs. It was attended by soldiers of the unit and military attache Turk Antona Joze and an official of the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were made at the meeting. [Text] [SK160458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 16 Dec 80]

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS INSPECT FARM--Pyongyang, 16 Dec (KCNA)--Press officials of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents in our country on December 15 saw the income distribution on the Okdo Cooperative Farm, Yonggang County, South Pyongan Province, which was proudly summing up the years farming. The guests warmly congratulated the farmers on the shining fruition they attained in agricultural production by making a good farming this year, too, as required by the chuce method of farming, combating the serious influence of the cold front. They were invited to a luncheon arranged by the farm. Speaking at the luncheon Isidor Urian, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy, said: The shining fruits of the farm were attained by the farmers through a successful farming on a scientific and technical basis under the correct leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK160459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 16 Dec 80]

HO TAM RECEIVES SUDANESE ENVOY--Pyongyang, 18 Dec (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on December 17 met and had a conversation with Mohamed Hamed Mohamed Mattar, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK180440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 18 Dec 80]

FRIENDSHIP VISITING GROUP IN PRC--Pyongyang, 24 Dec (KCNA)--The second Korean friendship visiting group headed by Han Pyong-hwa returned home on December 23 by plane from China. [Text] [SK240530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 23 Dec 80]

DPRK-SEYCHELLES FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang, 24 Dec (KCNA)--The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Seychelles Friendship Association was held on December 23 at the Chollima House of Culture in Pyongyang. Placed on the platform were a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles. A speech was made at the meeting attended by personages concerned and working people in the city. Yi Chol-mo was elected chairman of the Korea-Seychelles Friendship Association. The meeting adopted a letter to President France Albert Rene. [Text] [SK240534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 24 Dec 80]

DPRK-ZIMBABWE FRIENDSHIP GROUP--Pyongyang, 25 Dec (KCNA)--The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Zimbabwe Friendship Association was held at the Chollima House of Culture on December 24. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe. Attending the meeting were Chang Yun-pil, Kim Sang-chun and other personages concerned and working people in the city. A speech was made at the meeting. Chang Yun-pil was elected chairman of the Korea-Zimbabwe Friendship Association. A letter to Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe was adopted at the meeting. [Text] [SK250408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 25 Dec 80]

TRADE GROUP TO TUNISIA, CAMEROON--Pyongyang, 25 Dec (KCNA)--A government trade delegation of our country headed by Kim Paek-son left here on December 24 by plane for Tunisia and Cameroon. It was seen off at the airport by Cho Song-pom and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK250433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 25 Dec 80]

CHINESE POWER INDUSTRY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 27 Dec (KCNA)--A delegation of the Chinese side of the Council of the Korea-China River Amnok-gang [Yalu River] hydropower development company headed by Li Ximing, vice-minister of power industry of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Pyongyang on December 26 by plane to attend the 33d regular meeting of the council. It was met at the airport by personages concerned and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Zhixian. [Text] [SK270511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 26 Dec 80]

TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR--Pyongyang, 27 Dec (KCNA)--The delegation of the Korean Transport Workers' and Fishermen's Trade Union headed by Kim Yon-il returned home on December 25 by plane after visiting the Soviet Union. [Text] [SK270506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 26 Dec 80]

FILM DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR--Pyongyang, 27 Dec (KCNA)--The film delegation of our country headed by Kwon Hyok-pong returned home by train on December 26 after a visit to the Soviet Union. [Text] [SK271035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 27 Dec 80]

SIHANOUK'S NEW YEAR GIFT--Pyongyang, 1 Jan (KCNA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on December 31 presented a basket of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, greeting the new year. Present on the occasion were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame and son of Samdech, Prince Norodom Sihamoni. Also on hand were Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife, Comrade Yi Chong-ok and his wife, Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrade Yim Chun-chu, Comrade So Chol and Comrade Ho Tam and his wife. After presenting a basket of flowers, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk sincerely wished good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks and had a conversation with him in an amicable atmosphere. [Text] [SK010233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0157 GMT 1 Jan 81]

UN REPRESENTATIVE PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Pyongyang, 20 Dec (KCNA)--Filip Marusic, resident representative of the Field Office of the United Nations development programme to our country, on December 18 presented his credentials to the Foreign Ministry before beginning of his work. Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK200341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 20 Dec 80]

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END

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FOOD CRISIS ANTICIPATED IN KOREA

Seoul WOLGAN CHOSON in Korean Nov 80 pp 252-259

[Article by Chu Yong-chae, Chief Research Officer, Korea Agricultural Research Institute: "Grain Production and Demand; Reality and Prospect"]

[Text] I. Preface

Because of population increase, the shortage and lopsided distribution of food resources, the food situation of the world is revealing a more serious aspect with the passing of time. Especially for this year, due to the unusual temperatures which swept through all parts of the world, considerably reduced food grain harvests are anticipated. Because of such fear, international food grain prices have recently indicated a rapid upward trend. Accordingly, in this article I will summarily survey the current supply and demand situation of food grains in Korea, and its future prospects, and major problems and countermeasures related to them.

II. Food Grain Consumption Trends

It is a general trend that with the rise in the income level the pattern of food consumption becomes quality-oriented or diversified. In other words, when the income level rises above a certain level, the consumption of food grains tends to gradually decline, while the consumption of meats with large carbohydrate values, fruits and vegetables tends to rise rapidly. Change in the pattern of food consumption in Korea during the 1965-1979 period reveals that the [per capita] consumption of food grains continued to rise from 188 kgs in 1965 to reach the highest level of 225 kgs in 1972. Thereafter, it gradually declined to 198 kgs in 1979.

On the other hand, during the 1965-1979 period meat consumption rose about 3.3 times, marine products consumption 2.5 times, fruits consumption 2.2 times and vegetable consumption 2.6 times respectively. The food consumption trend by kind shows that rice consumption registered a marked rise from 121 kgs in 1965 to reach the highest level of 136 kgs in 1970. Then, it maintained a comparatively low level of 120-130 kgs during the 1972-1979 period. Keeping rice consumption at a comparatively low level during this period was possible, mainly because measures for controlling rice consumption, including the encouragement of mixing barley with rice, the prohibition of brewing unstrained wine [makkolli] from rice, and the encouragement of 70 percent polishing of rice were actively executed. However, as an epoch-making increase in the production of rice was achieved in 1977,

measures for controlling rice consumption were all lifted, including the permission for the brewing of unstrained wine from rice. As a result of this, rice consumption markedly increased from 126 kgs in 1977 to 135 kgs in 1979. Consequently, with the rise in the income level barley consumption, which was as much as 35 to 40 kgs during the 1965-1976 period, showed a rapid decrease, following the lifting of measures for controlling rice consumption, to 18.1 kgs in 1978, and to 14.1 kgs in 1979. While the consumption of corn and beans has shown an increasing trend, the consumption of miscellaneous grains has indicated a declining trend. (See Table 1)

Table 1. Per Capita Annual Food Consumption by Kind (Unit: kg)

(1)	'65	70	75	76	77	78	79	79/65 (%)
(2)	188.8	219.4	207.3	203.5	203.9	201.8	198.8	105.3
(3)	121.8	136.4	123.6	129.1	126.4	134.7	135.6	111.3
(4)	36.8	37.3	36.3	34.7	28.5	18.1	14.1	38.3
(5)	13.8	26.1	29.5	30.2	30.3	30.5	30.6	221.7
(6)	0.9	1.1	2.4	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.9	322.2
(7)	4.4	5.3	6.4	6.4	6.2	7.0	7.2	163.6
(8)	7.3	10.2	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.3	6.3	86.3
(9)	3.8	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	55.3
(10)	3.5	5.2	6.4	6.8	8.1	10.1	11.4	325.7
(11)	19.5	24.1	44.3	45.8	45.3	46.0	48.0	246.2
(12)	46.7	59.9	62.5	68.2	62.5	104.0	122.5	262.3
(13)	10.8	13.1	15.4	16.6	21.1	23.2	24.1	223.1

(14) 주, 65~78년의 식소소비량은 '식품수급표' 자료
출처: 農水産部 (15)

Key:

1. Kind
2. Grains
3. Rice
4. Barley
5. Wheat
6. Corn
7. Beans
8. Potatoes
9. Others
10. Meat
11. Fishery products
12. Vegetables 1)
13. Fruits
14. 1) Source: Vegetable consumption, 1965-1978, Food Supply and Demand Table
15. Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery

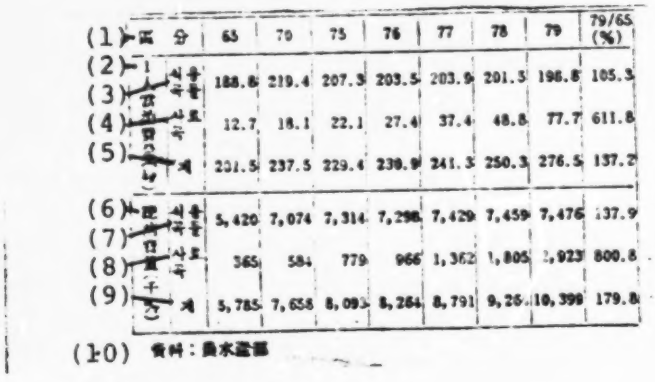
As the income level rose, the per capita consumption of grains as food declined from 219 kgs in 1970 to 198 kgs in 1979, or at an annual rate of 1.1 percent. As the rate of decline was lower than the population increase rate of 1.7 percent, the total food grain consumption during this period rose by about 38 percent.

On the other hand, with the increased demand for livestock products, the per capita consumption of feed grains was increased from 12.7 kgs in 1965 to 77.7 kgs in 1979, or as much as 6.1 times. Thus, with the rapid increase in feed grain consumption, the per capita grain consumption rose from 201 kgs in 1965 to 276 kgs in 1979, an increase of 37.2 percent.

The total feed grain consumption was increased from 365,000 metric tons in 1965 to 2,923,000 metric tons in 1979, or about 8 times. During the past 2 years

(1977-1979) it rose from 1,362,000 metric tons to 2,923,000 metric tons, or by about 2.1 times. Such rapid increase in the supply and demand of feed grains constitutes the main cause for the decline in the self-sufficiency of grains in the recent years. Effective measures for combating it are required.

Table 2. Trends in Food Grain and Feed Grain Consumption (Unit: 1,000 metric tons)



(1) 区分	65	70	75	76	77	78	79	79/65 (%)
(2) 1人当消费量(kg)								
(3) 食粮	188.8	219.4	207.3	203.5	203.9	201.3	198.8	105.3
(4) 饲料	12.7	18.1	22.1	27.4	37.4	48.8	77.7	611.8
(5) 计	201.5	237.5	229.4	230.9	241.3	250.3	276.5	137.2
(6) 消费总量(1,000公吨)								
(7) 食粮	5,420	7,074	7,314	7,298	7,429	7,459	7,476	137.9
(8) 饲料	365	584	779	966	1,362	1,805	2,923	800.8
(9) 计	5,785	7,658	8,093	8,264	8,791	9,264	10,399	179.8

(10) 资料：农水产部

Key:

1. Classification
2. Per capita consumption (kg)
3. Food grains
4. Feed grains
5. Total
6. Total consumption (1,000 metric tons)
7. Food grains
8. Feed grains
9. Total
10. Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery

III. Trends in the Food Grain Production

The per family area of cultivated land in Korea is only about one hectare. It is thus a well-known fact that the farming scale is small. Such limited areas of cultivation tend to be decreased further in the process of industrialization and urbanization. Even the utilization rate of cultivated land has markedly declined. This is creating a problem. During the 1965-1979 period the area of cultivated land decreased from 2,556,000 hectares to 2,227,000 hectares. And the utilization rate of cultivated land dropped from 147 percent to 130 percent. The decline in the utilization rate of cultivated land was caused by the fact that during the same period the total planted area for food decreased from 2,953,000 hectares to 2,143,000 hectares, or by as much as 27.4 percent. The trends in planted areas by kind show that while the planted area for rice increased by 0.4 percent during the 1965-1979 period, that for barley decreased by 42.8 percent, that for wheat by 85.9 percent, that for beans by 24.2 percent, that for potatoes by 55.4 percent and that for others by 77.1 percent respectively. Especially the decline in the planted areas for barley and wheat, which are winter crops, led to a decline in the utilization rate of cultivated land and a decrease in farm income due to thelack of replacement crops. This has become a problem. In recent years the planted area for barley has shown a marked decrease. This has come about because farmers have avoided barley cultivation due to the marked reduction in barley

consumption, the drop in the profitability of barley and the competition in labor force between rice crop and barley crop during the planting and harvest periods. On the other hand, the reason why the cultivated land area showed a rapid decrease is that domestic varieties of wheat lag in the milling rate compared to imported wheat, and reaches maturity about 1 week after barley. Thus, the decline is due to several problems related to the varieties of wheat. But more importantly, it seems that the decline was caused by the adoption of a comparatively low purchase price level in relation to barley. And the quantity of purchase was severely limited.

As we have investigated above, the planted areas of food grains have registered a declining trend. But because of the increased per unit yield due to technological development the production of food grains has leveled off at the 1976 level. The total production of food grains during the past 4 years has remained about the same. Compared to this, due to the population increase the per capita grain production showed a decreasing trend from 228 kgs in 1976 to 215 kgs in 1979. The domestic grain productivity has relatively declined.

Table 3. Trends in the Utilization Rate of Cultivated Land by Year

(1)

年 (2)	耕地面積 (千 ha) (3)	作付面積 (千 ha) (4)	耕地利用率 (%)
65	2,256	3,319	147.1
70	2,298	3,264	142.1
75	2,240	3,144	140.4
76	2,238	3,174	141.7
77	2,231	3,033	135.5
78	2,222	3,001	134.5
79	2,207	2,909	130.9

(5) 資料：農水省農蚕、作物統計

Key:

1. Year
2. Area of cultivated land (1,000 hectares)
3. Planted area (1,000 hectares)
4. Utilization rate of cultivated land (%)
5. Source: Statistics on Crops, Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery

Table 4. Trends in the Planted Areas of Food Grain Crops (Unit: 1,000 hectares)

(1) 年度 / (2) 穀種	'65	'70	'75	'79	'79/'65
(3) 쌀	1,228.1 (41.6)1)	1,203.3 (44.5)	1,218.0 (48.1)	1,233.2 (57.5)	100.4%
(4) 보리	827.0 (28.0)	730.3 (27.0)	711.0 (28.1)	473.9 (22.1)	57.2
(5) 밀	92.9 (3.1)	96.7 (3.6)	43.7 (1.7)	13.1 (0.6)	14.1
(6) 두류	365.4 (12.4)	365.2 (13.5)	332.7 (13.1)	276.8 (12.9)	75.8
(7) 서류	212.6 (7.2)	180.4 (6.7)	146.3 (5.8)	94.8 (4.4)	44.6
(8) 기타	227.2 (7.7)	129.7 (4.7)	79.6 (3.2)	52.1 (2.5)	22.9
(9) 計	2,953.2 (100.0)	2,705.6 (100.0)	2,531.3 (100.0)	2,143.3 (100.0)	72.6

(10) 1) ( )內는 구성비임.
(11) 資料 : 農水産部 '79年度 作物統計

Key:

1. Year
2. Kind of grain
3. Rice
4. Barley
5. Wheat
6. Beans
7. Potatoes
8. Others
9. Total
10. 1) denotes composition percent
11. Source: Statistics on 1979 Crops, Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery

Table 5. Trends in Grain Production by Kind (Unit-Per Unit Yield: kg; Production: 1,000 metric tons)

(1) 연도별 / (2) 구분	65	70	75	76	77	78	79	79/65 (%)
(3) 쌀 단수	285	327	383	429	488	471	451	158.2
생산량	3,501	3,939	4,669	5,215	6,006	5,787	5,565	159.0
(4) 보리단수	176	218	239	247	158	243	319	181.3
생산량	1,459	1,591	1,699	1,759	814	1,348	1,508	103.4
(5) 밀 단수	198	226	222	222	168	209	321	162.1
생산량	184	219	97	82	45	38	42	22.9
(6) 두류단수	56	76	107	113	119	113	118	210.7
생산량	203	277	357	352	290	355	326	160.6
(7) 서류단수	492	434	504	490	468	502	528	107.3
생산량	1,045	783	738	667	595	565	501	47.9
(8) 기타단수	59	104	128	153	177	216	326	552.5
생산량	135	134	102	109	120	127	170	125.9
(9) 계 단수	221	257	303	330	347	360	378	171.0
생산량	6,527	6,943	7,662	8,194	7,970	8,228	8,112	124.3
(10) 1人當穀物生産量(kg)	227.6	215.4	217.2	228.2	218.7	222.3	215.7	94.9

[Key on following page]

Key:

1. Year
2. Classification
3. Rice
4. Barley
5. Wheat
6. Beans
7. Potatoes
8. Others
9. Total
10. Per capita production (kg)
a. Per unit yield
b. Production

IV. Trends in the Food Grain Import and the Self-Sufficiency Rate

As we have examined above, the increase rate of grain consumption surpasses that of grain production, and because of this, considerably large quantities of grains have been imported. The recent trend points to a rapid increase in quantity. In 1965 the total of imported grains was 629,000 metric tons, and it was 5,457,000 metric tons in 1979, or about a 9-fold increase during the past 14 years. Trends in grain import by kind during this period indicate that the import of corn, a feed grain, increased an astounding 46 times, and that of wheat 3.3 times respectively. While there was no import of beans in 1965, in 1979 as much as 420,000 tons of beans were imported. And in 1979 even rice supply was short so that as much as 502,000 tons (3.5 million bags) of foreign rice were imported. As a result of this the self-sufficiency rate of the total grains was markedly reduced from 93.9 percent in 1965 to 59.9 percent in 1979. The self-sufficiency rate by kind in 1979 shows that that of wheat was only 2.4 percent, that of corn was 3.4 percent, and that of beans was 43.4 percent, all showing a very low level. The self-sufficiency rate of rice was 86 percent, registering a marked reduction. Thus, the self-sufficiency rate of grains such as corn, wheat and beans which have the tendency of increased demand in the future is extremely low. It is a real situation that Korea is dependent on foreign market even for rice, the main staple grain.

Table 6. Imported Grains by Year and Kind (Unit: 1,000 metric tons)

(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9) (kg)
1965	0	71	496	62	0	629	21.9
70	541	—	1,254	284	36	2,115	65.6
71	907	—	1,384	315	61	2,667	81.1
72	584	254	1,778	422	31	3,069	91.6
73	437	350	1,772	456	73	3,088	90.5
74	206	299	1,427	573	66	2,571	74.3
75	481	354	1,584	532	61	3,012	85.4
76	168	—	1,857	890	119	3,034	84.6
77	—	322	1,979	1,379	151	3,822	104.9
78	—	—	1,587	1,791	223	3,601	97.3
79	502 (9.2)	—	1,652 (30.3)	2,881 (52.8)	422 (7.7)	5,457 (100.0)	145.1

(10) ( )의 數値는 구성비율.
(11) 資料 : 農水産部.

[Key on following page]

Key:

1. Grain
2. Year
3. Rice
4. Barley
5. Wheat
6. Corn
7. Beans
8. Total
9. Per capita import (kg)
10. ( ) denotes component ratio
11. Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery

Table 7. Trends in the Self-Sufficiency Rate by Kind (Unit: Percent)

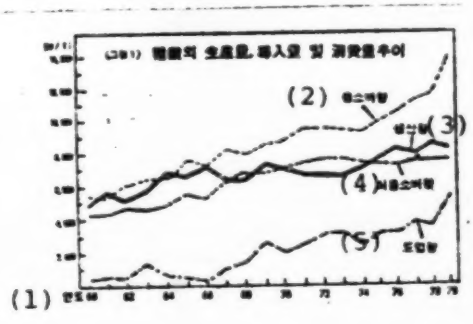
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
60	94.5	100.8	118.4	33.9	18.9	100.0	79.2	100.0
65	93.9	100.7	106.0	27.0	36.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
70	80.5	93.1	106.3	15.4	18.9	100.0	86.1	96.9
75	73.0	94.3	92.0	5.7	8.3	100.0	85.8	100.0
76	74.1	100.5	97.9	4.5	6.7	100.0	74.4	100.0
77	65.1	103.4	53.4	2.3	6.2	100.0	67.5	100.0
78	72.6	103.8	119.9	2.1	6.0	100.0	59.3	100.0
79	59.9	86.0	117.0	2.4	3.4	99.8	43.4	87.6

(10) 資料：農水産部

Key:

1. Year
2. Total
3. Rice
4. Barley
5. Wheat
6. Corn
7. Potatoes
8. Beans
9. Others
10. Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery

Figure 1. Trends in Production and Import of Grains



Key:

1. Year
2. Total consumption
3. Production
4. Consumption as food
5. Import

The grain import in 1979 reached 5,457,000 metric tons. Of this feed grains, that is, corn and beans covered 60.5 percent, wheat constituted 30.3 percent, and rice

accounted for 9.2 percent. Accordingly, the main causes which became the obstacles to the self-sufficiency in food grains are the rapid increase in the demand for feed grains and the shortage of rice, the main staple grain.

Table 8. Production, Import and Consumption of Grains (Unit: 1,000 metric tons)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
60	4,892	486	4,178	5,270
61	5,521	353	4,290	5,378
62	5,032	482	4,635	5,976
63	5,463	1,223	4,432	6,138
64	6,646	841	4,878	6,408
65	6,527	629	5,420	7,313
66	7,038	525	5,263	7,089
67	6,337	1,100	6,159	8,014
68	6,306	1,496	6,855	7,978
69	7,181	2,389	6,965	8,577
70	6,943	2,115	7,674	8,825
71	6,792	2,667	7,376	9,616
72	6,743	3,069	7,569	9,613
73	6,759	3,088	7,574	9,427
74	6,900	2,571	7,244	9,487
75	7,662	3,012	7,314	9,906
76	8,184	3,034	7,298	10,381
77	7,970	3,822	7,429	11,130
78	8,228	3,601	7,459	11,691
79	8,112	5,457	7,478	14,836

(6) 1) 종자, 감모, 사료 등 非食用소비량 포함.
(7) 資料 : 農水産部

Key:
1. Year
2. Production
3. Import
4. Consumption as food
5. Total consumption
6. Includes nonfood consumption such as seeds and seed potatoes
7. Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery

As a result of the green revolution, Korea had been self-sufficient in rice since 1976. But due to a shortage in 1979, 502,000 metric rons of rice was imported in 1979 and a large quantity of rice is planned to be imported in 1980. Thus, even rice in which Korea was once self-sufficient, has become short in supply. The shortage was caused partially by the drastic decline in production due to the damages caused by blight and harmful insects for 2 years, 1978 and 1979, but more importantly by the rapid increase in rice consumption due to the drastic decline in barley consumption. On the other hand, because of the decline in consumption barley has been stockpiled. This has become a problem. Thus, while there is a surplus of barley, rice is short. Therefore, with large sums of foreign currency Korea has to buy rice. This is a problem which warrants a careful study.

V. Prospects Policy for the Supply and Demand for Food Grains

While the production of food grains has remained stagnant for the past 4 years, the total consumption of food grains, including feed grains, has shown a rapid increase.

If such a trend should continue, the quantity of food grains to be imported will rapidly increase in the future. In this case the self-sufficiency rate of food grains is expected to decline compared to the present.

According to the results of an analysis by the Agricultural Economy Research Institute, the per capita food grain consumption was estimated to decrease from 201 kgs in 1978 to 182-187 kgs in 1991 on the assumption that the increase rate of income would rise. The estimated per capita consumption of food grains by kind (See Table 9) shows that while the consumption of corn and beans will increase, that of rice, barley, potatoes and miscellaneous grains is expected to decrease. Thus, although the per capita consumption declines, the total food grain consumption in 1991 is estimated to be 8.2 to 8.4 million metric tons, due to the increase in population. The total grain consumption amounts to an increase of 10 to 13 percent over 1978. As to the supply and demand for feed grains the Livestock Production Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery estimates that it will be increased from 1,805,000 metric tons in 1978 to 7,456,000 metric tons in 1991, a 4.1-fold increase. On the other hand, the forecast of grain production is extremely difficult as it is greatly predicated on climatic conditions, technological innovation, including the improvement of grain varieties. But as we take into consideration the limits on the per unit production, the decreasing trend of cultivated land area, the competition with other crops, and the recent trends in grain production, it is reasoned that grain production will not surpass greatly the current level of production. According to an estimate made by the Agricultural Economy Research Institute, unless epoch-making measures are formulated for the increased production of food grains, the production of grains in 1991 will be about 8,652,000 metric tons, or about a 5 percent increase over 1978.

Table 9. Estimated Per Capita Annual Consumption of Food Grains by Kind
(Unit: kg)

(1)	1978年度	1991年1)	
	(1978年)	A	B
(3) 쌀	134.7	114.2	123.4
(4) 보리	[illegible]	5.3	7.7
(5) 감자	30.5	35.6	33.3
(6) 옥수수	2.8	8.7	6.0
(7) 콩	7.0	12.3	9.9
(8) 잡곡	6.3	3.9	4.5
(9) 밀가루	2.1	1.5	1.7
(10) 식량계	201.5	181.5	186.5

(11) 注 : 1) A : 年平均實質所得增加率 8.4% 假定時.
B : 年平均實質所得增加率 6.0% 假定時.
(人口數 : '78 : 37, 819千人, '91 : 45,251千人)

(12) 資料 : 韓國農村經濟研究院, 食糧需給에 관한 연구. 研究報告. 9 1980.3.

[Key on following page]

Key:

1. Grain
2. Base year
3. Rice
4. Barley
5. Wheat
6. Corn
7. Beans
8. Fotaotes
9. Miscellaneous
10. Total of grains
11. Note 1 A: When the annual average real income increase is assumed to be 8.4 percent; B: When the same increase is assumed to be 6.0 percent. (Population: 37.019 million in 1978, and 45.251 million in 1991)
12. Source: Study on the Supply and Demand of Food Grains, by Korea Agricultural Economy Research Institute, Report No 9, March 1980

As we have investigated above, recently the self-sufficiency rate of food grains has markedly dropped to about 60 percent. Unless epoch-making measures for an increased production of food grains are pressed forward, a study and analysis shows that the self-sufficiency rate of food grains will further decline, to about 46 percent. The main reason for the decline in the self-sufficiency rate of food grains is that the demand for corn and beans, which are feed grains, has rapidly increased due to the increased demand for livestock and the demand for wheat has also increased. At the same time the import of these grains has shown a marked increase due to the stagnation or decline in the domestic production of such feed grains. Moreover, beginning in 1979 even rice has become short in supply. This has resulted in the import of considerable quantities of foreign rice.

When we take into consideration the unstable elements in the international grain market, in terms of food security it is not desirable to heavily depend on foreign countries for the basic staple grains of the nation. Therefore, effective long-term and medium-range measures for raising food self-sufficiency to an appropriate level must be formulated.

In recent years there was a shortage of rice. It was partially caused by the decrease in rice production, but more importantly, by the rapid increase of rice consumption, as the heavy dependence on rice was caused by the rapid decrease in barley consumption. If we can decrease rice consumption by consuming surplus barley as appropriate, we believe that we can prevent the import of foreign rice or considerably reduce it. In this case large sums of foreign currency needed for the import of foreign rice can be saved. Particularly given the current situation in which the international balance of payment has deteriorated due to the recession and the demand for foreign currency has rapidly increased due to the increased need for the import of crude oil caused by the rise in the crude oil prices, we should give a second thought to paying large sums of foreign currency for importing even rice, which can be adequately produced domestically. Measures for the self-sufficiency of the main staple grains are urgently required. For the self-sufficiency in rice, the development of good-quality, high-yield rice varieties, the increased investment in the production basis, as well as the guarantee of purchase prices, which can inspire the will of the farmers for increased production, are urgently required. Especially, given the present condition that the supply and demand of rice is not stable, we must strive to maintain a supply and demand balance of the main food grains by reducing rice consumption through the increased promotion of barley consumption.

Even if we can achieve the self-sufficiency in the main staple food grains, rice and barley, unless we can make a marked increase in the production of corn, beans and wheat which have covered more than 90 percent of the total grain import in recent years, we are afraid that the self-sufficiency in grains in 1991 will be less than 50 percent. Therefore, there should be measures formulated for a marked increase in the production of these crops. It does not seem to be desirable to neglect the domestic agricultural production basis by depending solely on import just because the domestic production costs of these crops are much higher than imported grain prices. We must strive to maintain an appropriate self-sufficiency level even of these crops within reasonable bounds.

In response to the increased demand for feed grains it is necessary to formulate comprehensive long-term livestock production plans, including the formation of pasture lands wherever possible in mountainous areas, and the expanded cultivation of rough feed grains through the use of rice fields for a second crop. Also by maintaining the demand for livestock products at a moderate level it is desirable in terms of an increased self-sufficiency in food to hold down the rapid increase in the demand for feed grains and to induce a food consumption pattern suitable to the conditions of domestic resources through a price policy or an education on nutrition.

Domestic wheat lags behind imported wheat in the unit yield. It requires a longer period before harvest, and its milling rate is lower. In spite of such disadvantages we must expand wheat production through its cultivation in dry fields. Even under the present circumstances of the per unit yield and of technological conditions, if we provide price support comparable to barley, it seems to be possible to induce an increased production of wheat.

In the foregoing I have referred to problems directly connected with increased production. By canceling the losses incurred in the distribution process we must also stress indirect increased production. That is, because considerable losses occur in the sources, from producer to consumer, of harvesting, thrashing, transporting, storing and processing, we must concentrate also on the indirect increased production of food by developing better technological processes after harvest. Also by reducing losses and waste that occur in the cooking process at restaurants or homes and thus economizing on food we must have the cooperation of the entire people in sagaciously overcoming the difficulties in the food situation as we witness this year.

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CSO: 4108

FOODGRAIN POLICY, SHORTAGES OUTLINED

Seoul WOLGAN CHOSON in Korean Nov 80 pp 260-273

[Article by Kim Song-hun, doctor of economics, professor, Chungang University: "A 30-Year History of Korean Grain Administration"]

[Text] I. An Outline of the Foodgrain Policy

In our country, grain is the staple food, and its transactions had traditionally been based on a free market system. But in the last days of Japanese imperialist rule (1943) the Food Control Law was enforced on a wartime footing, putting all aspects of grain circulation under complete control. Upon liberation, free transactions in grain returned but only to be done away with in October 1945 on account of runaway inflation and chaotic conditions attending the free rice market, and a rice collection order was proclaimed in January 1946, once again enforcing a complete rationing system. This control over the grain market continued until February 1950 when the just-established government enacted the Foodgrain Management Law.

In this way, the grain circulation structure in our country has been consolidated to this day on a two-dimensional basis under said law, i.e., government management and free transactions. Let us examine separately the government management structure for grain circulation and the free market structure for grain circulation.

II. Changes in Grain Administration and Grain Circulation Structures

(1) The Grain Management System. Grain management by the government authorities is aimed at satisfactory supply and demand and at adjustment of price through operations of procurement, stockpile, ration or release. The kinds of grain that may be managed by the government under the Foodgrain Management Law are rice, barley, wheat, oats, buckwheat, beans and peas, millet, kaoliang, corn. As means of securing (purchasing) these kinds of grain, the government may make purchases in the general market, exchange fertilizer for grain, allow payment in kind of agricultural land tax, lend grain, or collect a substitute grain, and import foreign grain. Government management grain thus secured is used for adjustment of supply and demand via sale or ration by the government. The grain earmarked for adjustment of supply and demand performs, at the time of rising grain prices, the functions of price adjustment through its sales via the circulation structures of agricultural cooperatives and the government. The grain earmarked for adjustment of supply and demand, which used to be released to free markets, was rationed at one time through the administration's structure after the 16 May revolution; from 1964 onward, it was released through the

joint sales stores of agricultural cooperatives; in the 1970's another channel was added for its retail sales at what is called direct sales stores of agricultural cooperatives, which have since been located evenly at major key points in cities throughout the country.

After the government directly stepped into the grain circulation market under such a grain management system, there were changes, a little at a time as time went by, in the operational pattern and grain administration goal but essentially it was after 1970 that the goal for "inducement for self-sufficiency in foodgrain and increase in the income of farm households" came within sight; and it might be said that from the 16 May [revolution] to 1970 was a period in which the two goals for "foodgrain production increase and grain price stabilization" and for "stabilization of consumer prices and protection of urban living cost" were blended while the 1950's had been a period in which the goal for so-called "restraining inflation and protecting government finances" had a graphic impact.

This distinction of periods in grain administration is based on the subjective view of the writer, a view that has been arrived at in the course of analyzing how the various mutually conflicting policy goals were reflected in the government's purchase prices, its release prices, and its decision on purchase quantities.

Let us examine them by the periods. As Table 1 below shows, during the Liberal Party administration from after the 25 June war up to the 16 May [revolution], the government which was weak in finances collected considerable quantities of grain from the farmers at low prices. using extra-economic means such as collection of agricultural land tax in kind, with a view to augmenting its revenues and stabilizing consumer prices and foreign exchange rates. In particular for the quantities of procurement in most cases except for the exceptional case of 1955, the government relied solely on the extra-economic mode other than the general purchase (procurement) mode, and the purchase prices set by the government were way below the prevailing market prices. On top of that, considerable quantities of foreign grain were imported, and the rural economy had to suffer a double whammy. In particular, the system for collection of agricultural land tax in kind continued in force from the enactment in September 1951 of the temporary land income tax law until the 19 April revolution when the system was supplanted by a system for collection in money. Until then the system for collection of agricultural land tax in kind has been used as a means of crucial importance for securing grain for government control purposes, including the adjustment of supply and demand but it had imposed excessive burdens on the farmers while it lasted.

As epochal price and circulation policies laid down by the government during this period, one might point out the "system for financing on rice as collateral" put into effect in 1957, and the "law for maintaining prices of agricultural products" whose draft was completed in 1959 [but not enacted until later].

The system for financing on rice as collateral was similar to the Japanese imperialist system "for loans on nonglutinous rice and unhulled rice" and this system was put into effect for the benefit of the farmers with a view to preventing price drops at harvesttime and stabilizing prices in preharvest months. In the background of the birth of this system was the necessity for the government to come up with some price support measures as the enormous importation of foreign grain since 1956 caused a drastic drop in grain prices, on the one hand, and the government stopped

Table 1. Rice Production and Deliveries (1954-1961) (Unit: Converted to Sok of Polished Rice, 180 l)

Description	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Rice produced (in 1,000 sok)	15,002	820,548	916,927	920,846	421,950	921,871	821,156	624,045.5
Rice delivered (in 1,000 sok[1])	2,410	2,701	1,986	1,218	1,164	1,378	978	2,146
Rice delivery ratio - %	16.1	13.1	11.7	5.8	5.3	6.3	4.6	8.9
Rice purchase price (sok[2])	9,509 (5,550)	14,060 (7,030)	19,062	19,062	19,062	19,062	19,062	27,898
Rice market price (sok)	7,074	17,001	26,774	30,740	25,112	22,122	25,666	29,264
Foreign rice imported (M/T)	14,434	-	4,050	202,180	23,160	3,759	-	-
Other grain imported (M/T)	202,402	84,598	502,214	956,834	968,382	266,664	467,688	603,123

1 - Rice delivered includes general purchase and autumn crop deliveries such as deliveries for payment of agricultural land tax in kind, deliveries for redemption of agricultural land, substitute grain collected, grain exchanged for fertilizer, loan grain collected. Most of the deliveries are for payment of agricultural land tax in kind.

2 - The figures in parentheses are net purchase price excluding general purchase.

Source: "A History of Korean Grain Administration," 1978, Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, from which the figures have been compiled.

its general grain purchases to all intents and purposes in an attempt to avoid the negative balance of the special grain account set up under the ROK-U.S. agreement for importation of foreign grain. Such being the case, in the course of implementing the system for financing on rice as collateral there emerged no small amount of side effects such as the merchants getting into the act instead of the farmers, but overall, the system served in no small measure to stabilize the price. However, as the government procurement system was restored after the 16 May [revolution], the system for financing on rice as collateral was completely terminated in 1970 after completing its transitional mission. The law for maintaining prices of agricultural products had been held in abeyance before it was enacted after the 16 May revolution.

As to the government grain management policy in the 1960's, the will to make food-grain finances available and guarantee the income of farm households began to become stronger, compared to the 1950's. The general purchase system was restored for grain procurement, the system for payment of agricultural land tax in kind was supplanted by a system for payment in money, and 1965 onward, the system for exchanging fertilizer for grain was implemented, and so-called parity price was adopted as one of the criteria for government purchases of rice.

But the government grain management system, as seen in the enactment of the temporary law for adjusting consumer prices, intensified direct control measures over price and circulation with a view to holding down grain prices, relying in large measure on the importation of astronomical quantites of U.S. surplus agricultural products.

In a word, it is no exaggeration to say that policy objectives were leaning evermore toward price stabilization for export-oriented industrialization and toward procuring financial resources and raw materials for industrialization.

Thus the autumn rice procurement price rose merely by 10 percent more or less every year up to 1967. But for 1968 and 1969, as the rice crops became very poor on account of flood damage in the southern region, the procurement prices were raised by 16.9 percent and 22.6 percent respectively, over the previous year's price. And for the 1970 rice, the epochal step was taken to raise the price by 35.9 percent. With the implementation of the so-called high rice price policy, from 1969 onward a dual barley price system was adopted for procurement of barley. In particular, the law for grain management fund was enacted in 1970 with a view to securing a grain management fund and operating the special grain account with flexibility, and the system for financing on rice as collateral, which had been in effect since 1957, was abolished.

Thus in the latter half of the 1960's the government strengthened anew its grain administration objective to guarantee the income of farm households, on the one hand, and began positively stepping into grain circulation as well. With a view to insuring fairness in grain transactions and pricing, the government had grain merchants in the whole area of Seoul form a grain market association near the Yongsan Railroad Station in 1968, and issued in 1970 an administrative order to strengthen the sales system for government adjustment rice. Earlier in 1969, with a view to restraining rice consumption, the government ordered the system for eating mixed grain powder.

It might be said that it was in the 1970's that the government most strongly stressed its will, as its policy goal, to increase the production of rice and barley for self-sufficiency and the income of farm households.

Table 2. Foodgrain Production and Procurement (1961-1970)

Year	Rice produced (M/T)	Rice procured (M/T)	Rice imported (M/T)	Other Foodgrain produced (M/T)	Other foodgrain imported (M/T)	Rice purchase price (per bag)	Rice wholesale price (per bag)
1961	3,462,548	309,063	-	5,521,275	603,123	1,550	1,687
1962	3,014,915	278,237	-	5,032,245	499,207	1,650	1,768
1963	3,758,047	233,609	118,408	5,462,838	1,318,095	2,060	2,801
1964	3,954,491	239,665	-	6,640,422	915,625	2,967	3,470
1965	3,501,132	301,638	-	6,526,928	668,879	3,150	3,324
1966	3,919,280	354,754	31,500	7,037,791	524,943	3,306	3,419
1967	3,603,104	285,626	112,604	6,337,184	1,100,273	3,590	3,805
1968	3,195,335	154,662	216,211	6,306,204	1,496,679	4,200	4,464
1969	4,090,444	325,986	755,072	7,180,838	2,389,341	5,150	5,139
1970	3,939,260	365,417	541,000	6,943,237	2,114,881	7,000	5,995

Other foodgrain includes barley, wheat, oats, beans and peas, potato and sweet potato.

Table 3. Grain Production and Procurement (1971-1979) (Weight, in 1,000 M/T; price, in won per bag)

Year	Rice produced	Rice procured	Rice imported	Other foodgrain produced	Other foodgrain imported	Rice purchase price	Rice wholesale price
1971	3,998	507 (12.7%)	907	6,792	2,883	7,000	7,153
1972	3,597	480 (13.3%)	584	6,743	3,069	8,750	9,844
1973	4,212	469 (11.1%)	437	6,759	3,088	9,888	12,175
1974	4,445	747 (16.8%)	206	6,900	2,571	11,377	13,252
1975	4,669	802 (17.2%)	481	7,662	3,012	15,760	18,367
1976	5,215	1,046 (20.1%)	168	8,184	3,034	19,500	22,235
1977	6,006	1,403 (23.4%)	-	7,970	3,822	23,200	24,196
1978	5,797	1,362 (23.5%)	-	8,228	3,601	26,260	28,196
1979	5,565	1,302 (23.4%)	502	8,112	5,457	30,000	37,555

This could be seen in the epochal increases (the 23 percent line of production) in the quantities of procurement, not to mention the continued increases in rice procurement prices. As a result, as Table 3 shows, thanks to the expanded dissemination of new strains of rice seeds, the long-cherished wish for self-sufficiency in rice was at last realized in 1977. But despite the epochal increases in the production of rice and barley, the quantities of imported beans and peas along with corn as animal feed suddenly increased with the result that overall, the quantities of imported grain were increasing every year.

But after our country's economy occupied the height of $10 billion export in the latter half of the 1970's, certain quarters of the economist circles and planning authorities began advocating a reduction in rice production and the abolition of barley production on a planned basis. In the background was the ground of so-called comparative priority claiming that now that there was a surplus of foreign currencies, there was no need any longer to support domestic production and barley whose prices were higher than the international prices. On the other hand, it was based on the logic that because of the implementation of the high rice price system and the dual price system for barley, the negative balance of the special grain account was increasing year after year, accelerating inflation.

But one might point out that what constitutes a point of great contradiction in the aforementioned contention is the notion that the negative balance of the special grain account came to emerge solely because of protection afforded production alone, and the simplistic wishful thinking that cheap grain abundantly available overseas could be imported as much as desired. This point I will discuss in detail in the next chapter.

In a nutshell, grain administration in the 1970's came to find itself in a period of economic turnaround in the course of making great efforts to attain the two major goals, i.e., the inducement for increased production on the one hand and the stabilization of living cost of the consumers on the other; and there is no doubt that it is the task of the foodgrain management system in the 1980's to search for a new direction of grain administration.

(2) The Grain Circulation System. In our country's rural economy, rice has traditionally been the staple food and at the same time, an important item next to currency, a means of exchange, because of which the ratio of rice as negotiable commodity has been hovering over a line of nearly 48 percent more or less. Generally, there has been little change in this ratio in the 30 years from the 1950's when the ratio of the entire grain crops as negotiable commodity was below 20 percent to the 1970's when this ratio was above 45 percent.

Consequently, the ratio of rice available for free circulation was equivalent to that amount of rice out of the more or less 48 percent line of rice as negotiable commodity after exclusion of rice delivered to the government. That is, in the 1950's and 1960's, 40 percent of the entire rice production after exclusion of some 8 percent, the ratio of government procurement, was available for free transactions; and in the 1970's, 28 percent or a lower ratio after exclusion of 20 percent was, it might be regarded, the so-called general rice.

Up to the time before agricultural cooperative organizations began positively stepping into the grain market, directly or indirectly, following the 16 May revolution, it

was the traditional merchant firms that carried the day in the urban and local areas, but the merchant firms came to be gradually supplanted by the government and agricultural cooperative organizations.

To take a look at the rice circulation structure centered around local areas and Seoul, in the 1950's there were the producers, toejangi [person who measures grain at a rice-dealer's], collecting merchants or brokers in the collecting stage, which is the first circulation stage; in the intermediate stage there were local rice mills and major brokers; and in the distribution stage, there were major brokers, consignment sales merchants and wholesale and retail merchants. Such was the complex circulation structure before rice reached the consumer.

But in the post-subok period [subok means the recovery of lost land, that is, areas recovered after the 25 June war, north of the 38th parallel and south of the armistice line, such as the whole of Yangyang, Yanggu, Inje, Hwach'on, Kimhwa, and Ch'orwon, Kangwon Province; most of Yonch'on, Kyonggi Province; and partial areas of Kosong, Ch'ungsong, Kangwon Province, and of P'och'on, Kyonggi Province], as the amount of rice in circulation increased, so did the amount of funds needed by the merchants in various stages of circulation. But paucity of their operating capital caused changes in the operational structure of the market. That is, major brokers with ample capital exerted their influence on local rice mills, collecting merchants and even the producers; and for their sales outlets, they turned capital-short wholesale merchants into their consignment sales merchants, and loaned their commercial capital to local rice mills and collecting merchants to buy up rice at harvesttime. With the implementation of the system for financing on rice as collateral, there were many instances in which they penetrated even petty farmers at the base level.

On the other hand, the number of wholesale merchants and consignment sales merchants increased in the urban areas. According to a survey conducted by the research department of the Agricultural Bank, as of 1958 there were 150 grain wholesale merchants in Seoul located at various grain markets such as the central market of Sindang-tong, the central market of Hap-tong, the Yongdungp'o market, the Tongdaemun market, the Namdaemun market, the Ch'ongnyang-ri market, the Ahyon market, the Tongja-tong market and other markets; but in 1959, their number increased to some 250.

But 80 percent of them were consignment sales merchants and only 20 percent of them were running business with their own capital.

As of 1975, the percentages of various kinds of grain as negotiable commodity were as follows: rice 48.15 percent, barley 42.26 percent, soybean 76.05 percent, corn 64.10 percent.

On the other hand, the percentages were 64.9 percent for sweet potato and 46.02 percent for potato. Thus, as a whole, the percentages of all kinds of grain as negotiable commodity are showing the tendency to increase year after year.

There were three outlets for the grain produced by farmers: procurement by the government, base level agricultural cooperative, and general grain merchants.

Table 4. Percentages of Various Kinds of Grain as Negotiable Commodity

Grain	1967	1971	1975
Rice	50.65	46.04	48.15
Barley	23.86	29.06	42.26
Wheat	24.93	34.74	27.25
Corn	51.00	61.05	76.05
Millet	13.90	18.84	45.86
Kaoliang	-	58.42	21.43
Soybean	46.74	58.40	64.10
Adzuki bean	29.55	55.05	65.0
Small green peas	39.62	-	46.0
Sweet potato	31.97	30.50	64.86
Potato	24.12	40.03	46.02

Source: "A Guide to Agricultural Products as Negotiable Commodity," 1979, National Agricultural Cooperative Federation

Table 5. Percentages of Rice by Strains, by Sales Outlets, by Sales Ratio

Strain of rice	Government	Agricultural cooperatives	Field collecting merchants	Rice mills	5-day markets	Urban retailers	Consumers	Other	TOTAL
T'ongil rice	97.0	0.7	0.1	-	1.6	0.1	..	0.5	100.0
General rice	21.5	22.8	16.4	19.2	11.4	2.2	0.6	6.0	100.0*
Average	71.9	8.0	5.5	6.4	4.9	0.8	0.2	2.3	100.0

Source: "The State of Rice Circulation," 1975, Research Department of National Agricultural Cooperative Federation

* As given, s/b 100.1

According to a survey of the state of rice circulation made in 1976 by the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation on 200 farm households (Table 5), 71.9 percent or by far the largest percentage of the total amount of rice sold by the farmers surveyed was purchased by the government, 8.0 percent by agricultural cooperatives, 6.4 percent by rice mills, 5.5 percent by field collecting merchants, 4.9 percent by 5-day markets, 0.8 percent by wholesale [as given] and retail merchants, and 2.3 percent by other.

Recently, it is the general trend that the ratio of rice sales to the government is increasing, and the major factor accounting for this is that the government authorities are giving priority to the purchase of T'ongil rice as a means of inducement for increased production of T'ongil rice.

An examination of government dealings in grain circulation shows that the government has been increasing its purchase quantities of rice, barley and wheat every year with a view to securing government management grain and supporting prices for producer farmers. The quantity of rice purchased by the government in 1972 was 3,418,000 sok which increased to 5,483,000 sok in 1976, or an increase of 60.4 percent in 5 years. The ratio of purchase against amount of rice produced was 12.3 percent in 1972, which increased to 16.9 percent in 1976. In the case of barley, the quantity purchased by the government in 1972 was 1,066,000 sok which increased in 1976 to 3,766,000 sok or more than a threefold increase.

In particular, in releasing its rice holdings, the government had the Seoul Special City grain market association handle the business but the association failed to make any significant contribution to the stabilization of grain prices as intended by the government. Therefore, agricultural cooperatives came to take complete charge of the business attendant upon grain releases, and grain was released through cooperative direct sales stores and district cooperative chairmen.

To take a look at the agricultural cooperatives as the grain circulation channel, there are 1,810 ku sales stores of agricultural cooperatives on a myon unit basis in the production fields, 138 ku sales stores on a cooperative unit basis in the cities and counties; and in the consumption centers there are 18 joint sales stores under the direct management of the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation, in addition to 1,417 direct sales stores in all cities. (Figure 1)

As to the circulation channel through merchant organizations, which is the traditional circulation channel in our country, as of the end of 1976 there were 23,145 grain retailers, 507 grain wholesalers, 179 grain brokerage firms, or a total of 23,831 grain merchants, whose business is licensed by the government.

The grain circulation channel through merchant organizations went through 4-5 hands from producer to consumer, and because of such complex, circuitous circulation channel was costly, the actual amount of money the farmer got paid was less than in the case of the agricultural cooperative (Figure 2). Recently, with the opening of freeways, grain transportation conditions have improved, trucks taking over grain transportation from trains, and markets in the production field lost their importance as collecting points, as direct shipments of grain to the consumption centers markedly increased.

Figure 1. Circulation Channel Through Agricultural Cooperative Organizations

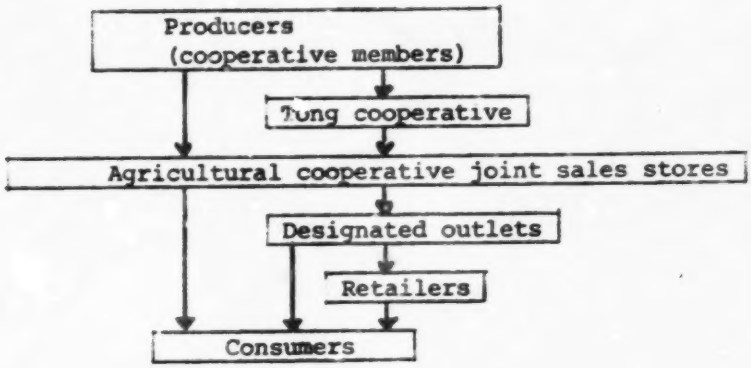
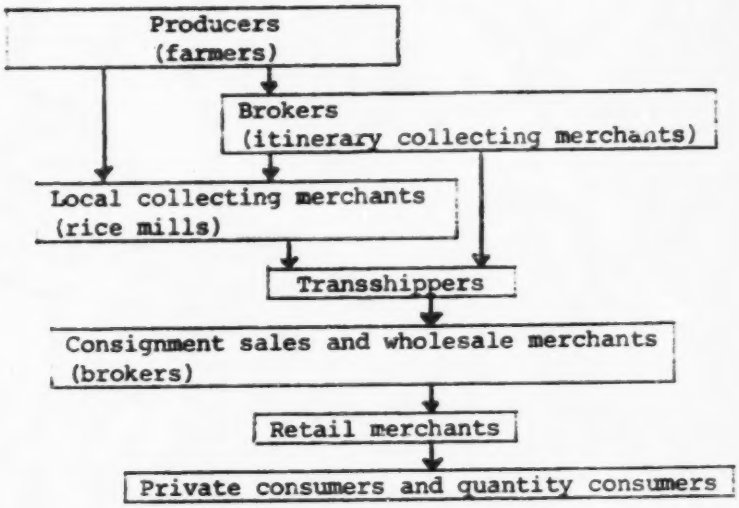


Figure 2. Major Rice Circulation Channel



III. The Direction of Grain Administration in a Turnaround Period

(1) The Emergence of Advocacy for a Change in Grain Administration. As one of the economic measures in a turnaround period, the KDI [Korean Development Institute] and EPB [Economic Planning Board] have been contending since 1979 for a so-called turnaround in grain administration. This contention, which seemed to falter for a while on account of the 26 October [incident], is being pushed again by certain extreme economists in the form of advocacy for a change in grain administration as preparations got under way for the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Their contention is that now is the time to think about 70 percent [of the population], the consumers, rather than the 30 percent, the farmers. That is, according to their calculation, as of the end of 1979, the special grain account deficit was 910 billion won, and even if the fiscal 1978 surplus revenue of 268 billion won was used to pay off part of the loans from the Bank of Korea, if a new loan of 200 billion won was added, the deficit in the special grain account as of the end of 1980 would exceed 1 trillion won.

To summarize the advocacy for a change in grain administration: (a) the growing negative balance of the special grain account on account of protection of the farmers is becoming a factor in runaway inflation; (b) but the current grain system (the dual price system) is merely intensifying the distinctions of the rich and poor within the rural areas and as a result, neither the farmers themselves nor a majority of the consumers are happy with the system; (c) transactions in grain, too, like industrial crops, should be left to the self-governing functions of the market, and either the agricultural cooperatives or Grain Corporation (provisional name) should purchase grain at prices prevailing in autumn and sell it at prices prevailing in spring, except that as part of its social policy, the government should continue to purchase grain from petty farmers.

As seen above, what is significantly at the bottom of the advocacy for a change in grain administration is the notion to promote the well-being of the consumers in terms of living cost and at the same time, to protect the government finances without anymore financial hemorrhage by means of leaving them to market functions, now that self-sufficiency in grain has been achieved, with grain prices already considerably higher than international prices.

Moreover, according to various government statistical data, domestically the income of the farmer is running ahead of the income of the urban worker while internationally, there is the need to import still more foreign agricultural products for the sake of expanding exports. Thus, what the advocacy for a change in grain administration is aiming at becomes self-evident. In particular, up to the Third Five-Year Plan prior to the worldwide fluctuations in food supplies, it was possible to import cheap foreign agricultural products limitlessly which in turn made it possible to plan for price stabilization and adopt measures for industrialization mainly by exports. So, as far as the government officials of those days and the current leading researchers of the academic circles in economic development are concerned, it should be nothing strange if they had a feeling of nostalgia toward the past successful developmental strategy and economic measures when they took a look at the international agricultural products market which has eased somewhat, recently.

But the advocacy for a change in grain administration being advanced in certain quarters of the government has been conceived altogether on an erroneous basis, causing an uneasy feeling about the future of our country's agriculture.

(2) The Errors in the Advocacy for a Change in Grain Administration. The logic of the advocacy for a change in grain administration explained above seems persuasive on the face of it but hidden in it are grave theoretical and practical errors which are not easily detectable.

The first error is the shortsighted or deliberate view to attribute the negative balance of the special grain account under the current grain [administration] system solely to the protection of interests of the producer farmers alone.

As Table 6 shows, the grand total of the negative balance of the special grain account as of the end of 1979 was 730.2 billion won--the figures released by the planning authorities as quoted above, are loans from the Bank of Korea, not the actual deficit figures--and out of this figure, the flour price support subsidy to flour mills for protection of the consumers in terms of living cost was some 128 billion won or 17.5 percent of the total deficit figure. And the deficit figure under the dual price system for barley and other kinds of miscellaneous grain was 25.1 percent or 183.8 billion won, and for procurement and release of rice, 57.3 percent or 418.4 billion won.

Now, a breakdown of the deficit figures under the dual price system for rice, barley, etc, shows that never once since 1970 has the government released price of rice exceeded the purchase price paid to the farmers. Put another way, the deficit figure of the grain fund is not solely attributable to rice purchased at high prices for the sake of the producers alone but also in large measure to the release of government rice at prices way below prevailing prices at time of release or the autumn purchase prices, for the sake of the consumers and also for the sake of price stabilization. Accordingly, the price support subsidy for flour, which accounts for 17.5 percent of the deficit balance of the special grain account, is solely for the sake of the consumers and price stabilization, and so is one-half of the 82.4 percent of the remaining deficit figure for rice and barley, that is, 41.2 percent, for the sake of the consumers and price stabilization. Thus viewed, 58.7 percent of the total deficit figure of the special grain account is for the protection of the consumers.

So theoretically groundless is the contention that the deficit figure of the special grain account is solely attributable to protection of the consumers. What is more, it is hard to understand the stand of the EPB tending to view the loans from the Bank of Korea as actually synonymous with the deficit figure of the special grain account and thus lay the blame solely at the door of the agricultural branch.

For the past 5 years (1973-1977) the average government purchase price of rice from the farmers increased by 21.9 percent a year while on the one hand the production cost of the farmers rose by an average of 23.6 percent each year and on the other, the consumer price increased by 15.6 percent yearly; still, the annual increase in the price at which the government rice was released was only 14.5 percent. What does this mean? To speak in conclusion, the price at which the government rice was released was kept at the almost standardized low level for 1978, with the result that our per capita consumption of rice as of 1978, growing beyond the estimated proportionate increase consistent with the increase in income, approached 135 kg, the worldwide maximum annual percapita consumption, and in spite of the biggest harvest since Tangun [2333 B.C.], no less than 3.5 million som [a som equals 5.12 U.S. bushels] of foreign rice were imported. Some 4 million som of foreign rice are being imported for 1980 too.

Table 6. Annual Negative Balance of the Special Grain Account (in 100 million won)

Year \ Grain	Rice	Barley	Other kinds of grain	Flour price support	TOTAL
1970	4	(-) 28	(-) 4	-	(-) 28
1971	51	(-) 45	(-) 6	-	-
1972	49	(-) 61	(-) 4	(-) 6	(-) 22
1973	9	(-) 88	(-) 10	(-) 165	(-) 254
1974	(-) 327	(-) 356	(-) 19	(-) 548	(-) 1,250
1975	(-) 163	(-) 220	(-) 7	(-) 546	(-) 936
1976	(-) 197	(-) 286	(-) 5	(-) 15	(-) 503
1977	(-) 19*	(-) 433	21	-	(-) 631
1978	(-) 1,540	(-) 145	94	-	(-) 1,591
1979	(-) 1,851	(-) 285	49	-	(-) 2,087
TOTAL	(-) 4,184	(-) 1,947	109	(-) 1,280	(-) 7,302

Source: Grain Administration Section, Foodgrain Policy Bureau, Ministry of Agriclture & Fisheries

* Judging from rice total and 1977 total, this should be (-) 219.

(3) The Negative Balance of the Special Grain Account and Inflation. Second, there is also a flaw in the concept that the negative balance of the special grain account is intensifying inflation. The essential nature of the problem lies in that 80 percent of the special grain fund is financed by loans from the Bank of Korea, and the grain fund in itself is not a factor directly responsible for inducing inflation. Neighboring Japan has been managing food more thoroughly than under a dual price system, but our country has been unable to finance food (grain) management within the regular budget. That is where the cause for increased currencies in circulation is. If anything, it might be said that the grain fund in itself, depending on how it is utilized, has the potential of growing efficacy as a plus in nurturing general boom and promoting an increase in the income and production of the farmers.

Even though the national financial situation did not permit the financing of the grain fund within the general account of the budget, if, at a minimum, part of the sales proceeds were credited to the domestically financed grain fund even as the astronomical imports of foreign surplus agricultural products operated to sacrifice the economy of the farmers, we would not be witnessing today the equation of "grain fund = loans from the Bank of Korea = inflation." Therefore, it could not but be asserted that the theory on inflation caused by the negative balance of the special grain account, a theory advanced by the advocates for a change in grain administration, is a prescription, in fact, off the mark.

If, for the sake of argument, the negative balance of the special grain account was considered as a factor actually contributing to inflation, as Table 9 shows, the actual degree of its direct contribution to inflation was an average of 1.02 percent a year for 1972-1977 while that of the loans from the Bank of Korea was 2.23 percent. But from 1975 onward, the rate of inflation caused by the actual increase in the currencies in circulation continued to rise (from 3.8 percent to 6.1 percent), while the rate of inflation caused by the negative balance of the special grain account or the loans from Bank of Korea has been shrinking in absolute terms. This reflects the state of affairs during the period of rapidly intensifying inflation relatively caused by overseas and private sectors, and it might be said that this is hinting where the archvillain of inflation is.

(4) The Fore-and-Aft Chain Effects of the Grain Policy. Third, the error in the advocacy of the EPB or KDI for a change in grain administration is a much too simplistic an evaluation of the fore-and-aft chain of events mechanism of the grain policy up to now. When viewed in terms of the national economy, the operation of the special grain fund, as mentioned earlier, brought about minus effects, i.e., an actual deficit figure of 45.3 billion won on an annual average for 1970-1977, or a loan of 160 billion won on an annual average. But on the other hand, implementation of the dual price system played the decisive role to increase the production of grain, more than 7 percent on an annual average in the case of rice (the increased supply in response to the rice price was estimated at 0.2-0.3 percent and that of barley, at 0.4-0.6 percent). Moreover, the effects of contribution to the increase of the income of farm households are great, i.e., the effect in the case of rice (a minimum of 43.3 percent increase) and the effect of improvement on the conditions of trading with other industries (increase in the income of farm households, 0.8 percent). Also great is the effect of preventing drastic price drops that might have happened, had it not been for the government purchase at harvesttime. According to an analysis made by the Korean Institute of the Rural Economy, in the event that the rice price flexibility was conservatively set at 1 (actually much bigger than 1), it was

Table 7. Annual Breakdown of Per Bag Dual Price by the Classication of Grain (in 100 million won; A, procurement price)

Grain	Rice year	Costs			Release price (C)	C/A %	C/B %
		A	Operating cost	Total (B)			
Rice (80 kg)	1970	7,000	664	7,664	6,500	92.9	84.8
	1971	8,750	738	9,488	9,300	106.3	98.0
	1972	9,888	792	10,680	9,500	96.1	89.0
	1973	11,377	415	11,792	11,264	99.0	95.5
	1974	15,760	1,488	17,248	13,000	82.5	75.4
	1975	19,500	1,996	21,496	16,730	85.8	77.8
	1976	23,200	2,424	25,624	19,500	79.3	71.8
	1977	26,260	3,372	29,632	22,420	88.6	69.6
	1978	30,000	5,088	35,088	26,500	88.3	75.5
	1979	36,834	7,126	43,960	26,500	71.9	60.3
Barley (76.5 kg)	1970	3,850	548	4,398	3,100	80.5	70.5
	1971	4,890	672	5,562	4,300	87.9	77.3
	1972	6,357	796	7,153	4,800	75.5	67.1
	1973	6,993	909	7,902	6,000	85.8	75.9
	1974	9,091	1,412	10,503	6,900	75.9	65.7
	1975	11,100	1,446	12,546	8,320	75.0	60.3
	1976	13,000	1,749	14,749	9,200	70.8	62.4
	1977	15,500	2,462	17,962	10,120	66.6	57.5
	1978	18,500	4,068	22,568	10,20	54.7	44.8
	1979	22,000	9,618	31,618	10,120	46	32

Source: Foodgrain Policy Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries

Table 8. Funding for the Negative Balance of the Special Grain Account (in 100 million won)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Bank of Korean loans	360	500	1,600	2,300	1,500	1,700	1,540	2,000
Long term	360	500	1,600	2,300	1,300	1,500	1,540	2,000
Short term	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-
Grain bonds (for bal)	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	2,300	2,600
Total	360	500	1,600	2,370*	2,500	2,700	3,840	4,600

Source: Accounting Office, Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries
* As given.

Table 9. Estimated Percentage of Inflation Caused by the Negative Balance of the Special Grain Account

Year	Currencies in circulation as of end of year			(1) % of inflation caused by increased currency issue (A)	(2) % of negative bal of special grain account against increased currency issue (B)	(3) % of B of K loans against increased currency issue (C)	(4) % of inflation caused by negative balance of special grain account	
	Amount (in 100 million won)	Amount increased over previous year (in 100 million won)	% of increase over previous year				R_1	R_2
1972	5,194	1,614	45.1	6.8	1.4	22.3	0.1	1.5
1973	7,303	2,109	-	6.1	12.0	23.7	0.7	1.4
1974	9,457	2,154	29.5	4.4	58.0	74.3	2.6	3.3
1975	11,817	2,360	25.0	3.8	39.7	97.4	1.5	3.7
1976	15,440	3,623	30.7	4.6	13.9	41.4	0.64	1.9
1977	21,726	6,286	40.7	61	10.0	27.0	0.61	1.6

(1) Percentage of increased currency issue over previous year X inflation factor (0.15) of currencies in circulation
(2) For negative balances of special grain account, see Table 1
(3) For losses of special grain account (Bank of Korea loans) see Table 3
(4) $R_1 = A \times B_1$ $R_2 = A \times C$
Source: "Monthly Statistics," January 1979, Bank of Korea (Compiled by Chu Yong-chae, Korean Institute of the Rural Economy)

estimated that the rice price at 1977 harvesttime would have fallen from 23,291 won per bag (actually prevailing December 1977-January 1978) by 48.4 percent (11,273 won). But the government, in purchasing some 19.5 million bags of rice, paid 26,206 won per bag. Thus it was possible for the rice year mentioned to prevent the price drop of 11,273 won per bag at a minimum for some 40 million bags of rice as negotiable commodity which in turn prevented the reduction of no less than 45 million won in the (?non-cash income) of the farmers.

When, based on such logic, the effect of the negative balance of the special grain account under the dual price system on the living cost of the consumers is viewed with the fact taken into consideration that the urban wholesale price prevailing during the 1977 rice year (November 1977-August 1978) was 23,969 won per bag, the consumers enjoyed the benefit of a minimum of 5,569 won price subsidy per bag as the release price of government rice was no more than 18,400 won per bag. This amounts to some 220 billion won in subsidy for 40 million bags of rice, the total quantity handled by the government for said rice year. Even after taking into consideration the quality of the rice released by the government, the subsidy to the consumers goes way over 21.9 billion won which is the figure in the red of the special grain account for said rice year. If, in addition, the earlier mentioned effects are taken into consideration, i.e., the effect on increase in production, the effect on increase in the income of farm households, and the effect on prevention of price drops at harvesttime, the efficacy of the operation of the special grain fund in terms of the national economy becomes graphically clear. Again, when the fact is taken into account that the special grain fund system has been used all along as a decisive economic tool for price stabilization, it will be impossible to simplistically stress its negative side alone.

(5) The Need To Appreciate Grain Administration Anew. Inasmuch as the negative balance of the special grain account thus created in the process of guaranteeing the cost of production and protecting the cost of living of the consumers at time of demand represents a crucial social importance, it will not do to write a superficial prescription haphazardly without taking the time out to precisely weigh the benefit to the producers and consumers alike against the deficit amount in the operation of the grain fund.

Another error committed by so-called advocates for a change in grain administration is their excessive believing in the functions of a self-governing market. As everyone knows, the harvesttime of agricultural crops is limited to a point in time, highly perishable, and vulnerable to storage and transportation while the demand for it remains even throughout the year. Therefore, the phenomenon of extaordinary price fluctuations commonly known as the Gregory King's Law comes to emerge markedly especially at harvesttime. On top of it, in our country, as a majority of produce farmers are in the habit of making cash settlement of various accounts at harvesttime, the phenomenon of so-called sales out of desperation comes to emerge.

But recently, the KDI has come out to advocate leaving grain prices to the self-governing market functions. Of course, there are a few provisos attached to such advocacy. For example, it is proposed that either the Agricultural Cooperative Federation or the Grain Corporation (provisional name) be made to buy up grain at harvesttime at prevailing prices but that where farm households with less than 0.5 chongbo of farmland are concerned, the government buy up their rice at high prices. To judge from experience in the drastically falling grain prices at harvesttime

as against soaring prices during the period of peak demand before and after 1960 when no grain procurement policy like today's was in effect, it is as clear as the light even without the benefit of the Gregory King's Law what kind of a phenomenon the self-governing market functions will bring forth. And presupposing the functions of the present circulation organizations and merchants, it is quite easy to foresee the chaos in the grain market functions which it is hoped will be self-governing. Even as the government, and agricultural cooperative organizations as a quasi-government agency, exercising like today various kinds of control power, account for nearly 50 percent of the grain market, they are still unable to set straight the chaos in the circulation of general rice. Under the circumstances, it is apt to be erroneous to hold the notion to handle the grain circulation markets solely with lukewarm control functions intent on following the prevailing trends.

What is more, it must be pointed out that it is rather a product of mushy thinking devoid of a sense of direction to propose in the name of a social policy to buy up grain at high prices from petty farmers who are unable to produce enough grain even for the consumption of their own families for 1 year. If efforts are to be truly exerted on behalf of such petty farmers as a second dimensional benefit of a social policy, then an extra-economic method might be more appropriate than the method of buying up their grain.

It may be that at the bottom of such notion to make special purchases of grain from the petty farmers is what is tantamount to a failure to understand, except merely as a social policy toward the farmers in general, the grain purchase policy which the government has implemented all this time with multiple objectives such as increase in the income of farm households, inducement for increased production, protection of the living cost of consumers, and price stabilization. Therefore, it would seem that the EPB or KDI has diagnosed that the current grain procurement policy has served in the rural areas to make the rich farmers richer and the poor farmers poorer. Granting for the sake of argument that such micro-judgment has a considerable persuasive power, it is through and through no more than elucidation of the tip of an iceberg about the current grain policy, and does not encompass the entire forest, as explained above in detail. In the rush to cool inflation, it will not do to commit the compound error of repudiating or glossing over the whole with a partial cause and effect.

12153
CSO: 4108

WOMEN CHANGING WAY OF THINKING

Seoul NEWS REVIEW in English 13 Dec 80 pp 22-23

[Text] Koreans' sense of values has undergone a relatively big change, during the past decade, according to a survey conducted by a behavioral science research center.

The survey, conducted by the government-supported Korean Institute for Research in the Behavioral Sciences, involved 1,193 married women in urban and rural districts, who are aged over 15. A similar survey was undertaken by the same behavioral research in 1971.

The latest survey revealed that 67.9 per cent of those polled replied, "I would go ahead," when asked as to how they would act when they face the situation in which their parents oppose their marriage to men of their liking. The figure stood at 57 per cent 10 years before.

The survey found that 82 per cent said they would show no discrimination against their daughters in the education of their offsprings in case they are bright, able and talented.

Those who asserted that parental property be inherited to daughters in addition to sons also increased from 69 per cent to 78.5 per cent, according to the survey.

A majority of 61 per cent replied that a family's oldest son can still be faithful to his parents, even though he is away from them. The figure for the past decade was 56 per cent. As a result, the increase rate was limited to a mere 5.3 per cent.

Those who said that high ability workers should be treated better than old-timers who lack workmanship numbered 73 per cent, compared to 61 per cent in 1971.

Respondents who said that "I am an able worker," accounted for 65 per cent, an increase of nine per cent.

The percentage of those who asserted that younger persons should learn more foreign customs and mores, dropped to 18.8 per cent from 46 per cent. In contrast, 81.2 per cent said that Koreans should be more familiar with their own customs.

As to public order, 78 per cent said that notables should be equal before the law, compared to 54 per cent. More than 53 per cent believed that one can become the

President or a lawmaker on their own effort. And 66 per cent said that one should struggle to restore his or her right in case it was violated by the government. Some 83.8 per cent were in favor of farm mechanization, a drop of about 4 per cent.

As to the future of Korea's economy, 88 per cent predicted that it will prosper. About 10 years ago, those who expressed such optimism stood as high as 96 per cent.

CSO: 4120

YOUNG PEOPLE URGED TO FULFILL SOCIALIST LABOR LAW

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 27 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Kim Kwang-mo: "The Programmatic Guideline We Must Grasp Firmly and Use in Thoroughly Implementing the Socialist Labor Law"]

[Text] Today is the first anniversary of the respected and beloved leader Marshall Kim Il-song's publication of his historic work "Let Us Thoroughly Fulfill the Socialist Labor Law."

As a programmatic document lighting the way to the final solution of the labor problem, this work of the leader is a guideline for fulfilling the socialist labor law and bringing about a transformation in labor administration work to push socialist economic construction vigorously.

The socialist labor law has legally solidified the successes achieved in the process of executing the labor laws and regulations promulgated in 1946 while further improving labor administration work and it clearly shows the requirements and principles we must uphold in socialist labor life.

Our country's socialist labor law embodies the immortal chuche ideology and is a chuche labor law which outlines the state's labor organization principles and the basic principles which the workers must keep in labor life.

Having thoroughly mastered the socialist labor law, the great leader published on 27 September 1979 his historic work "Let Us Thoroughly Fulfill the Socialist Labor Law," throwing light on the full range of tasks encountered in fulfilling the socialist labor law in order to demonstrate its superiority and vitality.

The respected and beloved leader Marshall Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"With all of the workers thoroughly fulfilling the socialist labor law in labor life, we must actively further the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture, and make our country's socialist system more solid." ("Let Us Thoroughly Fulfill the Socialist Labor Law," special edition, pp 4-5).

In this work, the great leader shed light on the important problems encountered in fulfilling the socialist labor law such as the problem of doing work with people and political work, well, the problem of making the workers love labor and do their work according to the socialist labor life model, the problem of thoroughly

instituting the socialist distribution principle and the socialist labor compensation sytem and the problem of fulfilling the broad mass line in labor administration work and he set forth programmatic tasks for improving labor life in accordance with the requirements of the new stage of revolution.

These guidelines set forth by the respected and beloved leader are original guidelines based on the chuche ideology and are programmatic indicators giving the most comprehensive answer for the resolution of all problems encountered in labor administration work.

The guideline for relying on the strength of the masses to carry out labor administration work successfully embodies the basic requirements and philosophical principles of the chuche ideology by strengthening the work with people, political work, in labor administration work to enhance the people's ideological consciousness to the utmost and thoroughly fulfill the broad mass line.

All the guidelines arising in the fulfilling of the socialist labor law, including the guideline for strengthening work with people, are consistent with the chuche ideology and constitute a new, original resolution of the problems encountered in labor administrative work. In particular, the guideline for correctly instituting the socialist labor conservation system by correctly establishing labor quotas and then simultaneously increasing labor conservation and labor quotas is a guiding indicator which has shed new light on the problems of principle arising in the realization of the principle of socialist distribution.

The respected and beloved leader gave us a firm guarantee enabling us to vigorously push the high political awareness and labor zeal of the workers and make production and construction grow ceaselessly at a high rate of speed by setting forth the new guideline based on his profound analysis of the historical experience of socialist construction and realistic requirements which says that we must increase the workers' living expenses, awards and bonuses at the same time we increase their labor quotas.

In the work, the great leader threw light on the full range from fundamental tasks to means of execution for resolving all the problems that arise in labor administration work.

The originality and correctness of the ideology and theory contained in this work by the great leader makes it a guide which we must firmly grasp in our country's socialist construction work as well as being a classic document further developing and enriching the revolutionary theory of the working class and the theory of socialist labor administration.

The correctness and vitality of all these guidelines revealed by the great leader in this work have been fully demonstrated through the practical struggle of socialist construction during the past year.

Labor administration work, as work with people, has been thoroughly transformed and fundamental change has occurred in our workers' ideological and mental aspect and in their viewpoint and attitude toward work. The urgent labor power problem has been solved, a rapid rate of socialist construction has been ensured, and all workers enjoy even more self-dependent and creative working lives under safe and sanitary working conditions.

It is a glorious duty of all League of Socialist Working Youth (LSWY) members and all young people to step forth to fulfill more thoroughly all the tasks revealed in this work by the great leader. It is here, in the stepping forth to the fulfillment of the party's labor policy by all youth deeply aware of the epochal duty which they bear, that the true path lies to thoroughly fulfilling the socialist labor law, to further strengthening the socialist system and to achieving prosperity for the Fatherland and a happier life for the people.

In this work, the great leader first of all teaches that in order to fulfill the socialist labor law, we must do political work and work with people well and he reveals its content and method.

The basis of all work is work with people. That is because people conquer nature, create material wealth, and remake and develop society. Inasmuch as labor administration work is an important part of work with people, political work as work with people must be emphasized.

Youth must always highly demonstrate a masterly attitude and initiative while working sincerely and must further fan the flames of collective innovation in socialist construction by first of all firmly arming themselves with the great leader's chuche ideology. When all youth work devotedly, whether anyone is watching or not, at the guardposts they have assumed for the party and the revolution, for the Fatherland and the people; when the flames of collective innovation burn fiercely everywhere, our country will grow rich and strong and our revolution will progress even more vigorously.

Youth must also thoroughly eradicate all kinds of old ideologies such as individualism and opportunism and must all value the benefit of society and collective, demonstrating highly the communist trait of working devotedly for the Fatherland and the people.

Any difficult and complex task that may be encountered in socialist construction can be carried out well if we follow and learn the work and life ethic of the anti-Japanese guerrillas. Youth must uphold the revolutionary slogan "Production, study, and life all in the anti-Japanese guerrilla style" and actively follow and learn the attitude of masters of revolution and the spirit of self-reliance carried by the anti-Japanese guerrillas to carry out responsibly and without the slightest hesitation any task that arises no matter how difficult and complex; youth must overflow with vigorous fighting spirit and zeal to work militantly and live in a revolutionary manner.

While emphasizing in this work that all workers also be made to love labor and work according to the socialist labor life model, the great leader taught that the important things are to indoctrinate the workers in the spirit of loving labor and to liberate them from strenuous work, to strengthen labor discipline and eliminate the phenomenon of labor waste, to enhance labor power and raise the workers' level of technical proficiency, and to cherish facilities and conserve materials.

Youth must first of all participate in labor sincerely with the spirit of loving labor and must step to the fore in carrying out the technological revolution to liberate workers from strenuous work. All must substantially carry out a movement

of following the model of the hidden heroes to actively participate in the mass technological innovation movement and thoroughly overcome all kinds of old ideologies such as technical mysticism, conservatism or empiricism which block technological progress, and they must plant themselves firmly in the chuche viewpoint to display highly the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Youth must also self-consciously adhere to labor discipline and wage a strong struggle against the phenomenon of labor power waste; they must join ranks to firmly defend the revolutionary guardposts while actively waging the struggle to enhance ceaselessly its level of technical proficiency. Facilities must operate regularly and materials and raw materials must be abundant to be able to work as desired and increase production.

All youths must love facilities as their own eyes and keep them well, and must step to the fore in operating facilities according to the standard operation method and in inspecting and maintaining facilities in a timely manner. They must clearly realize that their share too is in society's material wealth and that society's wealth must increase if they too are to live well. They must actively conserve and effectively use even one gram of iron, one watt of electric power, one length of thread, one grain of rice and one drop of fuel while striving to produce more.

In addition to this, in his work the great leader taught about thoroughly instituting the socialist distribution principle and the socialist labor compensation principle as well as thoroughly fulfilling the mass line in labor administration work.

Youth must display high responsibility in all work with deep concern for systematically increasing labor quotas, and must actively contribute to increasing ceaselessly the per person production amount.

Today when socialist construction is proceeding at an unprecedentedly high speed, the duties facing youth are truly heavy.

LSWY members and young people must uphold the great leader's teachings about thoroughly fulfilling the socialist labor law and bring about a great transformation in labor administration work.

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CSO: 4108

REVIEW OF EVENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 1980

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 3, No 10 Oct 80 pp 21-32

[Text]

EVENTS IN SEPTEMBER, 1980

1 The (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Station (KCBS) reports President Kim Il-sung cabled a congratulatory message to the Libyan president on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the country's revolution, August 29.

1 KCBS reports President Kim cabled a congratulatory message to the Qatar head of state on August 30 on the occasion of the country's ninth independence anniversary.

1 KCBS reports a Central People's Committee decree awarded the National Flag First Class to Wonsan Economic College on the occasion of its 20th founding anniversary, August 20.

1 KCBS reports the 18th national athletic meet was held on August 27 through 31 in Shinuiju.

1 Radio Pyongyang reports Premier Lee Jong-ok (리 종 옥) cabled a congratulatory message to the Malaysian premier on the occasion of the country's 23rd independence anniversary. He also cabled a congratulatory message to the Trinidad and Tobago premier on the occasion of the country's 18th independence anniversary.

1 President Kim meets with the visiting director of Jordan "Juche Institute."

1 A Hungarian Radio and TV mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 16-day visit.

1 A Hungarian health mission led by the country's deputy health minister arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.

1 A Soviet Journalist League mission led by its deputy chairman arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.

1 An East German news agency mission arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.

1 The Mali athletic, art and cultural minister arrives in Pyongyang as a presidential envoy for a nine-day visit.

1 KCBS reports the Workers' Party has recently called its chapters in cities, districts and counties into session as a preparatory step for the convening of the sixth Party congress.

2 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Vietnamese leaders on the occasion of the country's national holiday.

2 KCBS reports a Central People's Committee decree awarded the Kim Il-sung Order to the International College on the occasion of its 20th founding anniversary, August 19.

2 KCBS reports exhibitions of north Korean books, pictures and handicrafts were held in India, Nepal and Pakistan recently.

2 Radio Pyongyang reports north Korea and Sudan signed an agreement on cultural exchange for 1980-1981 in Khartoum on August 28.

2 Radio Pyongyang reports wrestlers Cho Jong-ho and Pak Tae-hwan won gold medals in the 48kg and 56kg divisions of the young men's goodwill international wrestling match for Socialist countries held in Hungary recently.

2 Radio Moscow reports a north Korean Architect League mission led by Kim Ung-sang (김 응 상), chairman of the State Construction Commission, arrived in Moscow.

2 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi (정 준 기)meets with the visiting Zimbabwe government mission led by the country's public information and tourism minister.

2 KCBS reports a Party mission led by Yang Hyong-sop (양 형 섭), president of the Social Science Academy, visited Nigeria from August 26 to 31.

2 A mission of the Yugoslavia Communist League paper led by its editor-in-chief leaves Pyongyang winding up an eight-day visit to north Korea.

2 The outgoing Cambodia ambassador leaves Pyongyang.

2 Women basketball teams from Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and the Soviet Union leave Pyongyang after participating in an international basketball match for Socialist countries.

2 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Finland President Urho K. Kekkonen on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

2 A. U. S. friendship mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 12-day visit.

2 Thomas Reston, former deputy spokesman of the U.S. State Department, arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.

2 A Zimbabwe government mission arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.

2 A Chinese goodwill observation team arrives in Pyongyang for a 22-day stay in north Korea.

3 Radio Pyongyang reports a Central People's Committee decree awarded the title of "meritorious bookkeeping workers" to four financial workers.

3 A Cuban Communist Party mission leaves Pyongyang winding up its ten-day visit to north Korea.

3 An International Jurists Committee mission led by its secretary leaves Pyongyang winding up an 11-day visit.

3 The Workers' Party Central Committee cables a congratulatory message to the Denmark Socialist Democratic Party on the occasion of the opening of its 33rd Party Congress.

3 Kim Yong-nam (김 영 남), chief of the Party International Affairs Department, meets with a Soviet Communist Party magazine mission.

4 KCBS reports north Korea attended the sixth meeting of the nonaligned countries' broadcasting cooperation committee which was held in the Sierra Leone capital of Freetown on August 29-30.

4 KCBS reports Premier Lee Jong-ok cabled a congratulatory message to the newly appointed first state minister of Zaire.

4 Radio Pyongyang reports a calisthenics team visiting Guinea-Bissau met with the country's president on August 27.

4 The north Korean Journalist League and its Soviet counterpart sign an agreement in Pyongyang.

4 A Soviet Communist Party magazine mission led by its assistant editor leaves Pyongyang winding up an 11-day visit.

5 KCBS reports a Central People's Committee decree warded the title of "meritorious educators" to ten educational workers on August 26.

5 KCBS reports the Namjon Mine workers and the 5.19 Technical Innovation Brigade workers completed the production of high-quality "curve conveyer" as a gift to the sixth Party Congress.

5 KCBS reports Premier Lee cabled condolence messages to the premiers of Bangladesh and India over the damage caused by a recent cyclone.

5 KCBS reports the Agricultural Workers' Union held its 16th plenary session in Pyongyang on August 31 and September 1.

5 The new Bangladesh ambassador to north Korea arrives in Pyongyang to take up his post.

5 The new Cambodian ambassador to north Korea arrives in Pyongyang.

5 A Romanian Communist Party organ mission led by its economic editor leaves Pyongyang winding up an 11-day visit to north Korea.

5 The (north) Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) and a Zimbabwe news agency sign an agreement on mutual cooperation in Pyongyang.

5 A Korean resident in Canada, Kim Gwang-hyon, leaves Pyongyang after visiting north Korea.

5 KCBS and a Zimbabwe broadcasting company sign an agreement on mutual cooperation in Pyongyang.

5 A Japanese broadcasting mission leaves Pyongyang.

5 President Kim completes a three-day on-the-spot guidance tour of South Hamgyong Province.

6 President Kim makes an on-the-spot guidance tour of construction sites in Pyongyang.

6 KCBS reports Ambassador Pong Chol-man (봉 철 만) to Thailand paid a farewell visit to the country's king on August 25.

6 A trade union mission returns from a 12-day visit to East Germany.

6 A Chinese Communist Party mission led by its secretary leaves Pyongyang.

6 A mission of the Chinese Foreign Ministry Publishing Bureau led by its chief leaves Pyongyang.

7 A mission of the Supreme People's Assembly leaves for East Germany to participate in the 67th general conference of the International Parliamentarians Union.

7 Kim Dal-guk (김 달 국), an ambassador at large, and his mission leave for Yugoslavia to participate in the 21st UNESCO General Conference there.

7 A Socialist Working Youth League mission leaves for Yugoslavia to participate in an international forum there.

7 A film mission leaves for Bulgaria to participate in the 14th International Filming Technical Association meeting.

7 The (north) Korea-East Germany goodwill shooting match ends after four days of competition in Pyongyang.

7 The 1980 test of Pyongyang city workers' physical strength begins with a ceremony held at the Central Workers' Hall in Pyongyang.

7 President Kim meets with the Mali athletic, art, and cultural minister and his mission.

7 President Kim meets with the visiting Zimbabwe government mission.

7 Kim Yong-nam, chief of the Party International Affairs Department, meets with Thomas Reston, former deputy spokesman of the U.S. State Department.

7 A commemorative meeting is held at Kumdae Cooperative Farm on the occasion of the 36th Bolivian revolution anniversary.

7 The second-phase project of Ponghwa petrochemical plant is completed and starts operation with Chinese equipment and technical support.

8 KCBS reports a government mission led by Deputy Premier Kim Gyong-ryon (김 경 련) met with the Nepal Premier on September 2.

8 A Central People's Committee decree awards the Kim Il-sung Order to the "Hamhung" branch of the Science Academy on the occasion of its 20th founding anniversary.

8 A Party mission led by Yang Hyong-sop, president of the Social Science Academy, met with the Sierra Leone President.

8 Radio Moscow reports a meeting was held in Moscow on September 5 to commemorate the 32nd founding anniversary of the north Korean regime.

8 The secretary general of the Latin American Journalists League arrives in Pyongyang with his wife.

8 A Nigerian military mission led by the country's army deputy chief of staff arrives in Pyongyang for a six-day visit.

8 A Hungarian trade union mission arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.

8 An East German artists mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 16-day visit.

8 A mission of the KCNA returns home after participating in the fifth meeting of the nonaligned news agency cooperative consultative committee.

8 A central reporting meet commemorating the 32nd founding anniversary of the Pyongyang regime is held at the People's Cultural Palace. Premier Lee Jong-ok addressed the rally and Deputy Chairman Lee Jin-gyu (리 진 규) of Chongnyon, the (pro-Pyongyang) General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, made a congratulatory speech.

8 President Kim receives credentials from the new Bangladesh and Cambodian ambassadors to Pyongyang.

8 President Kim and Premier Lee receive a congratulatory message from their Chinese counterparts on the occasion of the 32nd founding anniversary of the north Korean regime.

8 A movie-showing week is opened in Peking on the occasion of the 32nd founding anniversary of the Pyongyang regime.

9 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Bolivian Communist Party secretary general on the occasion of the country's 36th revolutionary anniverary.

9 KCBS reports the 320km railroads between Kowon and Pongsan were electrified, connecting the east with the west.

9 Radio Pyongyang reports north Korea and Mexico established diplomatic relations on September 4.

9 A government mission led by deputy Premier Kim Gyong-ryon returns home from a visit to Malaysia, Pakistan and Nepal.

9 The new Malaysian ambassador to north Korea arrives in Pyongyang.

9 An Iranian newspaper assistant editor and his mission arrive in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.

9 A civil aviation mission led by Kim Chang-guk leaves for Canada to participate in the 23rd general assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

9 An ex-parliamentarian of India leaves Pyongyang winding up a 14-day visit to north Korea.

9 A KCBS mission led by its chairman, Kim Shi-hak (김 시 학), leaves for China.

9 A Chinese tennis team arrives in Pyongyang for a 16-day visit.

9 An East German shooting team leaves Pyongyang.

10 KCBS reports north Korea attended the second meeting of the nonaligned countries' broadcasting cooperation committee which was held in the Sierra Leone capital of Freetown on September 2-4.

10 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Chon Myong-gyong (천 명 경) to Togo met with the country's president on August 30.

10 President Kim meets with the visiting Japanese Laborers League Council mission.

11 A Socialist countries foreign ministers' conference is held in Bucharest, in which north Korea is represented.

11 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Ethiopian premier on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the country's revolution.

12 KCNA reports a mountain climbing and marching contest among students was held from September 3 through 8 in Changang Province with some 1,200 from across the country competing in the event.

12 Ambassador Kwon Hi-gyong (권 희 경) to the Soviet Union holds a press interview over the political situation in south Korea.

12 Kim Yong-nam meets with a visiting U.S. friendship mission.

13 KCBS reports President Kim sent 515 million yen in Japanese currency to Chongnyon.

13 KCBS reports Premier Lee Jong-ok cabled a congratulatory message to the new Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang on the occasion of his election to the office at the fifth National People's Congress.

13 President Kim receives credencials from the new Malaysian ambassador to north Korea.

13 A communications mission led by Communications Minister Kim Yong-chae (김 영 채) returns home from Czechoslovakia after participating in the 12th meeting of the socialist countries' communication ministers there.

14 President Kim meets with a visiting Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party's Afro-Asian study group.

14 Kim Yong-nam, chief of the Party International Affairs Department, is interviewed by Japanese journalists accompanying the Liberal-Democratic Party mission.

14 The 18th home-visiting team of Chongnyon arrives in Wonsan.

14 A north Korean and the visiting Czechoslovakia women volleyball teams have a goodwill match in Nampo city.

15 KCBS reports the film-showing weeks were opened recently in such Socialist countries as Romania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Mongolia on the occasion of the 32nd founding anniversary of the Pyongyang regime.

15 KCBS reports the Pyongyang student art troupe wound up its performance in Guinea recently and met with the country's President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

15 The Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party mission visiting Pyongyang makes an inspection tour of Chongsan Cooperative Farm, an electric locomotive engine company and the Central Historical Museum.

15 Premier Lee meets with a Burundi agricultural mission led by the country's agriculture and livestock minister.

15 The Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations and the (north) Korea-France Friendship Association host a welcome party for a French honorary parliamentarian visiting Pyongyang.

15 President Kim meets with a visiting French honorary parliamentarian who is the chairman of the French-(north) Korea Friendship Association.

15 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Mexico President Jose Lopez Portillo on the occasion of the country's independence anniversary.

16 Deputy Premier Kye Ung-tae (계 웅 태) meets with a Hungarian trade union mission.

16 A Chinese forestry mission led by the country's deputy forestry minister makes an inspection tour of Pyongyang city and some counties.

16 Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae (공 진 태) meets with the visiting Chinese forestry mission.

16 A Burumdi forestry mission leaves Pyongyang.

16 A Gambian parliamentary mission arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.

16 A French honorary parliamentarian who is the chairman of the French-(north) Korean Friendship Association leaves Pyongyang.

16 The Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party mission leaves Pyongyang winding up its eight-day visit to north Korea.

16 Ambassador Kang Su-myong (강 수 명) to Mozambique meets with Lesotho Premier Leabua Jonathan.

16 Ambassador Lee Won-guk (리 원 국) to Zimbabwe meets with Premier Robert G. Mugabe.

16 A central forum on the grandeur of the north Korean Workers' Party is held at the People's Cultural Palace participated in by those from universities, Party cadre trainning institutes, social science study institutes, and cultural and art institutes.

16 A Czechoslovakian women's volleyball team leaves Pyongyang.

17 Radio Pyongyang reports a Party mission led by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Social Science Academy, met with Senegal Premier Abdou Diouf on September 8.

17 Radio Pyongyang reports the Central People's Committee in a decree awarded the National Flag First Class to the two local daily newspapers on the occasion of their 35th founding anniversary on September 13.

17 The Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations hosts a banquet for the Japanese newspaper mission at the People's Cultural Palace in Pyongyang.

17 An architects league mission returns home from a visit to the Soviet Union.

17 A Chinese forestry mission leaves Pyongyang.

17 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Mauritius Premier Leewoosangur Ramgoolam on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

17 President Kim ends his one-day on-the-spot guidance trip to Pyongyang city agricultural fields.

17 Two Chongnyon commerce and industry officials were awarded the Kim Il-sung Order and the National Flag First Class, respectively.

18 President Kim meets with the visiting "International Juche Study Institute" director who is also the chairman of the Latin American and the Caribbean Sea regional committee supporting the north Korean unification policy.

18 A loyalty letter relaying race starts at eleven places in the country on the occasion of the 35th founding anniversary of the Party and of the sixth Party Congress. The letters will arrive in Pyongyang via towns and cities before or on October 10 when the sixth Party Congress begins.

19 KCBS reports Ambassador Sim Jae-du (심 재 두) to Guinea Bissau met with the country's President Luis de Almeida Cabral on September 9.

19 President France Albert Rene of Seychelles arrives in Pyongyang for his second official visit to north Korea since May in 1978. He left Pyongyang on September 23.

19 The new Egypt ambassador to Pyongyang arrives in Pyongyang.

19 A Japan Socialist Party mission arrives in Pyongyang.

20 KCBS reports the sixth Party Congress is to open on October 10.

20 Choe Hong-hee, chairman of the International Taegwondo League, and his Taegwondo display team in Canada arrive in Pyongyang on a visit to north Korea.

21 President Kim and France Albert Rene of Seychelles hold a talk in Pyongyang.

21 The Party Central Committee sends a letter of appreciation to the laborers, technicians, and desk-bound workers of Kim Jong-tae Electric Locomotive Company for their production of mordernized, large-scale electric locomotives and new model trains as gifts to the sixth Party Congress.

22 President Kim and the visiting Seychelles president hold their second round of talks in Pyongyang.

22 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Guinea Bissau president on the occasion of the country's seventh independence anniversary.

22 The (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and the Seychelles Education and Public Information Ministry sign an agreement in Pyongyang on mutual cooperation in broadcasting.

22 North Korea and Seychelles sign an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and a cultural exchange plan for 1981-1982 in Pyongyang.

22 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Mali president on the occasion of the country's 20th independence anniversary.

22 The Taedong River TV Set Manufacturing Company starts operation after a dedication ceremony attended by Premier Lee Jong-ok and others.

23 KCBS reports the Wonsan shipyard workers constructed a 14,000-ton class fish processing ship, christened Yongnamsan-ho, and a launching ceremony was held on September 22.

23 Radio Pyongyang reports a Party mission led by Yang Hyong-sop, president of the Social Science Academy, met with the Cameroon president on September 16.

23 KCBS reports Ambassador Chon Gi-gap (천 기 갑) to Iceland met with the country's president on September 16.

23 KCBS reports north Korean tennis teams had goodwill matches with the visiting Chinese counterparts in Pyongyang and Nampo city from September 11 through 22.

23 A Central Broadcasting Committee mission led by its chairman, Kim Shi-hak, meets with Chinese Party Chairman Hua Guofeng in Peking.

23 A Tackwondo display team from Canada led by Choe Hong-hee plays an exhibition game at Pyongyang Gymnasium.

23 A Japan Socialist Party agricultural mission arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.

23 Commerce and industry officials of Chongnyon leave Pyongyang winding up a seven-day visit to north Korea.

23 The "International Juche Study Institute" director leaves Pyongyang.

23 A Yugoslavia journalist league mission arrives in Pyongyang for a five-day visit.

23 A Pakistani trade mission arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.

23 A film mission returns home from a visit to Czechoslovakia after hosting a film-showing-week ceremony there on the occasion of the 32nd founding anniversary of the north Korean government, September 9.

24 Radio Moscow reports a tourist mission of north Korea composed of high educational, light industry, farming and service workers arrived in Moscow.

24 Kim Yong-nam, chief of the Party International Affairs Department, meets with the visiting Japan Socialist Party mission.

24 A trade mission leaves for Bulgaria and Iraq.

24 President Kim holds a news conference with a Japanese Asahi Shimbun team visiting Pyongyang, in which he said the present south-north Korean talks will be scrapped.

25 The (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and its Chinese counterpart sign a mutual cooperation agreement in Peking.

25 Railroads connecting Chagang, Unbong and Sambong are opened to traffic in a ceremony held at Unbong Station attended by Deputy Premier-Railway Minister Kang Song-san (강 성 산) and others.

25 Vice President Kang Ryang-uk (강 량 욱) meets with the new Cambodian ambassador to Pyongyang.

25 A Chinese movie-showing week opens in Pyongyang and other cities on the occasion of the 31st founding anniversary of the Chinese government.

25 The East German ambassador to Pyongyang holds a press interview in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 31st founding anniversary of his country.

25 A commemorative meeting is held at Mangyongdae Revolutionary Academy on the occasion of the Hungarian Armed Forces Day.

25 President Kim meets with the visiting Japan Socialist Party mission specializing in (north) Korean affairs.

25 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Egyptian president on the occasion of the country's 18th revolution anniversary, September 26.

25 President Kim receives credentials from the new Egyptian ambassador to Pyongyang.

26 Radio Pyongyang reports Taean Heavy Machinery Manufacturing Company started operation on September 25 after a dedication ceremony held at the site attended by Premier Lee Jong-ok and other dignitaries.

26 A Japan Socialist Party mission leaves Pyongyang winding up its eight-day visit to north Korea.

26 The Japanese Asahi Shimbun newspaper mission leaves Pyongyang winding up an eleven-day visit to north Korea.

26 A radio and TV mission led by Kim Shi-hak, chairman of the (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, returns home from a 17-day visit to China.

27 An Indonesian parliamentary mission arrives in Pyongyang. Hwang Jang-yop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee, meets with the Indonesian parliamentary mission at his office. He later gives a banquet for the mission.

27 A Party mission led by Yang Hyong-sop, president of the Social Science Academy, returns home from its visit to Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Cameroon.

28 Chongsan Reservoir in South Pyongan Province is completed and a dedication ceremony is held at the site.

28 Vice President Kim Il (김 일) meets with Choe Hong-hee, the visiting chairman of the International Taekwondo League, for the second time.

28 A (north) Korea-Soviet Friendship Association mission led by Kim Sang-jun returns home after taking part in Soviet ceremonies commemorating the 32nd founding anniversary of the north Korean government.

28 Kim Yong-nam, chief of the Party International Affairs Department, meets with the visiting Japan Socialist Party agricultural mission.

28 A commemorative meeting is held at Taekam cooperative farm on the occasion of the 31st founding anniversary of the Chinese government.

28 A 14,000-ton freighter, the Paekebong-ho, is launched at Chongjin Shipyard.

29 KCNA reports Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure met with Ambassador Kim Song-nam (김 송 남) to the country.

29 KCNA reports Ambassador Kim Chung-nam (김 충 남) to Sao Tome and Principe presented his credencials to the country's president on September 19.

29 The (north) Korean Sports Guidance Committee hosts a banquet for Choe Hong-hee, chairman of the International Taekwondo League, and his mission from Canada at the People's Cultural Palace in Pyongyang.

29 The Foreign Cultural Relations Committee and the (north) Korea-China Friendship Association jointly host a banquet on the occasion of the 31st founding anniversary of the Chinese government in Pyongyang.

29 North Korea and Pakistan sign an agreement on trade in Pyongyang.

29 A Lybian agricultural mission arrives in Pyongyang.

29 President Kim meets with Choe Hong-hee and his Taekwondo exhibition team.

29 Vice President Pak Song-chol (박 성 철) meets with the visiting Indonesian parliamentary mission.

29 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Nigerian president on the occasion of the country's 20th independence anniversary.

29 A Pyongyang city rally is held for the visiting Taekwondo mission from Canada headed by Choe Hong-hee at the People's Cultural Palace.

30 The Pyongyang Student Art troupe touring Togo meets with the country's president, Gnassingbe Eyadema.

30 The Chinese ambassador in Pyongyang hosts a banquet at his embassy on the occasion of the 31st founding anniversary of the Chinese government.

30 Choe Hong-hee, chairman of the International Taekwondo League, and his mission hold a press interview and leave Pyongyang winding up an 11-day visit to north Korea.

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22 January 1981

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 119

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HISTORIC CHIALUN CONFERENCE LIGHTING THE PATH OF THE KOREAN REVOLUTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6, Jun 80 pp 2-8

[Text] A half century has passed since the historic Chialun Conference was held for 2 days, 30 June until 2 July 1930, under the direction of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song.

At the historic Chialun Conference, the great leader announced the programmatic documentary, "Path of the Korean Revolution" which was based on the immortal chuche ideology and which clarified the line and program of the Korean revolution anew.

The chuche oriented revolutionary line and program which the respected and beloved leader presented were the guidelines of the Korean revolution which delineated the path of practical struggle for the Korean communists and people at the time of national suffering when the whole race had been groaning under the sword of Japanese imperialism and a black cloud enshrouded the Fatherland.

The Chialun Conference was a historic conference which thoroughly established chuche in the Korean revolution and became a new milestone in vigorously advancing our revolution under the wise leadership of the great leader.

Our people's journey of glorious struggle over the past half century gives definite proof of the appropriateness and invincible vitality of the chuche oriented line and program which the great leader presented at the Chialun Conference.

Korean communists and people are reflecting with deep feeling on the journey of worthwhile struggle of a half century of fighting with the banner of the immortal chuche idea held high and they are even more firmly renewing their resolve to cherish deep in their hearts the infinite national pride and determination to hold the great leader in high esteem whom they welcomed for the first time in the thousands of years in the history of our people and to wage revolution and hand down to posterity the revolutionary cause which the leader is directing and to bring it to completion.

1

The Chialun Conference, which was held under the guidance of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, was a historic conference which unfolded the epoch of tremendous transformation in which our country's communist movement and movement of national liberation advanced victoriously to a new high stage in concert with the revolutionary line and program based on the immortal chuche idea.

The Chialun Conference was a singular milestone which blazed the trail of victory following the revolutionary line and program based on the chuche idea which put away once and for all the dire history of the previous era during which the Korean revolution had only suffered trials and tribulations and excruciating agony.

We recall that the internal and external state of our country at the time when the Chialun Conference was convened was very complex and tense.

The imperialists were dismayed that the forces of revolution grew and gained strength and the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed peoples was progressing day by day and so they were in a frenzy to crush it. Furthermore, an economic depression engulfed the world and the imperialists rushed even faster along the path of aggression and plunder of other countries.

Dreaming of world conquest, Japanese imperialists avidly sought for a way out from the economic depression in plunder of the continent and intensified political domination and economic exploitation to an unprecedented degree. The national and class contradiction between our country and Japanese imperialism was aggravated to the extreme. Risking death, the people rushed forth to a mass struggle against Japanese imperialism. The people's mass struggle gradually developed into a violent struggle. Indeed, the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our people was at the crossroads of either a new development through scientific struggle line, strategy and tactics and appropriate leadership or succumbing to the ever-worsening suppression of the Japanese imperialists.

The majority of factionalists and self-appointed "leaders" of the Korean revolution in that period gave up the revolutionary movement and succumbed to pursuit of bodily ease. Thus some factionalists started off with the objective of their own political ambition and self-seeking, drove the masses to excruciating violence and caused blood to flow needlessly. Numerous revolutionary organizations rose up with violence, were crushed and thereby caused the forces of revolution to suffer tremendous losses.

The history of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our people drenched with blood urgently required the scientific revolutionary line, strategy and tactics to rescue the country and nation from the threat to life, death, existence or annihilation and to light the road of struggle.

It was precisely at such a time that the sun of the nation and genius of the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, unfolded the program of the Korean revolution which completely elucidated the line and program of chuche oriented revolution based on his in-depth mastery of the demands of the revolutionary situation which had arisen at the time of his historic instruction on our country's communist movement and the national liberation movement.

The chuche oriented line and programs concerning the Korean revolution which the great leader presented at the Chialun Conference were the beacon which distinctly lit up the path for the Korean communists and people and the great charter which gave firm assurance for the victory of the Korean revolution.

The historic Chialun Conference above all embodied the immortal chuche idea which the great leader originated and clarified the basic position and attitude which the Korean communists and people must firmly adhere to in the revolutionary struggle.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"Experience demonstrates that in order to lead the revolution to victory one must go among the popular masses, organize and mobilize them and bear responsibility oneself and settle all problems independently in accord with one's situation instead of relying on other people to settle them.

"In light of this teaching, we recognize that it is most important to possess the steadfast position and attitude that the masters of the Korean revolution to a great extent are the Korean people themselves and that the Korean revolution must always be accomplished through the power of the Korean people themselves in concert with the situation in our country." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol I, p 6)

The masters of each and every country are to a great degree the people of that country and the decisive cause of victory for the revolution are the chuche oriented revolutionary forces of that country. One must possess the steadfast position and attitude that the revolution must be accomplished with reliance on the chuche oriented revolutionary forces in accordance with the situation in one's own country so as to be able to overcome all kinds of vacillation, establish a scientific line and program and vigorously lead the popular masses to bring the revolution to victory.

Whether or not chuche is established in revolutionary struggle is a basic question of whether the ominous consequences left behind by the flunkeys and factionalists are wiped out and the trail of the Korean revolution is properly cleared or not.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, made clear the chuche oriented position that by and large the Korean people are the masters of the Korean revolution and that they must accomplish it through their own power in accordance with the situation of the country and he prepared the steadfast guideline which the Korean communists and people must strongly adhere to in all their activities.

In this conference, the great leader enabled the communists and people to definitively blaze the trail of victory with the correct line, strategy and tactics by ingeniously clarifying the line of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution which incorporates the nature and responsibilities, motive force and objectives, present task and ultimate purpose of the Korean revolution based on his accurate analysis of the special nature and class relationships of our country's socio-economic relations.

A proper definition of the nature of revolution is the cardinal question which determines the success or failure of the revolution and the prerequisite condition for establishing the scientific strategy and tactics. The nature of revolution must be properly defined to be able to set straight the formation of revolutionary forces, precisely establish the main direction to strike out for, properly determine its purpose and definitively organize and mobilize the popular masses for revolutionary struggle.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, clearly portrayed the way for accurately defining the nature of revolution for countries which were unable to pass through normal capitalist development but succumbed to the fate of being a colony of the

imperialists by defining the nature of our country's revolution from the chuche oriented standpoint as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. This has become a superb compendium on socialist revolution in the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class.

By clearly defining the nature, objectives and dynamics of the Korean revolution, the great leader opened up the direct route to victory for the Korean revolution and dealt a decisive blow to the behavioral Marxists and vacillating opportunists who called the Korean revolution a "bourgeois revolution" or "socialist revolution" without any knowledge of the concrete socials class relationships of our country.

The great leader further developed and amplified the theory on the revolutionary government of the working class by presenting an entirely new ideology based on his innovative explanation of the nature of revolution that the revolutionary ruling power which is to fulfill the duties of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution must become a new type of popular rule led by the working class and he clearly indicated the task which this power was to perform.

The line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle concerning transforming the violent uprising of the popular masses against Japanese imperialism into an organized armed struggle was an important strategic program proposed at the Chialun Conference.

By presenting the chuche oriented line on anti-Japanese armed struggle at the conference, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song developed the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our people to a new nigh level and unfolded a new well-spring of struggle for national liberation in the struggle against imperialism based on armed struggle.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"Under the conditions in which the despotism of Japanese imperialism is intensifying to an unprecedented degree and the enemy we face is armed to the teeth, we must gradually develop the mass struggle which is taking a violent shape into an organized struggle." (Ibid., pp 8-9)

As the beloved and respected leader teaches, imperialism, by nature, is aggressive and rapacious and will under no circumstances leave its colonies voluntarily but will rely on barbaric oppression to maintain its colonial rule. Imperialism will not give up its own hegemony prior to its complete downfall at the hands of the decisive struggle of the people.

It is only when oppressed peoples take up arms and rise up in decisive struggle that they will be able to crush the imperialist aggressors and gain victory in the revolution of national liberation. Organized armed struggle is the most positive and decisive form of struggle which assures the ultimate victory of the national liberation revolution.

At the historic Chialun Conference, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, set forth the line on waging organized armed struggle under the banner of chuche and clarified the most precise path of victory for our people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and colonial national liberation struggle based on his all embracing, profound analysis of the position occupied and role played by revolutionary violence in

a colonial national liberation struggle and the requirements of the revolutionary situation which had arisen in our country.

Through the presentation of the one on the anti-Japanese armed struggle at the historic Chialun Conference, our people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle against Japanese imperialism overcame its serious weakness of the past, sunk its roots deep into the popular masses, was organized and proceeded along with their positive support.

Indeed, the Chialun Conference was a great event which transformed the violent uprising of the popular masses against the Japanese imperialist aggressors into an organized armed struggle and developed our people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle at its highest stage.

The Chialun Conference built up strong chuche-oriented revolutionary forces and gave firm assurance of attaining victory in the national liberation revolution by binding the vast anti-Japanese patriotic forces into a unit under the anti-Japanese banner and actively waging the struggle.

Actually, revolution cannot be victorious as the work to liberate the popular masses without participation of the broad popular masses. Moreover, if the Japanese imperialist aggressors who are armed to the teeth are to be vanquished by the strength of our people themselves, all the patriotic forces who possess an anti-Japanese ideology must be firmly bound together under a single banner.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, ingeniously unfolded the strategic and tactical principles of the movement of the anti-Japanese national reunification front at the conference, prepared strong chuche-oriented revolutionary forces on the level of the anti-imperialist anti-feudal democratic revolution and opened up the broad path for chiefly accomplishing the Korean revolution through the power of our people all by themselves.

The line on the anti-Japanese national liberation front presented at the Chialun Conference was a great strategic program for assuring the decisive superiority of revolutionary forces over anti-revolutionists and firmly guaranteeing the victory of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle by mastering to the maximum all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces of all strata and levels against Japanese imperialism and binding them together into a single political force.

Along with this, the Chialun Conference lit up a new way of founding a revolutionary party of the working class from the chuche standpoint.

The factionalist revisionists and stooges of all shapes and hues who had crept into the communist movement at that time hung out the placard of "party rebuilding" and rushed in to consolidate the strength of their faction and seize power. Riding the crest of another's waves without the slightest stand for independence, these people idiotically claimed they were going to rebuild the party. The factionalist feverishly attempted to make a so-called "party center" and be recognized as an international party while being far removed from the popular masses and without the slightest base or preparation.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, was profoundly cognizant of this state of disarray, presented the chuche-oriented line on founding the party at the historic Chialun Conference and prepared most precise guidelines for founding the revolutionary party of the working class.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught that in order to substantially promote the founding of the party on a healthy foundation, it was necessary to learn a good lesson from the disbanding of the Korean Communist Party, form a ground floor organization of the party with ample preparation, immediately expand and strengthen it and intimately combine the preparatory work of founding the party together with the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Through clarification of the chuche-oriented line on founding the party by the great leader, the communists in Korea were enabled to substantially perform the preparatory work of founding a party along a most precise path under the adverse conditions of Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Consequent upon the chuche-oriented line on founding the party which the great leader ingeniously elucidated, the organizational superstructure for founding the party was strongly built, a cohesion of will and ideology was firmly realized in the communist ranks and a mass base was established firm as a rock.

Indeed, it is because the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song wholly embodied the immortal chuche idea at the Chialun Conference and again clarified the chuche oriented line and program for the Korean revolution and the ways to realize it, the Korean communists and people were given a real program of struggle for the Korean revolution and our revolution began to develop along the path which the revolutionary line of chuche indicated.

2

The Chialun Conference which was held under the direction of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, demonstrates that when one accepts the leadership of an accomplished leader, one can successfully blaze the trail of revolutionary victory.

The leadership of an accomplished leader is a basic assurance of victory in revolutionary struggle.

The people who create and develop history are the popular masses. This does not mean, however, that the popular masses will be automatically drawn into revolutionary struggle. If the popular masses are to possess a class awareness and become prime movers of revolution and powerful forces of social development, they must accept the leadership of an accomplished leader.

The masses who do not accept the leadership of an accomplished leader will not be able to accomplish the cause of revolution victoriously with a high realization of being masters of revolution. It is only under the leadership of the leader that the popular masses can become real self-initiators of history and creators of a new history.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"It is only when the people accept the correct leadership of a leader that they will be able to bring about shining success in revolution and construction and trod the straight path to victory." ("Compendium on the Occasion of the Trip Abroad of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song," p 67)

An accomplished leader is the focal point which binds the party, class and the masses into a single entity and the supreme head which guides that totality in a unified manner. The firm provision of the unified leadership of the leader is a decisive assurance for victory in revolutionary struggle.

The historical experience of the international communist movement is living proof that it is only when the popular masses have the leadership of an accomplished leader that they can gain a great victory in revolutionary struggle, and conversely, it is when they do not do so that they suffer severe reverses in revolution.

The fact that the leadership of the leader plays a decisive role in revolutionary struggle is well demonstrated by the history of the national liberation and communist movements in our country.

In the past, our people waged a series of various kinds of mass struggles against Japanese imperialism but they failed every time because they did not have the leadership of an accomplished leader.

At that time when the whole land was engulfed in a sea of blood and the people had been pining for the road of rebirth, the "campaigns" and "leaders" who claimed to be carrying on the Korean national liberation movement merely gave empty promises, trifled with the masses and only caused confusion in revolutionary struggle.

Due to the activities of the ruffians, power grabbers and factional flunkeys of all shapes and hues who babbled about "leading" the revolution, the people lost heart, and felt deep down that no good would come to them at all.

During these dark days of ordeal upon ordeal, the yearning of our people who were tired of seeing the people calling themselves "leaders" and "campaigners" was for a true leader of the people, an accomplished leader of the revolution who would extricate the nation from the brink of disaster and lead the revolution to victory.

Such a yearning of the people was brilliantly realized when the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, appeared on the road of revolution carrying the fate of the fatherland, nation and revolution upon his shoulders.

Because the respected and beloved leader appeared on the road of revolution, opened up and guided the cause of chuche, our people were able to welcome in a new era of worthwhile revolution advancing along a straight path under the great leader whom they met for the first time in the thousands of years of their history.

It was by highly revering as their leader the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, sun of the nation and genius of the revolution, that our country's national liberation and communist movements were able to overcome the basic weaknesses of the past and vigorously advance under the banner of chuche.

The wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, was the fundamental wellspring of strength which gave the popular masses a revolutionary awareness, bound them together into a single unit and powerfully summoned them to the great struggle. It was a decisive pledge which overcame all sorts of hindrances and ordeals in the revolution and led our people along the highway of glorious victory.

The entire course of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle along the highway of victory overcoming unprecedented stringent ordeals and obstacles was the history of praiseworthy struggle in which the Korean communists and people upheld the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and gained victory, closely rallied around the leader.

The first moment the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, set out on the road of revolution, he organized the Down With Imperialism League and opened up the path of new transformation in the development of our country's communist and national liberation movements.

The formation of the Down With Imperialism League which was the first communist revolutionary organization in our country was the historic pronouncement proclaiming a new departure for our revolution and a great event giving impetus to the Korean revolution to advance vigorously under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader.

It was due to the founding of the Down With Imperialism League that the revolutionary struggle of our people was waged based on the principle of independence which the great leader clarified and the struggle for national liberation and class liberation under the leadership of the leader was vigorously carried on.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, formed various kinds of revolutionary organizations for the purpose of advancing the Korean revolution in leaps and bounds, such as the anti-imperialist youth league and Korean communist youth league and through them, he reared numerous young communists of the new era and made them into a strong nucleus for the Korean revolution. Accordingly, our revolution advanced in leaps and bounds under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader.

Our revolution progressed to a new high stage through the presentation of the chuche-oriented line and program on the Korean revolution by the great leader at the historic Chialun Conference.

The path of revolutionary victory can only be blazed through the creation of a guiding idea of revolution, presentation of the line and program of revolution based on this, formation of revolutionary organizations to make them come into being and unification of ideology and will of the rank and file of revolution.

An accomplished leader reflects the urgent requirements of the age and revolution, creates the guiding idea of revolution, gathers together revolutionary organizations, binds the broad masses together in them and leads the revolution on to victory.

Our people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle was launched on the road of innovation under the wise leadership of the leader through the complete and thoroughgoing presentation of the line, strategic and tactical program of the Korean

revolution based on the immortal chuche idea by the great leader at the Chialun Conference.

This presentation of the innovative line, strategy and tactics for revolution which are a pledge for victory in the revolution was one of the fundamental questions for clearing the way to revolutionary victory. It is only through the presentation of the correct guiding idea and establishment of the revolutionary line, strategy and tactics based on it by an accomplished leader that the communists and popular masses are able to vigorously blaze the trail of revolutionary victory under the leader's guidance.

In order to implement the chuche-oriented line and program presented at the historic Chialun Conference, the Korean revolutionary army which was organized and its activities were of major significance in more vigorously advancing our revolution under the wise leadership of the great leader.

The Korean revolutionary army personnel marched into the urban and rural areas, performed political and military activities among the workers, peasants and young students, prepared to form them into guerrilla units and through this process strong groundwork was laid for carrying on an armed struggle.

Through the historic Chialun Conference, the unit and cohesion of ideology and will power of our revolutionary rank and file were more firmly solidified and the vast anti-Japanese patriotic forces including workers, peasants and young students were bound together in the fold of the great leader and steadfastly set forth along the road of Korean revolution which the great leader pointed out to them.

The Korean revolution which had faced drastic pitfalls and undergone horrible suffering for a lengthy period was able to advance to victory following the most correct line on revolution and our people were able to plod ahead forcefully along the highway of repeated victory under the leader's wise direction thanks to the great leader's clarification of the chuche oriented line and program of the Korean revolution based on the immortal chuche idea.

The Korean communists and people were even more tightly bound together, steel-like, in the fold of the leader filled with sentiments of tremendous national pride and self-assurance for having highly welcomed the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, as their leader who awakened them to the truths of revolution and lucidly clarified the road ahead for the Korean revolution and they struggled on under the direction of the leader sacrificing their youth and even their lives along the way.

Highly esteeming the great leader as the sun of the nation and fighting to the end along the road which the leader points out is the iron-clad conviction and steadfast revolutionary will of the communists and people of Korea.

Thus, the Korean communists who waged the holy war against Japan considered fighting and dying on Mt Paektu following the wise leadership of the great leader as their greatest glory and happiness.

Indeed, the wise leadership of the great leader was the fundamental cause for the Korean revolution to cross the great divide of ominous obstacles and ordeals and

blaze the trail to victory. It also bestowed bravery and confidence in victory on the Korean communists and people and was the source of strength which aroused them to heroic struggle.

* *

Under the wise leadership of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, a most excellent and advanced socialist system which the Korean communists and people had yearned so ardently for and shed their blood fighting for has been established in this land today and our fatherland has been transformed into a socialist power renowned for its autonomy, independence and self-sufficiency.

Our revolutionary cause which the great leader unfolded in the forests of Paektu is adding luster to the glorious revolutionary traditions which the leader achieved is rushing vigorously along the road to victory and is developing at a new high level due to the historic struggle to imbue the whole society with the chuche ideology under the refined direction of the party.

Indeed, the program of the Korean revolution which the great leader presented at the Chialun Conference was an immortal banner which led our revolution to victory and brought about revolutionary changes in this land. Today as well, the great revolutionary banner of the Chialun Conference is unfailingly lighting up the road ahead for our people and is bestowing tremendously encouraging strength to revolutionary peoples who are waging battle.

On this auspicious occasion of the 50th anniversary of the historic Chialun Conference today, all our party members and people highly esteem the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, in the ranks of revolution, engrave deep in their hearts the infinite national pride and confidence of accomplishing the cause of chuche which the leader launched and firmly resolve to walk forcefully along the road of loyalty.

Our people have advanced far along the road of revolution. We have not yet, however, achieved reunification of the country and there are unavoidably difficult and complex tasks lying ahead for our revolution.

The great idea of the Chialun Conference on establishing a people's paradise in our country must be more brightly realized through our continued advances and continued innovations with a high zeal, vigor and revolutionary fighting spirit as communist revolutionaries.

We must possess a tremendous honor and pride in advancing behind the banner of the glorious party and more vigorously struggle to celebrate our party's historic Sixth Congress with lofty political zeal and shining labor successes.

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THE CHUCHE IDEA ORIGINATED IN THE PROCESS OF ANTI-JAPANESE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE AND IS THE GREAT GUIDING IDEA WHOSE PROPRIETY HAS BEEN PROVEN

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6, Jun 80 pp 9-16

[Article by Yim Ch'un-ch'u]

[Text] The communists and people of Korea are victoriously clearing the rugged party of revolution and vigorously moving ahead with the chuche idea which the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, originated as their guideline.

The Chialun Conference occupies a shining place in our people's history of revolutionary struggle as a historic meeting which clarified the path of the Korean revolution.

The great leader clearly pointed out the path for our people to travel by presenting the chuche oriented revolutionary line, strategic and tactical program at the Chialun Conference based on the immortal chuche idea.

Having proclaimed a new departure through the founding of the Down With Imperialism League, the Korean revolution seized the occasion of the historic Chialun Conference, hoisted on high the banner of the chuche idea and vigorously advanced along the road to independence.

The half century which our people have travelled is the glorious history of struggle with the great chuche idea as the guiding idea and all the victories our people have gained in revolution and construction are the shining fruit of the chuche idea.

Achieving certain victory behind the banner of the great chuche idea is the firm resolve and conviction deeply embedded in the hearts of the Korean communists and people through our revolution's activities of over half a century. The Korean communists and people are firmly convinced that there is no other guiding idea which brings our revolution and construction to victory than the chuche idea and they are overflowing with steadfast resolve to bring the cause of socialism and communism to completion under the banner of the chuche idea.

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The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, created the immortal chuche idea as the guiding idea of our era and the Korean revolutions in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Possessing the correct guiding idea is one of the very important questions arising in revolutionary struggle and construction. One must possess a scientific guiding idea to be able to push ahead victoriously with revolutionary struggle and construction.

The whole history of the international labor movement and communist movement demonstrates that when the working class carry on struggle with an accurate guiding idea they will be able to successfully accomplish the difficult and complicated revolutionary struggle to revise nature and society and fulfill their mission in respect to the era and revolution.

If an ideology or theory is to become a real guideline for revolution and construction, it must reflect the urgent demands of the era and revolutionary action. It is only such an ideology and theory which can become a true guiding idea and guiding theory of revolution which will bring the revolutionary struggle and construction to steadfast victory.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, bestowed the weapons for the Korean communists and people to vigorously carry on the revolutionary struggle with the most precise guiding idea through his institution of the immortal chuche idea which reflects the urgent demands of our era and the Korean revolution.

Back in the 1920's, the political and economic crisis in the capitalist world worsened daily and, as a consequence, the world situation changed abruptly. The national inconsistency between the imperialists and peoples in countries under colonial subjugation and the class inconsistency between foreign imperialists and domestic reactionary ruling class who relied on them and the exploited working masses were exacerbated to the extreme and the flames of struggle to gain independence burst out in many countries. Moreover, Asia, which had been a continent in the darkness of colonialism became the basic stage of revolutionary struggle by the people for independence and liberation. The revolutionary struggle of the people to shatter the chains of subjugation and oppression and achieve national and class liberation engulfed all the continents on the globe. The peoples of colonized and semi-colonized countries took the stage as masters of their own destiny and vigorously rushed into the struggle for autonomy and independence.

The new era which had embarked on the path of great revolutionary change required a scientific guiding idea which could successfully solve the numerous problems arising in revolutionary activity.

The question of possessing a new revolutionary idea and correct guiding idea has turned out to be a more urgent requirement in our country's revolution in this era.

At that time, Korea was the outpost of the international revolutionary frontier in which the forces of revolution and anti-revolutionary forces had very bitterly fought and an important stage for our people's revolutionary struggle for independence. From its very first step, the Korean revolution travelled an unfamiliar path where none had gone before and had to solve everything under its own power.

The matter of what line, strategy and tactics to possess and how to go on fighting has become a most important question for Korean revolutionaries and people.

Considering the reality of our country's national liberation struggle and the early communist movement which had undergone devastating ordeals due to the machinations of the nationalists and factional stooges particularly in the middle 1920's, this question became an urgent requirement which could no longer be put off. The situation which had arisen longed for a correct guiding idea which would clarify the road ahead for the Korean revolution.

The immortal chuche idea is a great guiding idea which reflects such demands of our era and the Korean revolution.

The guiding idea which is representative of the age by no means appears spontaneously merely because the historic era has changed or because revolutionary action demands it. It only originates from a great leader of the working class who victoriously blazes the trail for the era and the revolution.

A great leader of the working class is more deeply familiar with the legitimacy of historic development and the urgent demands of the era than anyone else, normalizes the practical experience of revolutionary struggle, creates the guiding idea for revolution and clarifies the path of struggle for the working popular masses including the working class.

The chuche idea reaching out to a new era of history, an era of sovereignty, was able to be created because the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, embarked on the road of revolution perfectly endowed with incomparable foresight, superb leadership and noble communist virtues and blazed a new trail of revolutionary struggle through vigorous ideological and theoretical activities.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"In the process of clearing the rugged path of revolution based on an analysis and summarization of historic experience of the Korean revolution, we obtained the chuche idea which postulates that the masters of revolution and construction are the popular masses and that the motive power for revolution and construction belongs to the popular masses and we further developed and enriched it through revolutionary struggle and construction." ("Compendium of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's Visit Abroad," pp 58-59)

The respected and beloved leader was confronted with two very serious problems in the process of ideological and theoretical consideration and revolutionary activity while blazing the arduous and complex trail of the Korean revolution and devoted his whole strength to solving these problems.

One of these was the fact that the rationalists and early members of the communist movement, claiming to carry out the Korean national liberation movement, ignored the masses and gathered together with a few people from the upper class to argue semantics and argue with each other but without making any real effort to summon the masses to the revolutionary movement.

Far removed from the masses, they engaged in power struggles and squabbles over "theory" among themselves but their "theory" was mere sophistry without any connection with revolutionary struggle at all.

The self-styled "leaders" of the nationalist movement preached about "educational enlightenment," "self-improvement" instead of stressing ways of crushing Japanese imperialism and achieving liberation. The genteel marxists relied on individual themes rather than considering the actual social class relationships of our country and made vacuous and empty statements claiming that they had to wage the proletarian revolution or the bourgeois revolution.

From the first time he set out on his revolutionary activities, the great leader critiqued the fundamental deficiency evident in the Korean national liberation movement and the early communist movement and devoted his energy to explaining the basic question which could overcome this and gain victory for the revolution.

The great leader normalized the valuable experience he gained in his creative survey of the preliminary revolutionary theory and struggle experience of the working class and he gave an ingenious explanation of this basic question.

The respected and beloved leader presented a new definition of the place and position occupied by and the role played by the working popular masses in revolutionary struggle by pointing out the great truth that the masters of revolution are the popular masses and that the popular masses must rise up to be able to gain victory in the revolutionary struggle.

All revolutionary struggle is a great struggle for the popular masses to extricate themselves from all kinds of subjugation and lead an autonomous and creative life as true masters of nature and society. Consequently, the popular masses possess the necessary relational understanding of revolution and the destiny of the working popular masses is intimately allied with the fate of the revolution.

A revolution takes place and develops because of some internal cause of the country concerned and thus can neither be exported nor imported. Accordingly, there is nobody who can wage that country's revolution for it irrespective of that country's popular masses. Revolution in each and every country can be successfully accomplished only when the popular masses of that country discard all dependency on others and possess the viewpoint and position that they are masters of their own destiny.

In addition, revolutionary struggle is an undertaking which can only be successfully accomplished through the active participation of the popular masses.

As the great leader has taught, the popular masses are the creators of history and decisive forces of revolution and construction. It is by means of the creative labor and struggle of the working popular masses that all the material wealth of society is created and social reform and progress is achieved.

Whether or not revolution and construction are successful ultimately depends on how the creative power of the working popular masses is organized and mobilized. One must rely on the working popular masses, go among them and arouse them to action in order to break through all barriers and roadblocks and vigorously push ahead with construction work.

The concept that the masters of revolution are the popular masses and that the popular masses must rise up in order to achieve victory in revolutionary struggle is the guiding principle concerning trusting always in the power of the popular masses and relying on them to solve all the problems encountered in the revolution and which clearly points out the decisive assurance of victory in the revolution.

Another matter which the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, severely criticized and summarized was the severe factional strife and flunkeyist tendance of the nationalists and early members of the communist movement.

The nationalists of that period split into several factions and insanely engaged in factional infighting everywhere they went and particularly opposed the communists to a great degree and did not stop even at terrorist activities. They borrowed the strength of another country and were unable to discard their position of depending on foreign force to realize the independence of Korea.

The gentleman marxists gave themselves merely to go about trying to win the approval of the international party while claiming that they alone represented the "orthodox faction." These people did not take even the slightest stand that they would do their own thinking and would rely on their own people or that they would organize and mobilize them for the Korean revolution or wage the revolution in a masterful manner.

The respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, closely analyzed and summarized the factional strife and flunkeyist tendencies of the Korean national liberation movement and early communist movement which he came up against at the very start of his revolutionary activities and he disclosed another great truth based on that.

The respected and beloved leader emphasized that the revolutionary movement was not something that one does with permission of anybody but is performed with conviction and that one must solve one's own problems and when one wages revolution well others naturally grant them recognition.

Revolution and construction are performed by each country separately and the environment and conditions which each country faces are not alike. Consequently, revolution and construction must be carried out creatively from a thoroughly independent position.

One must ponder about all problems with one's own ingenuity and solve them individually according to one's own convictions so as to fulfill one's role as master of revolution and go about properly accomplishing the revolutionary struggle under all difficult conditions whatsoever without wavering or flinching. Furthermore, it is only when one overcomes a subservient position and revisionist attitude toward established theory or one's own experience and then creatively applies them in conformity with the actual situation in one's own country that one can further develop and enrich revolutionary theory and revolutionary struggle experience and be able to actively contribute to the development of not only the revolution in one's own country but also the world revolution as well.

The concept of being responsible for and independently promoting the revolution in one's own country is the great ideology which clarified the basic position and methodology by which the masters of revolution, the popular masses, are able to fulfill their role and responsibilities.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, combined these two kinds of serious problems he faced in the early period of revolutionary activity with the basic demands of the era and revolutionary development and deeply pondered them while at the same time derived the most basic theoretical and practical principles and created the immortal chuche idea with this point of departure.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"The chuche idea, in a nutshell, is the ideology that the masters of revolution and construction are the popular masses and that the popular masses possess the strength to expedite revolution and construction. In other words, one is master of one's own destiny and one possesses the strength of working out one's own destiny." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, p 268)

The great chuche idea clarified for the Korean communists and people the true revolutionary world outlook and basic position and methodology which they must adhere to in revolutionary struggle.

The great chuche idea was conceived not in a cozy study or research lab but in the midst of arduous revolutionary struggle, in the bitterly contested ideological-theoretical struggle against all sorts of reactionary and counter-revolutionary ideology and "theory" such as bourgeois ideology, flunkeyism and revisionism.

The great leader taught the truth that in the practice of revolutionary struggle, if the simple and ordinary working masses would only be enlightened in a revolutionary manner they would be able to display really great strength and they would be able to wage revolution with their own strength even under the most unfavorable and difficult circumstances.

It is precisely by being based on the practical summary of previous history and revolutionary struggle and being created as the ideological weapon for revolutionary struggle in the actual act of developing the era and revolution that the immortal greatness and invincible vitality of the chuche idea is found.

The creation of the immortal chuche idea by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, was a historic event which wrought a fundamental transformation in our revolutionary development.

The chuche idea is the unitary guiding idea of the Korean revolution which reflects our revolutionary development and the aims and yearning of the Korean people and clarified the revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics and basic position and methodology which our people must consistently adhere to in revolutionary struggle. Through the creation of the chuche idea, the bright road for more precisely evaluating the concrete reality of our country and the demands of revolutionary development in each period opened up and it thereby formulated the revolutionary line, strategy and tactics appropriate for this.

Thanks to the creation of the chuche idea, the Korean communists and people were filled with awareness of being masters of revolution and certainty of their own power for the first time in their long history of thousands of years, were able to seize their destiny in their own hands and vigorously rushed into the revolutionary struggle.

The creation of the immortal chuche idea by the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, was a solemn declaration of the birth of the original great idea in the ideological history of mankind.

It was due to the creation of the chuche idea that the great truth that man is the master of everything and decides everything was disclosed for the first time.

Through the creation of the chuche idea, a new philosophy appeared on the scene which considered all things centered around the popular masses, had them serve the popular masses and solved everything in conjunction with the demands of the popular masses and through their strength, an invincible and momentous guiding ideology which raised the history of the ideas of mankind to a new pinnacle.

A great revolutionary transformation took place in the history of man's struggle for liberation through the creation of the immortal chuche idea and the independent struggle being waged by the working class and working popular masses under the revolutionary banner of chuche.

Accordingly, a new era of revolution was unfolded in which the working popular masses became the true masters and motivating force of revolution and vigorously waged the struggle to defend their own autonomy. It was a new era of history in which the working popular masses engaged in the struggle of independently taking charge of their own destiny and brought about a most extreme reformation which put an end to all sorts of class and national subjugation.

Indeed, the creation of the chuche idea by the genius of revolution and great ideological theorist, the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, in the process of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in which he ingeniously blazed the trail of the Korean revolution in its early stage was an immortal historic contribution which would add luster to our revolution, the world revolution and the history of man's ideas.

2

The immortal chuche idea is the most precise guiding idea of revolution whose veracity and magnitude has been powerfully proven in the lengthy yet arduous course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"The chuche idea became the guideline for our revolution and the Korean communist movement through the independent struggle process of our country's working class and working popular masses and it is becoming the steadfast guiding idea of our party today." ("Kim Il-song Selection Works," Vol 7, p 260)

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was not only a great revolutionary struggle which enabled the chuche idea to be created but also a glorious revolutionary struggle which gave strong proof of the suitability of the chuche idea and its invincible vitality.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle which the leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, organized and directed was, above all, a great revolutionary struggle which gave positive proof of the veracity of the chuche idea on arousing the working popular masses to carry on the revolution.

The chuche idea is the revolutionary theory which placed the working popular masses, the prime movers of history, in the center and it is the strategy and tactics of revolution based on the role of the working popular masses.

The history of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was a glorious and shining history in which the revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics of chuche were embodied in the activities of revolutionary struggle under the wise guidance of none other than the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and during which its great victory was achieved.

The armed struggle which was the main thrust of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was by nature a people's war which presupposed the active participation of the people. It was a protracted and arduous revolutionary war which could not have advanced even a single step without relying on the strength of the vast populace.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle which had mobilized all the forces of the nation centered around an armed struggle under the banner of the chuche idea not only completely overcame the inherent faults of the nationalist movement of the past and the early communist movement which had drifted away from the popular masses but it also thoroughly crushed the leftist opportunists and all kinds of exclusionist trends which had tied up the anti-Japanese struggle within the confines of narrow national and class boundaries.

From the time that the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, took the lead in our revolution, organized the Down With Imperialism League and led it sagaciously, the Korean working class who were oppressed and discriminated against turned into the steadfast leadership class of our revolution and the peasants became the prime movers of our revolution as trustworthy league members for the first time in history. In our revolutionary struggle, not only workers and peasants but also broad anti-imperialist forces comprising young students, intellectuals, landholders, conscientious national capitalists and religious leaders participated and threw themselves into a far-reaching struggle against Japanese imperialism and its stooges.

A mass grounding for armed struggle was expanded and strengthened when the admirable sons and daughters of the working people including workers and peasants followed the broad path of struggle which the chuche idea opened up and rushed forward to join the armed ranks and when all classes and strata who were sympathizers with the revolution. Various kinds of mass organizations such as anti-Japanese groups, anti-imperialist leagues, etc., were formed wherever possible and the broad masses of every class and level were gathered into legal and illegal mass organizations even under the fascist oppression of the Japanese imperialists and carried out many facets of mass movements including the labor movement, peasant movement, young students movement, etc.

The Fatherland Liberation Association which the great leader founded was an anti-Japanese national unification front organization which organized and mobilized the broad masses for the revolutionary struggle on a nationwide scale. This rendered a positive contribution to consolidating the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle by closely allying the broad anti-Japanese forces in the fold of the great leader under the banner of the chuche idea and of national liberation and waging a multi-faceted struggle to assist the Korean Peoples Revolutionary Army, etc.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle which the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, organized and directed was a great revolutionary struggle which gave firm testimony through actual practice to the truth that the masters of one's revolution as oneself, and thus, all problems encountered in blazing the trail of one's own destiny must be solved by one's own strength with a high display of the spirit of self-reliance.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a very arduous struggle to fight against the Japanese imperialist brigands who were armed to the teeth under conditions in which there were no state support services nor the assistance of conventional armed forces. At that time, the only ones we could trust were the working popular masses and we were forced to fight after obtaining everything we needed by ourselves such as weapons, munitions, food provisions, etc." (Ibid., p 259)

The Japanese imperialism which occupied our country was a military feudalistic imperialism which dreamed of conquering all Asia with a conventional aggressive force of millions armed to the teeth and it was the vicious Asian shock troops of international fascism. International fascism which was closely allied with Japanese imperialism schemed of swallowing the whole world in one gulp, violently trampled on the independent rights of the people and forced an excruciating life of slavery upon them wherever they could. There was no country which would "make a gift of" independence nor was there any external power which would "save" our people from the dire plight of colonialist slavery.

When the dark storm clouds of ruination engulfed the entire country, and the fate of the nation was thrown into a life-death crisis, the communists of Korea waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle with the steadfast conviction that they themselves must bear the responsibility for the Korean revolution while being beholden to none and bring it to full completion through their own strength.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle which was organized and proceeded under the banner of chuche idea was a very exhausting struggle fighting against the bandit Japanese imperialists under the difficult conditions without any state backing, no base of a national army nor with help from anyone.

Nevertheless, the members of the Korean Peoples Revolutionary Army who were strongly armed with the chuche idea of the great leader opened up a perilous route with the firm position and noble spirit that they must bring the Korean revolution to completion through their own power and they were faithful to the Korean revolution to the end with a conviction of certain victory and dauntless fighting spirit for the cause of chuche. In the most malicious trials and tribulations beyond imagination, the

members of the Korean Peoples Revolutionary Army broke through the horrible brambles with a consciousness of being masters of the Korean revolution and bearing responsibility for it and displayed a high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in providing everything with their own power such as weapons, ammunition, food and clothing.

The large scale domestic assault operations of the Korean Peoples Revolutionary Army became the powerful flames and torch of national rebirth which summoned the over-all Korean revolution to scale endless heights and implanted in the hearts of our people the conviction that the Korean nation was not dead but alive and that the fatherland must be liberated without fail.

The special quality of our people's anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was that it relied heavily on the chuche forces to carry it out.

The victory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle clearly proves the point that when the people, barehanded as they were, are bound together tightly in the fold of an accomplished leader, trust in their own strength and bravely rise up and fight, they will be able to repel every enemy and take their destiny into their own hands.

Our people's anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was the very first colonialist national liberation war which was living proof of the truth that the strength for working out their own destiny ultimately lies in their own hands. Our people who were shackled with the chains of colonial slavery rose up in the sacred struggle to bring about the cause of national liberation through their own power considering that the enslaved state proletarian revolution was not victorious. They achieve a new breakthrough in the world international colonial system by taking up arms and struggling fiercely.

Accordingly, the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle opened up a new era of victory and advances of the colonial national liberation struggle under the banner of independence. It was strong proof of the truth that the masters of each country's revolution are always the people in that country themselves.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle which the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song organized and directed was a great revolutionary struggle which gave positive proof that one must consider all problems with one s own mind and solve them in harmony with the interests of one's own people and the concrete situation in one's own country.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a struggle to drive out all foreign aggressors from the colonial semi-feudal society, achieve the sovereignty of the nation and independence of the country, oppose exploitation and oppression and realize the class liberation of the oppressed working masses. It was necessary in this struggle that the communists of Korea use their wits to derive the struggle line and method and even the strategy and tactics of the revolution." (Ibid., p 259)

The anti-Japanese armed struggle which was organized and developed under the banner of the chuche idea began with our people's urgent demand and determination to liberate our nation which was groaning under the wicked colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and achieve the historic cause of father-liberation.

Active participation in the world revolution, also, by thoroughly protecting the class and national interests of our people and vigorously pushing ahead with the Korean revolution is the thoroughly consistent standpoint and doctrine of Korean communists on the national and international duty of revolution.

The steadfast position of Korean communists of creatively solving all matters in accordance with the international situation of one's own country is the inevitable demand of a struggle to thoroughly protect the interests of the revolution of one's own people and country.

Our revolution could not be tied to any already established format or theme in the awesome life and death struggle with the enemy through a bloody battle.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, began with the concrete socio-economic relationship and class relationship of our country, then defined the nature of our relationship and presented the original line of the anti-imperialist anti-feudal democratic revolution.

The great leader settled all questions solely on the basis of the concrete reality of our country starting with the definition of the revolutionary line and struggle method and ultimately presenting the concrete tasks and means of struggle.

The great leader also ceaselessly deepened and developed the original line, strategy, tactics and method of struggle at every stage of revolutionary development in the protracted and arduous process of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Our anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was able to travel the path to glorious victory because the great leader developed the sporadic violent uprisings of our people into an organized armed struggle at the proper movement, caused the armed ranks which had depended on the guerrillas base for its activities to expand into a considerably wider region and advance inside the country and in the 1940's made the Korean Peoples Revolutionary Army units into prime opportunities for liberating the fatherland.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is strong proof through action that one can gain victory only when one uses one's wits to consider all questions arising in revolutionary struggle and solves them in accordance with the actual situation of one's country.

Indeed, the immortal chuche idea which the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, originated is the momentous guiding idea of revolution which is definite proof of its veracity and appropriateness through the entire process of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of over 20 years.

Our people were able to vanquish the malicious Japanese imperialists, achieve the historic cause of fatherland liberation and open up the wide road of building a new society in this land by fighting under the wise leadership of the great leader following the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea.

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The chuche idea is shining forth today as the great banner of all our victories and honor.

Our people upheld the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea for the past half century and victoriously cleared away and vigorously advanced along the difficult and awesome road of revolution.

By waging the struggle behind the banner of the chuche idea under the wise leadership of the great leader, our people were able to recover the sovereignty of the nation which they had lost and achieve independence for the country and were able to smoothly accomplish such a difficult and complex two-stage social revolution in such a short period after the liberation. The transformation from a backward colonial semi-feudal state into a autonomous, self-sufficient and independent socialist power is a shining victory and the praiseworthy fruit of the chuche idea.

The whole course of the Korean revolution was an epic of most glorious struggle and advances, creations and changes which only those possessing the chuche idea could bring about. It was because there was such a great guiding idea of revolution, the chuche idea, which represented the present era and the whole historic era of a communist future that the socialist Korea of today, rich, strong and prosperous and endless happiness for our people came about and the bright future of our revolution is still unfolding.

Today, the chuche idea has sunk its roots deep into this land, into the hearts of our people and now comprises shining reality. When we go forth with the revolutionary banner of the great chuche idea held aloft, certain victory becomes the sum-total of the half century of Korean revolution and our people's iron-clad conviction which never wavers under any circumstances. Our people are brimming with the certainty that they will be able to blaze the trail of revolution no matter how rugged the path because the great leader has wisely directed our revolution and the chuche idea has clearly revealed the road ahead.

Our people who are tightly bound together in the fold of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and the glorious party and who are bravely fighting under the banner of the chuche idea will be eternally victorious and will advance forcefully in the future as in the past.

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THE LEADERSHIP OF THE GREAT LEADER IS A DECISIVE PLEDGE OF VICTORY IN THE REVOLUTION

Pyongyang KULOJA in Korean No 6, Jun 80 pp 17-23

[Article by O Paek-yong]

[Text] Today our people are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the historic Chialun Conference at which the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, clarified the path of the Korean revolution.

On the occasion of this glorious day, our people recall with profound emotion the wisdom of the leadership of the respected and beloved leader, who early on created the immortal chuche idea, opened up the bright path of our revolution basking in its gleaming radiance and led the Korean revolution full of suffering along the highway to victory.

The Korean revolution at long last was able to set forth on the correct path and our people were able to advance vigorously along the path of chuche through the presentation of the precise revolutionary line based on the immortal chuche idea by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, at the historic Chialun Conference.

Because our people accompanied the great leader along the frontier of the revolution and accepted the leader's direction, they were able to conclude a lengthy history of suffering, welcome in the worthwhile new era of revolution and then travel along the path of sacred struggle and praiseworthy victory.

The glorious journey of struggle which our people travelled under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader clearly shows us that one must accept the leadership of the great leader for the revolution to advance formidably and achieve shining victory.

In the revolutionary struggle of the working class, the leader plays a decisive role and the wise leadership of the leader is a decisive pledge of revolutionary victory

The great leader, Comrade Kim Kil-song, taught as follows:

"Correct leadership of the leader is an important pledge of victory for the revolutionary struggle and construction work." ("Compendium of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's Visit Abroad," pp 66-67)

The fact that the leadership of an accomplished leader of the working class is a decisive pledge of victory for the revolutionary struggle and construction work is an immutable truth proven beyond shadow of a doubt through the international communist movement and the activities of our revolution.

The history of the international communist movement exceeding a half century clearly shows us that when the working class and popular masses set up an accomplished leader they achieve shining success in revolutionary struggle and construction work and travel the path straight to victory and, conversely, when they do not accept the leadership of a great leader, they face failure and tribulations in revolution and construction.

This is the sum total and main lesson from the historic experience of the international labor and communist movements and our country's communist movement and anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

Because our people could not have the leadership of the great leader in the past, they had to undergo numerous troubles and tribulations in revolutionary struggle.

For quite some time, our people had been waging a just military struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and had been carrying on an independent armed forces campaign and moved ahead with the patriotic cultural enlightenment movement and demonstrations of opposition.

Because our people's struggle was not carried on ceaselessly against the aggressors or they were unable to possess a precise struggle line or receive proper leadership, they were severely trampled and suffered dire failure at such times.

While the people were wandering around seeking a precise path of struggle, at that time, the nationalists and early communists who claimed to be carrying on the Korean national liberation movement were speaking nonsense without any firm or settled conviction and thereby only caused confusion in the revolutionary struggle.

Those people who claimed to be "leading," left the masses behind and gathered themselves together merely to sit down to study semantics and squabble and they devoted themselves solely to factional strife without any connection with the revolution. In the midst of such confusion, our people were further confused and the road to revolution was further distorted.

During those dark days of trials upon trials, our people longed for a great leader different from them and were waiting with bated breath for the appearance of an accomplished leader.

Having a great leader who would save the destiny of the nation which had succumbed to dire distress and who would lead the faltering revolution to victory was the ardent hope of the whole race and the urgent demand of our revolution.

This epochal yearning and desire of our people was brilliantly realized through the appearance of the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, at the frontier of revolution.

From the time our people respectfully followed the great leader at the forefront of the Korean revolution, they were able to go forth vigorously along the highway of victory for the first time.

Indeed, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader whom our people have welcomed and highly esteemed for the first time in their thousands of years of history.

Through a long period of revolutionary action and living experience stemming from the time they revered the great leader as the sun of the nation up till today, our people felt deep in their hearts that it is only when they received the leadership of an accomplished leader could they gain victory in revolutionary struggle. This has become the iron-clad conviction and unshakeable revolutionary will deeply rooted in each and every heart of our people.

For the leadership of an accomplished leader to become a decisive pledge of revolutionary victory it is important, above all, that the leader create an accurate guiding idea of revolution and clearly point out the path of struggle to the people.

The possession of a correct guiding idea is one of the cardinal questions for victory in revolution and construction.

Without a precise guiding idea which clarifies the path of revolution, one is like a ship sailing without a compass, unable to find the way to go, groping in the dark, ultimately unable to achieve victory in the revolutionary struggle.

The popular masses need a scientific idea and theory of revolution to be able to clearly see the day of historic progress, find the straight road of struggle and go on bravely fighting through all ordeals without wavering with steadfast confidence in revolutionary victory.

The historic undertaking of creating a guiding idea of revolution is accomplished through an accomplished leader of the working class.

A leader of the working class gives the most correct revolutionary world outlook and scientific strategy and tactics and methodology of revolution to the working class and working popular masses by accurately reflecting the demands of revolution and aspirations of the popular masses and creating a revolutionary idea representative of the era. Accordingly, the working class and working popular masses are able to be profoundly aware of their historic mission and vigorously wage their willful goal, the struggle for victory in the cause of revolution.

In the administrative process of directing the revolution and construction, the leader gives a scientific reply to the new theoretical and practical questions arising in revolution and construction by accurately reflecting the demands of revolutionary progress, normalizing the experience of revolutionary action and ceaselessly developing and enriching revolutionary ideology and theory.

The working class and working popular masses must wage a revolutionary struggle and perform construction work with the revolutionary ideology of the leader as their one and only guideline in order to be able to go about successfully building socialism and communism without the slightest deviation.

For the leadership of the great leader to become a decisive pledge of revolutionary victory it is necessary that the leader be conscious of and organize the masses, bind them strongly into a single political force and vigorously organize and mobilize them for revolution and construction.

Making one conscious of and organizing the masses is one important condition for revolutionary victory.

The ones who create history and develop society are the working popular masses. This by no means signifies, however, that the popular masses participate in the revolutionary struggle and are able to display great strength spontaneously.

When the popular masses are armed with a revolutionary consciousness and become an organized force they are able to become a veritable mainstay of revolution for reforming an antiquated society, becoming a motive force to develop society and becoming a valuable creator of a new history.

The higher the level of consciousness of the popular masses who are participating in any revolutionary movement whatsoever and the more they are bound together organizationally the more they are able to become a great revolutionary force.

The work of making the popular masses aware class-wise, and arming them with a revolutionary ideology, of uniting them organizationally and leading them to the revolutionary struggle is accomplished through an accomplished leader of the working class.

A leader of the working class enables them to fight adamantly till the end with a steadfast revolutionary conviction by imbuing the masses with a class consciousness and a consciousness of national autonomy and arming them with the principles and methodology of revolution.

A leader must raise a guiding nucleus of revolution in the midst of struggle, muster revolutionary organizations and bind the broad masses together through them and adamantly hang on to the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the revolutionary rank and file in the face of all sorts of divisive and destructive machinations of the class enemies and opportunists.

The strength of the masses lies in cohesion and cohesion becomes very firm and powerful when all the working popular masses are tightly bound together in the fold of the leader founded on a single ideology, the revolutionary ideology of the leader. The strength of the popular masses firmly centered around the leader cannot be shattered by anything at all.

That the leadership of an accomplished leader can become a decisive pledge of revolutionary victory is due to its directing the struggle of the popular masses along the highway of victory through the leader taking hold of and directing the entire process of revolution and construction in a unified manner.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"Revolution is complicated and requires the art of scientific leadership." (Kim Il-song Selected Works, Vol 4, Second Edition, p 331)

The revolutionary struggle of the working class is a very arduous and rugged, most complex and drastic struggle. Consequently, the revolutionary struggle of the working class requires a high level of scientific and matured strategic and tactical guidance and a capable and refined art of leadership.

Such an art of strategic and tactical guidance and leadership can be provided solely by an accomplished leader of the working class.

The leader of the working class presents a correct direction and method of struggle based on an accurate analysis and evaluation of the domestic and foreign situation and relationships of class forces and he takes strong control of all the fronts of revolution and construction and leads them in a unified manner to the realization of a single goal.

A leader leads the revolution and construction along a straight path by calculating ahead of time the pitfalls and ordeals he will meet up with in the advancement of the revolution and avoiding failure, trials and tribulations. Furthermore, he always presents an accurate struggle program in harmony with the concrete situation, organizes and mobilizes the masses with his skilled method of leadership and refined guidance skills and expands and develops the success of revolution and construction to the maximum.

It is only through the wise leadership of a leader that the working class and working popular masses can confidently move forward with a clear direction and goal, successfully overcome all kinds of pitfalls and trials and achieve victory for the revolution.

Indeed, the leader of the working class is the supreme head of the revolution, the center of unity and cohesion and the guide who leads the working popular masses to revolutionary victory.

It is only through a leader that the revolutionary cause of the working class can be initiated and set on the road to victory and it can be brought to completion solely under the leadership of the leader. Without the leadership of the leader, one could not even think of victory for the revolutionary struggle and construction.

Thus, the unitary leadership of the leader in revolution and construction is the basic condition and decisive pledge which governs the victorious advance of the revolutionary movement.

The glorious history of struggle of over half a century which our people travelled following the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, is clear proof that one must accept the leadership of a great leader to be capable of victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction.

The journey of struggle which our people have travelled under the direction of the great leader was, in fact, a praiseworthy course of vigorously advancing along the highway of victory and glory.

The respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, blazed the right path of our revolution and opened up the wide road along which the Korean revolution could vigorously advance by creating a most precise guiding idea for revolution and

construction, the immortal chuche idea and clarifying the chuche oriented line on the Korean revolution based on it.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

True communists of Korea who have recently grown up learned a potent lesson in the predecessor nationalist movement and the early communist movement and selected an entirely different path of revolution and possessing a new revolutionary world outlook, they choose an entirely different path of revolution from the members of the nationalist movement and the early communist movement." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 258)

The respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, profoundly analyzed and summarized the serious weaknesses and limitations of our country's nationalist movement and early communist movement, accurately reflected the demands of the era and aspirations of the popular masses, created the immortal chuche idea and, based on it, presented the chuche oriented line on the Korean revolution at Chialun in June of 1930.

The path of the Korean revolution which the great leader pointed out completely departed from all sorts of entrenched theories and concepts and was an entirely new and different path of struggle from that of the members of the nationalist movement and early communist movement. It was the path of chuche which firmly believed in the power of the working popular masses and depended on them to bring about national and class liberation from a position of independence.

Due to the proclamation of the path of the Korean revolution based on the immortal chuche idea, our revolution which had suffered unspeakable agony for a long time was placed back on track with a precise guiding idea and guiding theory and the real path to national liberation opened up in front of our people who had passed through the thorns of agony. Accordingly, our people vigorously advanced along the road of independence which the great leader pointed out.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, formed strong core forces of revolution and wisely brought our revolution to advance victoriously.

The great leader raised a new era of numerous true-blue communists in the flames of the portentous revolutionary struggle, organized the "Down With Imperialism League" which was the first truly communist revolutionary organization in our country, launched the Anti-Imperialist Youth League and the Korean Communist Youth League centered around the Down With Imperialism League members and organized the Korean Revolutionary Army as the first project to prepare for an armed struggle.

The revolutionary forces which the respected and beloved leader raised up himself were clean and pure revolutionary vanguards unstained by the various and sundry evils of nationalism and the filth of factionalist flunkeyism and the steadfast key forces of communism who would carry the Korean revolution on their shoulders. The communists of the new era were true communist revolutionaries of the chuche type who went forth sincerely holding the great leader in high esteem, cherishing the leadership of the leader in their hearts.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, bound the broad workers, peasants and patriotic youth together with the newly matured young communists as the

organizational framework, founded the anti-Japanese peoples guerrilla band and victoriously led the armed struggle organized against the Japanese imperialists.

As a struggle with the objective of driving out the foreign imperialist aggressors from the colonial semi-feudal society and achieving national and class liberation, the anti-Japanese armed struggle which developed our people's national liberation struggle and communist movement to a new high stage, was an unprecedentedly severe revolutionary war.

Forced to get all they needed by themselves, including weapons, ammunition, food, etc, without getting logistics support from the state nor the support of conventional armed forces, our people had to fight head on with a large Japanese imperialist army of one million armed to the teeth and they had to make their own line and method of struggle, strategy and tactics of revolution.

It was no mean feat to declare an armed struggle with the Japanese imperialist brigands who were in a frenzy to conquer the world and carry this struggle to victory in the dire straits of receiving no support except for the support of the working popular masses.

It was only the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, who possesses great strategy and tactics, superb commanding skill, incomparable stamina and a will of steel who could declare such a difficult colonial national liberation war and lead it to shining victory.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle had to overcome numerous obstacles and hardships and had to undergo devastating ordeals from its inception.

The rugged and bumpy barriers and trials blocking the road to the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle were victoriously overcome through the wise leadership of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, who was endowed with excellent leadership ability and our people's anti-Japanese war advanced in leaps and bounds.

It was because the great leader pushed aside all dangers, stood in the front ranks and wisely led them, that the struggle full of suffering which began in Ando and progressed to Rohak Mountain was able to gain victory, that life and death negotiations were successfully held between commander Wi and O Ui-song and that the crazy disturbance caused by the anti-"Democratic Life Association" struggle which the national exclusionists and factional flunkeyists carried on were nipped in the bud and the revolution was able to move forward without interruption.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, wisely led the "march of suffering" which broke out of the deep forests with bayonets drawn and advanced into the fatherland, caused our revolution to be endlessly furthered, held aloft the red banner of revolution even in the midst of an astonishing world debacle in the first half of the 1940's, waged the war which gave the coup de grace to the brigand Japanese imperialists and finally brought the historic cause of national liberation to shining fruition.

The great victory in the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was the precious fruit of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song. The wise leadership of the great leader was the source of strength which

achieved victory in the strenuous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the decisive cause which struck down the most vile, barbarous Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, blazed the trail of victory for the Korean revolution in the process of managing the indefatiguable anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to great victory and established glorious revolutionary traditions which were the deep-set and strong historic roots enabling our revolution to proceed without slackening for ever and ever.

The shining revolutionary traditions which the great leader brought about in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle became the precious bas-relief for making our revolution vigorously move ahead after the liberation and the Korean revolution ceaselessly advanced along the highway of victory and glory based on these deep roots.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"The Korean communists recovered the national autonomy which the Japanese imperialists had snatched away, achieved independence for the country and opened up the wide road to building a new society by leading the anti-Japanese revolution to victory." (Ibid., p 261)

It was as a result of the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to shining victory and liberating the fatherland that our people who had been forced into colonial servitude in the morass of national calamity for a long period, were able to recover the autonomy of the nation, achieve independence for the country and the wide road leading to the construction of a prosperous new society on liberated Korean soil began to open up.

Indeed, the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song is the paramount patriot and constructive hero who blazed the clear road ahead for the Korean revolution, led the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to great victory and achieved the historic cause of fatherland liberation.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, who took up the cause of national liberation, wisely directed the difficult and complex construction of a new democratic Korea, socialism and communism and brought along epochal transformations and national prosperity to this land.

The revolutionary spirit of our people who welcomed liberation was as high as an erupting volcano but the traitors of the revolution and all sorts of rabble and ruffians crept in calling themselves "patriots" and "revolutionaries" babbling about the "line" of their own crowd thereby creating a very confused situation and our people were thus in a quandary as to how to act and what to do to build a powerful, autonomous and independent state.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, did not ease the exhaustion he had accumulated over the long, drawn out and arduous days against Japan but clearly pointed out with his prodigious perspicacity the proper road for liberated Korea to follow, magnificently performed the vast project of founding the party immediately, setting up a people's government and building a regular revolutionary armed force and caused a

democratic socio-economic reformation to be accomplished successfully within a very short period. Accordingly, in our country, an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was brilliantly accomplished, an historic transformation moving toward socialism was brought about and the northern half of the republic was more strongly transformed into a powerful citadel of the Korean revolution.

The fatherland liberation war was a portentous revolutionary war against the combined forces of imperialism headed by the archfiend of world reaction, U.S. imperialism. It was a drastic ordeal determining the fate of life or death for our party and people.

The enemies prattled that "victory was just around the corner" and hundreds of millions of sympathetic persons worried about the fate of our people and the eyes of the world were fixed on our people engaged in battle.

Our people tweaked the proud noses of the U.S. imperialists and achieved a great victory in the fatherland liberation war by heroically fighting without the slightest hesitation in the face of the severe ordeal of war.

Our people, a people of a small country who had been liberated for barely five years, vanquished the U.S. imperialists, the most wicked in the world. The fact that this historic victory was gained was entirely the precious fruit of the wise leadership of the great military strategist and invincible paragon of steel, the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song.

By leading the most vicious fatherland liberation war to shining victory, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, firmly defended the freedom and independence of the fatherland, added luster to the nation's prestige throughout the whole world, opened up the advent of downfall for U.S. imperialism which had boasted as being the "strongest" in the world and unfolded a new apex of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, possessed the steadfast conviction and will of steel that even in the difficult post-war period when everything was destroyed by war, not even one brick was left intact and the domestic and foreign class enemies continued to cause disruption, nothing was impossible to do because the people, the land and the party still existed. He vigorously summoned forth the entire party and the whole populace and had them magnificently restore the devastated national economy and establish a firmer economic base for the country in a short period of time.

The great leader travelled along the rugged path which no one had walked before, wisely organized and mobilized the popular masses and brilliantly accomplished the mammoth task of reforming the means of production socialistically in a period of merely 4 to 5 years and he created the unprecedented miracle of accomplishing the undertaking of industrialization in a short period of 14 years which it took others centuries to accomplish.

The great leader unfolded the new road for colonial and semi-colonial countries to take toward socialism, reformed society, nature and man and thereby opened up a new age of enlightenment in all spheres such as politics, economics, ideology, morality, education and technology by innovatively accomplishing the difficult and complex socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Indeed, thanks to the accomplished and refined leadership of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, our country which had fallen far behind the rest of the world and had everything destroyed by war is showing forth its prestige as a socialist power today possessing a legitimate autonomy, a powerful self-sufficient national economy, shining national culture and independent national defense and our people who had been trampled down and reviled in the past became a powerful and majestic people.

All the victories which our people gained in the struggle for national liberation and building socialism and communism while clearing away the most rugged path in present-day history were entirely the shining fruit of the great leader's wise leadership.

In the entire process of bringing revolution to victory, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, always steadfastly adhered to the chuche oriented position, set up all the lines and policies in accordance with the actuality of our country and the interests of the people without being tied to any previously established experience or established practice, boldly presented them and forthrightly pushed them forward.

The great leader not only saw clearly into the present and near future but also far into the distant future with his extraordinary perspicacity and scientific prognosis, presented a precise revolutionary line and struggle methodology, definitive struggle objectives and slogans at every stage and every period of revolutionary development and vigorously motivated and aroused the popular masses to endless new victories.

The respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, brought our revolution along the highway of endless victories and glory by countering all the barriers he faced with his strong will and extraordinary revolutionary initiative which were unwavering when battered by thunder and lightning and which never succumbed in the midst of any adversity, thereby changing calamity to benefit, adversity to advantage.

The great leader always firmly trusted in the strength and wisdom of the popular masses, set them in motion to expedite the revolution and construction and accomplished all the difficult and mammoth tasks through the mass movement method.

Indeed, it was due to the accomplished and refined leadership of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, that our revolution was always able to advance and gain victory in such an arduous and complex struggle.

One could not even think of all our people's victories, prestige, happiness and pride without the wise leadership of the great leader.

Moreover, revolutionary peoples of the world are filled with admiration for the shining reality unfolding in our country under the wise leadership of the great leader, highly esteem the respected and beloved leader as the "great ideological theorist, consummate artist of leadership" and tender sentiments of heartfelt reverence and respect to the leader.

It is because we had the great leader with us that just as in the past and present of our revolution full of glory, our people have a brighter future and the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution lies ahead when we follow the path which the great leader indicates to us.

The might of our people who are upholding the wise leadership of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and who are following the guidance of the party is infinite and we can expect only victory and glory in our road ahead.

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THE LINE OF ANTI-IMPERIALIST ANTI-FEUDAL DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION WHICH OPENED UP A NEW ROAD OF NATIONAL LIBERATION AND CLASS LIBERATION

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[Article by Chon Mun-sop]

[Text] The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, convened the historic Chialun Conference in June 1930, a dark period of Japanese imperialist colonialist rule and clearly pointed out the correct path of Korean revolution for the first time.

By brilliantly embodying the immortal chuche idea and presenting the line of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution at the Chialun Conference, the great leader crushed the brigand Japanese imperialists and all kinds of reactionaries who clung to them and blazed the new path for achieving national and class liberation.

The presentation of the line of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was a revolutionary event which clarified the correct way for raising up our people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle to a new high level and successfully solving the national and class inconsistencies in our country simultaneously.

It was because the great leader presented the line on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and wisely organized and directed the struggle to implement it that our people were able to look forward to a new dawn of national liberation and fight bravely with a conviction of certain victory and with an indomitable fighting spirit, ultimately vanquish the Japanese imperialist brigands who had dreamed of world conquest and they were able to brilliantly realize the historic cause of national and class liberation.

The propriety and tremendous vitality of the line of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution which the great leader clarified was wholly proven through our people's revolutionary struggle for a protracted period.

All our party members and workers who are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the historic Chialun Conference today hold in high esteem the immortal revolutionary feats of the great leader which he performed before the eyes of the country, the people, history and mankind itself, through his superb ideological theory and revolutionary action and they are reflecting with heartfelt emotion on the praiseworthy journey of struggle for the national liberation against imperialism in which

they had gained victory and moved forward under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea.

The establishment of a correct revolutionary line, strategy and tactics based on a scientific guiding idea is the certain requirement of revolutionary struggle and the basic condition for providing victorious advancement. This becomes an even more important requirement the more the process of social change becomes more radical and the more the popular masses participate in revolutionary struggle.

If the party of the working class and the communists are to bring revolutionary struggle along the straight and narrow path they must, above all, define the nature of revolution properly.

They must accurately define the nature of revolution to be able to formulate scientific strategy and tactics and confidently organize and mobilize the popular masses for revolutionary struggle based on this.

In as much as the socio-historical conditions and circumstances are different in each nation where revolution is occurring, delineating the nature of revolution is a matter of principle in which the party of the working class and communists must make their determination based on the concrete reality of their own country.

The perfunctory Marxists and vacillating opportunists in the past, however, did not view the concrete reality of our country properly but called the Korean revolution a "bourgeois revolution" or "socialist revolution" and inflicted considerable harm on the revolution.

The very ponderous and major task of properly defining the nature of revolution and establishing a chuche oriented revolutionary line and scientific strategy and tactics based on this lies before the young communists of the new era who will bear the Korean revolution on their shoulders.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, who took upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and people and set out on the path of revolution early on, brilliantly completed the task which revolutionary action presented by profoundly mastering the concrete reality of our country which had succumbed to the fate of a full-fledged colony of Japanese imperialism and was controlled by the medieval feudal agricultural relationships and by defining the nature of the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"The accomplishment of the task of the anti-imperialist revolution against Japanese imperialism and the task of the anti-feudal revolution against the feudal landlords who depended on the Japanese imperialists is the urgent demand of our people and these two revolutionary tasks are closely connected to each other. Consequently, the basic duty of the Korean revolution consists in dealing with Japanese imperialism, disposing with all feudal relationships along with achieving independence for Korea and making democracy a reality.

"Having started with the basic duty of the Korean revolution, the nature of the Korean revolution at the present stage has become an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 1, pp 7-8)

As a result of the great leader's defining of the nature of the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution based on the basic duties of our revolution and the social and class relationships which had arisen, the nature of revolution which our people must accomplish was clearly delineated for the first time.

The line on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution which the great leader presented is above all the revolutionary line which clarified the shape of a new social revolution which is capable of correctly realizing the historic cause of national and class liberation for our people who had suffered under the oppression of the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

In the past, our country had a whole series of fundamental peculiarities different from feudalist and capitalist societies in social structure due to the aggression and rapacity of the Japanese imperialists.

As a colony of Japanese imperialism, our country was a backward colonial and feudal society in which capitalist development was severely limited and feudalistic means of production were in control.

In our country which had deteriorated to a complete colony of the Japanese imperialists, the conflict was very acute between two camps comprising the Japanese imperialists and the landlords, capitalists, pro-Japanese and national traitors who depended on them on the one side and the workers, peasants, young students, intellectuals, small landowning class and well-meaning national capitalists on the other side.

The Japanese imperialists suppressed the normal development of our country's national industry in order to extract a monopolistic high rate of profit and, at the same time, protected and developed a subsidiary capitalism favorable to their colonial rule and built a socio-economic base of colonial rule by maintaining the status quo in the feudalistic system of exploitation in the countryside and protecting the interests of the landlord class.

The Japanese imperialists put a tournequet on the basic pulse of the economy and perpetrated unlimited colonial exploitation and used all sorts of ways and means to make our country into their colony and our people into their slaves for ever.

The Japanese colonial rule was indeed the root of all the suffering the Korean people were subjected to and the source of all social calamities in our country.

Our people just had to extricate themselves from their abject fate as dispossessed slaves.

Our people had to crush the Japanese imperialist aggressor forces which were the prime objective of the Korean revolution in order to extricate themselves from their abject fate as dispossessed slaves and establish a powerful, developed, independent and autonomous state.

Along with the Japanese imperialists, the pro-Japanese landlords, subjugated capitalists, national traitors, pro-Japanese bureaucrats who were cravely beholden to them and served them as faithful lackeys were also the objective of the Korean

revolution. These people actively aided the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists over Korea, joined forces with them, suppressed and exploited the popular masses and maliciously blocked the anti-Japanese struggle of the popular masses. They could not ignore these people if they were to carry out the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle successfully nor could they open up the path of democratic development of the country.

On the one hand, the workers and peasants were forced to undergo the fate of colonial enslavement due to the severe oppression and exploitation and bestial suppression of the Japanese imperialists and domestic reactionaries and the small landowner class and national capitalists were ruined more every day and the broad social strata suffered national ridicule and discrimination as well. The broad anti-imperialist forces composed of workers, peasants, young students, intellectuals, small landowning class, conscientious capitalists and religious personages took part in the struggle to deal with the Japanese imperialists and achieve national independence.

All of these anti-Japanese patriotic forces had to be mobilized to fight against the Japanese imperialists and their lackeys, the landlords, capitalists, pro-Japanese and national traitors to be able to achieve national independence and social liberation of the workers.

Consequently, the basic duty of the revolution which our country faced at the time was accomplishing the task of the anti-feudal democratic revolution for the purpose of disposing of feudal relationships and opening the path to the development of democracy in the country along with overthrowing the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and accomplishing the task of the anti-imperialist national liberation revolution.

This two-fold revolutionary duty could be accomplished simultaneously only when settled within a unified interrelationship. Without dealing with the Japanese imperialist aggressors, it would be impossible to liberate the nation from the abject plight of colonial enslavement or dispose of all the feudal relationships. Without eliminating all the feudal relationships it would be impossible to liberate the peasants from medieval colonial enslavement or successfully accomplish the task of the anti-imperialist national liberation.

This was a revolutionary task which had to be distinguished from the basic task of the erstwhile bourgeois revolution and the socialist revolution.

The revolution which was to be accomplished in our country had to become an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution which was neither a bourgeois revolution nor a socialist revolution whether considered from the viewpoint of the particular nature of the social class inter-relationships or from the viewpoint of the basic duty of revolution.

Other countries, the majority of which had been colonies or semi-colonies like our country in the past, had been unable to travel the road of normal capitalist development due to foreign imperialist aggression thereby turning into colonial semi-feudal societies which were neither feudal nor capitalist.

The tasks of national and class liberation had to be carried out together in those countries. This demonstrates that the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic

revolution is the form of revolution which must be carried out in order for the majority of those countries to pass over into socialism.

The anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution is the most direct path for national and class liberation. It is only when they travel this path that our people would be able to form a vast anti-Japanese patriotic force, vanquish the Japanese imperialist aggressors and successfully achieve the independence and social liberation of the country.

The line on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the programs to realize it which the great leader clearly presented indicate the route of struggle and the concrete method for independently and thoroughly achieving the tasks of national and class liberation.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"We cannot leap over a stage of revolutionary progress but must establish the correct strategy and tactics to accomplish the task we meet at the present state of revolution." (Ibid., p 335)

In as much as the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution is a new form of social revolution, strategic and tactical lines must be newly derived to accomplish it. Along with the nature of revolution, the proper strategy and tactics for successfully accomplishing the basic duty of revolution must be revealed if the struggle for national and class liberation is to be adamantly waged without the slightest deviation or difficulty.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, clearly delineated the route of struggle and scientific means for successfully accomplishing the tasks of anti-imperialist class liberation and anti-feudal democratic revolution based on his scientific analysis of the socio-economic structure of the colonial semi-feudal society and of the class relationships, the attitude toward the particular situation of each class and on the revolution.

The great leader taught that in order to achieve national and class liberation one must, above all, crush the Japanese imperialists, and bring about liberation of the fatherland, establish popular rule and put an overall democratic reform into effect. If we are to accomplish this, we must vigorously wage an armed struggle and at the same time tightly form the vast anti-Japanese patriotic forces into a revolutionary band and strike down the Japanese imperialist aggressors and those who depend on them, the landlords, subservient capitalists, pro-Japanese and national traitors by means of a pan-national struggle.

All the lines and programs which the great leader proposed such as the line of armed struggle, the strategic program concerning formation of a revolutionary force, the line on the peoples revolutionary government, the democratic reform program, were the most scientific and revolutionary lines and programs capable of successfully solving the complicated national and class conflict which resulted from the socio-historic conditions of a colonial semi-feudal society. These lines and programs made it possible for the responsibility and role of the working popular masses who are those directly responsible for the revolutionary struggle to be ceaselessly heightened and the historic tasks of national and class liberation to be successfully accomplished through their power.

An important facet of the strategy and tactics which the great leader clarified for accomplishing the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was the strategic program on the formation of revolutionary forces.

The anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was by nature a revolution in which the broad anti-imperialist and patriotic democratic forces participated under the leadership of the working class.

Along with tightly binding all the classes and strata which possess the capacity for benefit or harm for the revolution into a single entity, the revolutionary forces must be properly organized with the aim of isolating and weakening the enemy to the maximum extent in order to achieve a decisive victory in the revolutionary struggle.

The great leader simultaneously organized the basic constituents of society, the workers and peasants, formed a strike force of revolution and presented the strategic line on establishing and strongly binding the support forces of revolution together.

The great leader pointed out the path for assuring the decisive superiority of revolutionary forces over counter-revolutionary forces and independently carrying out the revolutionary struggle relying on the chuche oriented revolutionary forces particularly through his presentation of the innovative line on forming the workers and peasants into a strike force of revolution and organizing a widespread national unification front.

The strategic line to which the party of the working class must adhere in the formation of a revolutionary force is to establish and find together the workers and peasants under party leadership, form them into a strong strike force of revolution, consolidate the vast anti-imperialist patriotic forces and make all the revolutionary forces into a single political force.

Besides the participation of the oppressed and exploited broad popular masses in the revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the party, one of the key questions is the correct delineation of the form of the ruling power in conformity with the interests of revolution and the aspirations and demands of the masses.

The form of ruling power which was completely consonant with the requirement of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was a popular democratic power which was included in the concept of proletarian ruling power, a democratic political power directed by the working class.

This ruling power is a form of political power which can thoroughly accomplish the revolutionary task objectively and as predicted in accordance with the class requirements of the working class at the level of the anti-imperialist anti-feudal democratic revolution. This ruling power is a power which is able to protect the interests of the broad popular masses, establish and bind them together into a single revolutionary force and successfully assure the transition from a democratic revolution to a socialist revolution.

In as much as they are complete reflections of the legitimate demands of revolutionary struggle and social interrelationships of the colonial semi-feudal society,

all the lines and programs for the accomplishment of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution were the correct strategy and tactics of revolutionary struggle which are completely consonant with the aspirations and demands of the people and can easily assimilate them.

The key questions arising in the struggle for national and class liberation were scientifically explained through the elucidation of the revolutionary line, strategy and tactics of the line on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution which clarified the road of struggle for the broad working masses including the working class.

The line on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution is also the revolutionary line which established ample pre-conditions for the stage of democratic revolution and enabled it to pass from a colonial semi-feudal society directly over to socialism.

As the great leader has taught, the revolution does not cease when the task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolution is accomplished. When communists accomplish the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, they must continue the revolution and build a socialist communist paradise without oppression or exploitation.

After the democratic revolution is accomplished, one must continue the revolution and proceed to the socialist revolution without delay in order to realize the historic cause of building socialism and communism. This must occur so as to be able to continue to summon a high degree of revolutionary zeal from the workers who are encouraged through the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, consolidate and develop the successes already achieved and brilliantly proceed to accomplish the task of socialist revolution based on this.

To pass over to the socialist revolution without a hitch, it is important to accomplish the tasks of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution thoroughly in the stage of democratic revolution under the leadership of the working class.

The anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution is the revolution of colonial national liberation led by the working class. It is only the working class alone which can thoroughly speak for the beneficial or harmful matters of the working popular masses from their own class vantage point and position, bind all classes and strata into a single unit and accomplish the task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolution to the end.

Favorable social conditions for the working class to go over into the socialist revolution must be established in the process of accomplishing the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. The conditions for the peoples government directed by the working class to be established, for having its political foundation strengthened and developed into a government of the dictatorship of the proletariat are established over the demise of colonial rule.

In the economic construction sphere, the possibility for reforming the means of production socialistically and building an independent national economy arises through the establishment of a new popular democratic socio-economic system in place of the colonial semi-feudal socio-economic system.

When the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution is thoroughly accomplished, the politico-economic base of the Japanese imperialist aggressor forces and their lackeys is disposed of, the unity and cohesion of the broad revolutionary forces are attained based on the worker-peasant league led by the working class and the decisive superiority of revolutionary forces over the counter-revolutionary forces is assured.

Such social conditions which have been established through the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution comprise a firm foundation for consolidating and developing a popular democratic system and proceeding to accomplish the task of the socialist revolution.

The line on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution which the great leader presented was a revolutionary line which made it possible to pass over to the socialist revolution smoothly in our country which had been unable to travel the path of normal capitalist development due to the policy of colonial subjugation by the Japanese imperialist and without undergoing the agony of capitalism.

Indeed, the line on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution which brilliantly embodied the immortal chuche idea is the revolutionary line which blazed the straight and narrow trail by which our people, who had become mere pawns of history, outlawed from history itself, could become masters of their own destiny, realize national and class liberation through their own power and move toward socialism.

The line on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution which the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, presented possesses tremendous theoretical and practical significance as a powerful weapon of struggle which our people took up in their own hands when they had been groaning under the colonial burden of the Japanese imperialists.

This line became the revolutionary banner for bringing the historic cause of national and class revolution to victory by, above all, clearly elucidating the path of struggle for our people against the Japanese imperialists.

Being a line of revolutionary struggle which brilliantly embodied the immortal chuche idea, the line on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution requires that all the working masses vigorously wage a revolutionary struggle from the chuche oriented position and attitude toward the Korean revolution.

The factionalist elements who claimed to be "leading" the democratic liberation movement in the past were infected with flunkeyism and thus were not only unable to solve a simple problem clearly but on the contrary created formidable obstacles in the way of revolutionary progress.

The drastic lesson of our country's erstwhile national liberation movement required above all that one possess the chuche oriented position and attitude.

As a result of the presentation of the line on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, all sorts of erroneous viewpoints and attitudes of the past concerning the Korean revolution were overcome and the chuche oriented position and viewpoint that our people themselves had to take on the responsibility for the

Korean revolution to a large extent and accomplish it through their own power were firmly established.

It was through the clarification of the line on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution that the Korean revolution was given an accurate revolutionary line, our people recognized the clear route of struggle and scientific struggle methodology for national and class liberation and were able to wage the struggle for national and social liberation more forcefully.

The line on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution newly developed and further amplified the revolutionary theory of the working class concerning social revolution.

The great leader was the first to delineate the nature of our country's revolution as the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and he wholly clarified the responsibilities, tasks, objectives and motives and the method of accomplishment of this revolution and paved the way for a completely new concept for the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class.

The innovative idea and theory concerning the anti-imperiliast, anti-feudal democratic revolution which the great leader unfolded holds tremendous significance for the revolutionary struggle of countries which had been colonies or semi-colonies, systematized the revolutionary theory of the working class and was a precious ideological and theoretical treasure which rendered an immortal contribution in developing and amplifying it anew.

Indeed, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, presented a powerful theoretical and practical weapon to our people and colonial oppressed peoples for realizing national and class liberation with their own strength, developed the revolutionary theory of the working class and rendered immortal meritorious service to enriching its treasure through his ingenious presentation of the line on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution at the Chialun Conference.

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The great leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-song, not only accurately reflected the demands of the era and of revolutionary progress, scientifically normalized the experience gained in revolutionary action and created the idea and theory on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution but also brought the struggle of the popular masses for national and class liberation along the straight and narrow path of victory through his refined leadership at each period and every stage of revolutionary development.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, first of all vigorously organized and expedited the anti-Japanese armed struggle in order to embody the line on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in our country.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a struggle to repulse foreign aggressors from the colonial semi-feudal society, attain autonomy for the nation and independence

for the country, oppose exploitation and oppression and achieve class liberation for the oppressed working masses." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 259)

Foreign aggressive forces and all sorts of reactionaries never leave the stage of history on their own but become desperately more abusive and more maliciously suppress the revolutionary movement of the working class and working masses which only hastens their moment of doom.

The popular masses including the working class had no other recourse but to meet the counter-revolutionary violence of the oppressed classes with revolutionary violence in order to achieve national and class liberation. The more the mass movement took on the shape of violence, the more it gradually had to develop into an organized armed struggle so as to be able to decisively strike down the colonial ruling structure and the counterrevolutionary violence of the imperialist aggressors.

The great leader changed the armed struggle from the historic experience of revolutionary struggle of the working class and the lesson of our people's bloody struggle into a most active and forceful form of struggle for national liberation and presented an excellent program for waging an organized armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists with a permanent revolutionary armed force.

The great leader all by himself brushed away from the flanks all kinds of barriers and adversities which had been present in the preparatory period for organizing and expediting the anti-Japanese armed struggle, organized and performed the preparatory work of the anti-Japanese armed struggle by himself including the organization of the Korean Revolutionary Army and based on this, he proclaimed to the whole world on 25 April 1932 the founding of the Korean Peoples Revolutionary Army, the first revolutionary armed force of the people in our country.

Our country's anti-Japanese national liberation movement was developed to a higher stage of armed struggle through the organization of the anti-Japanese armed ranks which were the constitutive force of the national liberation revolution.

Indeed, the anti-Japanese armed struggle which was organized and carried out under the revolutionary banner of the immortal chuche idea in the darkest period of national suffering under Japanese imperialist colonial rule was a sacred revolutionary struggle for national and class liberation.

As the anti-Japanese armed struggle grew more active, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, militarily repulsed the enemy along the Tuman River banks, created a guerrilla base in the form of a liberated district over a wide area, set up a peoples government there and created a shining model for solving the question of government, a basic question encountered in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

Starting by presenting the line on the peoples revolutionary government and strongly arming the guerrilla people with a political ideology and proceeding to direct the over-all work of establishing a peoples revolutionary government in a unified manner, the great leader himself went out to various areas of the guerrilla district and brought this work straight ahead.

As a new form of government which protected the interests of the broad popular masses including the workers and peasants, the peoples revolutionary government which had been established in various areas of the guerrilla district under the wise guidance of the great leader was a most revolutionary and populist government capable of vigorously organizing and mobilizing the masses for the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The peoples revolutionary government which had been established in the guerrilla district on the banks of the Tuman River was also a prototype of state government eventually to be established in the liberated fatherland.

After establishing the peoples revolutionary government, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, organized and directed the work of enforcing over-all democratic reform in the guerrilla districts.

Enacting democratic reform is the righteous requirement of an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the most urgent task which a peoples government has to accomplish.

Under the slogan, "land to the peasants who cultivate it," the great leader proposed the revolutionary principle of seizing the land of the Japanese imperialists and their sympathizing landlords without recompense and distributing it for free to the peasants who had little or no land and issued instructions concerning the concrete problems presented in the enactment of land reform.

It was through the successful realization of land reform that the epochal aspirations of the guerrilla district peasants who had been liberated from the exploitation of the Japanese imperialists and landlords were realized and they were able to carry out the anti-Japanese struggle more vigorously due to their heightened revolutionary zeal.

The great leader caused a whole series of democratic reforms to be enacted in the industrial sphere, as well, subsequent to his enactment of land reform.

Accordingly, the lumber mills and gold mines of the Japanese imperialists and their stooges which had been within the guerrilla district were seized and placed in the hands of the peoples revolutionary government, the workers reaped the benefits of an eight hour work system as a matter of government policy, the antiquated tax system was abolished and a populist tax system was enacted. Furthermore, male-female equal rights, a free compulsory education system and a system of free medical care were enacted.

Thanks to all the democratic reforms and policies which the great leader established, the people in the guerrilla district who had succumbed as they did to exploitation and oppression for such a long time became the masters of everything, worked and studied to their hearts content and enjoyed a new life in a new world devoid of the Japanese imperialist rascals, landlords or capitalists.

All the democratic reforms and policies which were enacted in the guerrilla district on the Tuman River banks under the wise leadership of the great leader were the model for most brilliantly settling the requirements of socio-economic reform

encountered in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the precious exemplar of democratic reform to be enacted in the liberated fatherland in the future.

The guerrilla base-liberated district was more strongly outfitted as a powerful bastion of our revolution through the establishment of the peoples revolutionary government, a truly populist government in the guerrilla district on the banks of the Tuman River.

The great leader presented the program for bringing the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle to new heights based on the valuable successes and experience already gained, expanded the anti-Japanese armed struggle and had the movement of the anti-Japanese national unification front carried on more vigorously.

Properly organizing the revolutionary forces is a strategic question which the party of the working class and the communists must firmly deal with thoroughout the whole period of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

At the historic Namhodu Conference, the great leader presented the revolutionary program for developing the unification front movement to a new high stage based on the success and experience gained in the first half of the 1930's.

In the arduous days of the anti-Japanese bloody battle ensuing from Namhodu to Tonggang, the great leader formulated the program, bylaws and inaugural announcements of the anti-Japanese national unification front organization himself and as soon as all the preparatory work had been performed he proclaimed to the whole world the founding of the fatherland liberation conference as a permanent anti-Japanese national unification front organization on 5 May 1936.

As a result of the founding of the fatherland liberation conference, the broad patriotic forces including the working class were able to more firmly tie together in the fold of the sun of the nation, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, the main thrust of the revolution and support forces were properly formed and the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle was able to be more vigorously waged on a nationwide scale.

Our people were able to achieve the historic cause of fatherland liberation brilliantly as a result of the great leader's facing awesome trials and all sorts of obstacles head on, brushing them aside in the ranks of revolution and vigorously organizing and guiding the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle along the straight highway of victory.

It is because of the valuable revolutionary feats and ample struggle experience which the great leader of revolution, Comrade Kim Il-song, gained in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, that our people were able to brilliantly accomplish the task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half of the republic in a very short period after the liberation in the midst of such difficulties and complications.

All the democratic reforms and the shining success they carried with them including land reform and industrial nationalization which were victoriously enacted in the

northern half of the republic under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea were the precious fruit brought forth by the wise guidance of the great leader and the creative ideology and theory which the respected and beloved leader presented on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

As a result of thoroughly accomplishing the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolution, favorable conditions for the socialist revolution were prepared in the northern half of the republic and our people were able to vigorously carry on the struggle to establish a socialist power of independence, self-sufficiency and self-defense.

The revolutionary cause of chuche which was hewn in the forests of Paektu is vigorously advancing today to a new high stage in imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea under the wise guidance of the great leader and the party.

The iron-clad conviction and will embedded in the hearts of our people in the protracted and arduous exercise of struggle from the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle extending up to today is to be one hundred percent victorious when they fight bravely following the leadership of the great leader and glorious party.

All party members and workers must hasten the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche by binding tightly together in the fold of the great leader and party and continue to achieve revolutionary upswings in socialist construction.

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THE ARMED STRUGGLE LINE IS THE REVOLUTIONARY BANNER WHICH DEVELOPED THE ANTI-JAPANESE NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE TO A HIGH LEVEL

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[Article by Ch'oe In-tok]

[Text] In the historic Chialun Conference, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, pointed out the route for the Korean revolution and presented the ingenious line on the anti-Japanese armed struggle based on the immortal chuche idea.

The line on the anti-Japanese armed struggle was the most correct revolutionary line for waging an organized armed struggle with one's own power, striking down the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and achieving the liberation of the fatherland.

The great leader's proposal of the revolutionary line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was a proclamation of revolutionary war announcing the downfall of Japanese imperialism and a solemn announcement of the new revolutionary march of the anti-Japanese national liberation war.

It was through the brilliant embodiment of the line on the anti-Japanese armed struggle under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader that our people were able to take up arms under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea for the first time in history and rush forth into the sacred struggle for the autonomy of the nation and the liberation of the fatherland and the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle was able to develop into its supreme form of an organized armed struggle.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle became the main thrust of our country's anti-Japanese national liberation movement and the chuche oriented line of the all encompassing Korean revolution including the lines on foundation of the party and the anti-Japanese national unification front was brilliantly implemented through this struggle.

The propriety and great vitality of the line on the anti-Japanese armed struggle are brilliantly demonstrated beyond all doubt in our people's national liberation struggle.

Indeed, the line on the anti-Japanese armed struggle was the revolutionary banner which caused our country's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle to develop to a high stage and it was the immortal militant program which illuminated the new path of fatherland liberation.

The proper definition of the form and means of the national liberation struggle is one of the most important questions arising in the revolutionary struggle of the peoples in colonial subjugated states.

For the colonial peoples to recover their lost country and achieve true freedom and independence, they must wage a positive struggle against imperialism with scientific and revolutionary strategy and tactics.

It is when the national liberation struggle is organized and expedited in the appropriate format and methodology of struggle that it can successfully vanquish the imperialist aggressors and become a revolutionary struggle. Consequently, properly delineating the format and methodology of struggle is the most important assurance for victory in the national liberation struggle.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, blazed a new trail for our country's national liberation struggle by ingeniously clarifying the position and role which armed struggle plays in the national liberation struggle and presenting the line on the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"To accomplish the Korean revolution successfully, it is, above all, necessary to organize and wage an armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 1, p 8)

The line on the anti-Japanese armed struggle was the revolutionary line which has brought about the national independence and class liberation of our people in the fastest time by defining the organized armed struggle by a permanent revolutionary armed force as the principal format of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and thereby correctly instituting the great leader's guidance of all other types of mass struggles.

In as much as this line is a revolutionary line which was presented based on a scientific scrutiny of the legitimate demands of the lessons from history and the struggle for colonial national liberation, it was the programmatic guideline which the Korean communists and people must always strongly adopt in the struggle to achieve their own national and class liberation.

At the time, our people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle urgently required that it turn into an armed struggle.

When a class struggle develops in a hostile class society, it necessarily turns into a violent struggle. The more the struggle for class and social liberation of the working class and working popular masses develops and grows stronger, the more the aggressors savagely oppress the revolutionary advances of the colonial peoples. The colonial rule of Korea by the Japanese imperialists is living proof of this fact.

Incomparable in their despotism and savagery, the Japanese imperialist aggressors intensified their colonial despotic rule over the Korean people more than ever

before from the end of the 1920's up through the early 1930's. The Japanese imperialists were in a frenzy of war preparations to conquer the continent, transformed our country into a prison without walls overridden with soldiers, military police, civilian police and secret police and they completely crushed all legitimate activities of the Korean people with all types of evil means and force of arms. Under such conditions, it was impossible to drive out the malicious Japanese imperialist aggressors with peaceful demonstrations and strikes.

Thrown into a dreadful plight due to the devastating colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, the Korean people were forced to choose either lying down to die or rising up to fight. Our people protested the savage despotism of the aggressors, rose up and fought everywhere they were and answered the fascist oppression of the Japanese imperialists with violent attacks. Patriotic peoples including our working class, peasants, young students, etc., gained a more profound realization through their lives that unless they use revolutionary violence they would not avoid the fate of devastating slavery nor could they even possess the right to eke out a bare subsistence.

The anti-Japanese mass struggle of our people who protested the colonial oppression of the Japanese imperialists occurred in force everywhere throughout the country and that struggle gradually took on a violent shape. The state of affairs and our people's heightened revolutionary spirit demanded that the mass struggle which the Korean communists were waging in a violent form be turned into an organized armed struggle.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, deeply mastered the urgent requirements of our country's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and elucidated the path of organized armed struggle, the line on the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The line on the anti-Japanese armed struggle which the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, presented was a scientific revolutionary line which most precisely reflected the legitimate requirements of the development of the colonial national liberation movement.

It is an inevitable requirement for the development of the colonial national liberation movement that the mass movement turn into an organized armed struggle.

An armed struggle is the most activist form of struggle included in the national liberation struggle.

Colonial peoples wage an armed struggle because the imperialists rely wholly on counter-revolutionary violence and mercilessly suppress the revolutionary advances of the popular masses for national independence and autonomy. Imperialism by nature is aggressive and rapacious and it will by no means withdraw from a colony but rather will rely on savage violence to an unprecedented extent. History never heard of any imperialists who willingly gave up their own colonial domination nor of any instance when they did not try to block the revolutionary advances of oppressed nations with counterrevolutionary violence. Under the circumstances in which the imperialists savagely oppress and crush revolutionary movements with counterrevolutionary violence, colonial peoples certainly cannot sit by and be sacrificed.

As the great leader has taught, wherever there is oppression, there is always opposition.

As long as the imperialists forcibly plunder and oppress weak nations, it is their incontrovertible and legitimate right which no one can take away from them to take up arms and fight the aggressors face to face.

The violent struggle of colonial peoples must develop into an organized armed struggle to be able to fundamentally put an end to the colonial rule of imperialism.

As a decisive struggle to crush the imperialist aggressors, an organized armed struggle is the highest stage of the movement for colonial national liberation.

It is only an organized armed struggle which can destroy the aggressive armed force of the powerful imperialists, reliably defend the revolutionary forces, overthrow the colonial rule and achieve the ultimate victory of the national liberation struggle.

All forms of non-violent struggles of colonial peoples might be able to strike a blow at the imperialists and enable the revolutionary movement to grow and develop but they cannot eventually vanquish the imperialist colonial rule. It is only through a decisive struggle by their own revolutionary forces that colonial peoples will be able to crush the imperialist stronghold, recover their lost country and achieve freedom and independence for their nation. The line of anti-Japanese armed struggle became the most scientific revolutionary line since it correctly embodied the legitimate demands for the development of the national liberation movement to fight the imperialists face to face as an organized armed struggle with a permanent revolutionary armed force.

The line on the anti-Japanese armed struggle which the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, is an anti-imperialist revolutionary line which illustrates the steadfast revolutionary position that one must fight with imperialism to the end until a just and decisive judgement is rendered.

The anti-imperialist revolutionary ideology of the great leader on completely destroying the imperialists and thoroughly accomplishing the national liberation revolution is brilliantly embodied in the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle. Accordingly, the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle illustrates the revolutionary principle and position that an armed enemy must be fought headlong with arms and that one must actively struggle without giving up an inch to the imperialist aggressors.

An oppressed nation must adhere thoroughly to revolutionary principle and position in the anti-imperialist struggle to be able to fight to the end against the aggressors under all conditions whatever without any delusions about imperialism.

Historical experience in the past era clearly demonstrates that oppressed peoples can absolutely never drive out the imperialist aggressors and achieve national independence through peaceful methods such as "petitions" and demonstrations. Imperialists never willingly present freedom or independence on a silver platter to people nor do they discard their basic nature of aggression and plunder.

It is only when oppressed peoples rise up bravely and wage an active and powerful struggle fearlessly that they can conquer imperialism and seize national independence and freedom.

The line of anti-Japanese armed struggle gives a powerful weapon to the people capable of thoroughly crushing the system of imperialist colonial rule by means of illuminating the path of indomitable anti-imperialist struggle to strike down the imperialist aggressors through organized armed struggle.

The line on the anti-Japanese armed struggle which the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, presented was likewise an independent revolutionary line which clarified the point that the national liberation revolution must be accomplished through one's own strength.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"We must deal with the Japanese imperialist aggressors with our own strength and achieve the liberation and independence of the fatherland." (Ibid., p 9)

A key question which determines victory in the colonial national liberation struggle is whose strength to rely on and what principles to adhere to in fighting face to face with the aggressors in the national liberation struggle of the exploited working popular masses against imperialism.

The anti-imperialist national liberation struggle is a struggle to defend and realize the autonomy of the oppressed working popular masses. Accordingly, they must organize and carry this out with their own strength to be successful. It is only the national liberation struggle which is organized and carried out with firm confidence in and strong reliance on the strength of their own people which is able to restore the autonomy of the nation and render a worthy contribution to the sacred cause of realizing the autonomy of the popular masses.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, early on elaborated on the fact that the masters of revolution in each and every country are the country's communists and popular masses and the decisive cause of revolutionary victory lies in the strength of that country's popular masses themselves. He also presented the independent revolutionary concept on strongly outfitting the chuche oriented revolutionary forces and relying on them to wage a decisive struggle against the aggressors.

The line on the anti-Japanese armed struggle is based on the independent revolutionary concept of the great leader and the revolutionary nature and indomitable vitality of the armed struggle line can be found in brilliantly embodying the principle of autonomy. The line on the anti-Japanese armed struggle teaches a truth of valuable revolutionary struggle that if the communists of each country would muster their own powerful revolutionary armed forces and fight face to face with the imperialist aggressors in a populist armed struggle relying on the strength of the masses, they would be able to achieve the autonomy of the nation and independence of the country.

As the drastic lesson of our country's initial communist movement and nationalist movement demonstrates, it is impossible to achieve independence of the country and autonomous development of the nation through reliance on another. Reliance on stooges and external strength is the road to national ruin and a criminal stratagem of selling out the country and the nation to foreign aggressors once and for all.

Through the presentation of the line on the anti-Japanese armed struggle, all sorts of erroneous ideological currents which had hindered the autonomous development of the national liberation struggle and the armed struggle were able to be crushed and the armed struggle was able to be organized and carried out in harmony with the concrete situation of the country and the interests of the people. In as much as the line on the anti-Japanese armed struggle correctly embodied the principle of autonomy in armed struggle, it has become an independent revolutionary line which thoroughly rejects reliance on external forces and successfully accomplishes the national liberation revolution through their own power.

The most scientific and revolutionary line on the anti-Japanese armed struggle was an immortal revolutionary banner which enabled our people to firmly adhere to the class position and revolutionary principle and to wage the national liberation struggle in accord with the new requirements of revolutionary progress. It was the great programmatic guideline which enabled the cause of fatherland liberation to be successfully realized through the strength of the Korean people themselves.

Indeed, the presentation of the line on the anti-Japanese armed struggle by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, at the historic Chialun Conference which illuminated the proper path for the Korean revolution was a historic event which gave our people invincible weapons for achieving national independence and liberation and brightly illuminated the new revolutionary road capable of brilliantly accomplishing the historic cause of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

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The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, presented the strategic and tactical ways and means for implementing the line on the anti-Japanese armed struggle and wisely organized and directed the work to prepare for armed struggle.

For armed struggle to be successfully organized and carried out, scientific strategic and tactical ways and means to realize it must be properly established together with a precise line of struggle. It doesn't matter that a correct struggle line is established if a concrete struggle method capable of accurately realizing it is not properly established; for without it the armed struggle could not be successfully organized and expedited.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, imparted great significance to the work of preparing for an armed struggle above all else and presented a wise program for organizing the Korean Revolutionary Army.

The great leader's program on organizing the Korean Revolutionary Army was a revolutionary program which enabled the urgent questions which must be settled in the preparatory stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle such as fostering a core element of armed struggle, preparing a mass base, gaining military experience, etc.

A core element of armed struggle, the ranks of young communists of the new era was more strongly outfitted and valuable struggle experience was gained through the organization of the Korean Revolutionary Army and the intensification of its political and military activities under the wise leadership of the great leader.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated the strategic program which was able to wage an armed struggle as it should based on the valuable experience he had already gained.

The respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"An armed struggle must be organized and waged in the basic format of guerrilla warfare." (Ibid., p 31)

Waging an armed struggle in the form of guerrilla warfare is the basic strategic program for implementing the line on the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Guerrilla warfare is a method of armed struggle which is capable of administering a hard political and military blow on the enemy despite their maintenance of their own armed forces and it can easily annihilate the imperialist aggressor armed forces which are superior numerically, militarily and technologically. Moreover, it is a form of powerful armed struggle which is able to carry on a lengthy armed struggle taking advantage of the positive support of the popular masses and favorable natural terrain under the difficult plight of having no stage logistics support or the support of a regular army, conquer the aggressor armed forces everywhere and achieve ultimate victory through their uncanny and ferocious battle style.

The great leader founded the anti-Japanese people's guerrilla band for the purpose of organizing and pursuing armed struggle in the form of guerrilla warfare, established a guerrilla enclave and vigorously organized and directed the project of providing a mass base for armed struggle.

A mass base for armed struggle was powerfully prepared through the founding of a permanent revolutionary armed force, the anti-Japanese peoples guerrilla band, under the leadership of the great leader, establishing a guerrilla base which was a strategic site for armed struggle in the treacherous terrain of the Tuman River banks and by binding the broad masses tightly in the ranks of revolution.

In its basic form of guerrilla warfare which the great leader presented, the anti-Japanese armed struggle consisting of waging an organized armed struggle and the valuable feats and struggle experience gained in its implementation gave perfect answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in successfully accomplishing the national liberation struggle and became the immortal militant banner which brought the liberation struggle of oppressed peoples to victory.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, developed our country's anti-Japanese national liberation to a new high level by presenting the chuche line of armed struggle and brilliantly organizing and leading the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists.

The respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"Our revolutionary workers and peasants organized and waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle under the guidance of the communists and developed the national liberation struggle of the Korean people to a new stage." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, 2nd edition, p 283)

The initiation of an armed struggle by means of a permanent revolutionary armed force was a great historic event which wrought a new transformation in the development of our country's communist movement and national liberation movement.

A new era of our country's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle unfolded through the organization and pursuit of the anti-Japanese armed struggle by means of the immortal chuche idea.

The revolutionary idea which properly reflects the requirements of the era and the aspirations of the popular masses was the base of departure for accurately illuminating the path of struggle and establishing a scientific strategy and tactics. It is only when an armed struggle for the purpose of bringing about the national and class liberation of the popular masses is guided by a correct revolutionary idea that it can brilliantly fulfill its sublime mission.

The early communist movement and nationalist movement in our country were not led by a precise revolutionary ideology, thereby being strapped with severe weaknesses and limitations and consequently were unable to travel a smooth path of progress.

Early in our country, various forms of struggles were carried out against the foreigh aggressors such as the army of justice movement, independent army movement, etc., but they only resulted in repeated failure because they were not carried out with a strategy and tactics based on a correct guiding idea.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle which was led by the immortal chuche idea brought our people's national liberation struggle to a new victory by formulating a strategy and tactics centered on the working popular masses and soived all the problems arising in armed struggle based on their role.

An important requirement for successfully accomplishing the anti-Japanese armed struggle is settling everything in accordance with the concrete actuality of the country and the aspirations of the popular masses.

Not only was it necessary that the anti-Japanese armed struggle achieve the autonomy of the nation and the independence of the country but also that it simultaneously accomplish the unprecedentedly complex and difficult revolutionary task beginning with the basic duty of revolution to realize the class liberation of the oppressed working masses. Stemming from this, it was necessary that they ponder all questions with their own wits, make decisions based on their own convictions and institute the struggle line, strategy and tactics in accordance with the Korean revolution and the interests of the people.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle which was organized and expedited under the wise direction of the great leader settled all questions arising in the national liberation struggle based on the chuche idea independently and creatively and raised up the role and responsibility of the popular masses as masters of the revolution to the maximum extent. Accordingly, our people were able to stand pat on the position as masters of the Korean revolution and take charge of their own destiny independently and creatively. The anti-Japanese national liberation struggle was able to make a worthy contribution to the revolutionary cause of national independence and class liberation.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle inflicted a decisive blow on the Japanese imperialists with an organized struggle and opened up the path for firmly achieving the cause of fatherland liberation through solidly organizing all the forms of anti-Japanese struggles of our people into a single unit.

The solid combination of all the forms of mass struggle is an important requirement encountered in intensifying an organized armed struggle and one of the fundamental questions for the victory of the national liberation movement.

Organized armed struggle is the highest form of national liberation struggle and it is only when all the mass struggles of the oppressed popular masses are combined with armed struggle that they can crush the powerful imperialist aggressive might and gain a decisive victory.

Because the various form of anti-Japanese struggles which were waged prior to the anti-Japanese armed struggle were performed sporadically without proper leadership, they always suffered numerous defeats on all levels at the hands of the Japanese imperialists. Since the anti-Japanese armed struggle was a decisive struggle to vanquish the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were armed to the teeth and to liberate the fatherland, it mustered all the other forms of anti-Japanese struggles of the popular masses under the anti-Japanese flag, forcefully brought them to victory and became the main thrust of the communist and national liberation movements. The various forms of mass struggle were closely combined with the anti-Japanese armed struggle and vigorously carried out through the brilliant realization of the great leader's leadership of all facets of the Korean revolution by means of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The fact that the leadership of the great leader was firmly realized through armed struggle was an epochal event in the development of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement and a decisive pledge of victory for the liberation of the fatherland.

The wise leadership of the great leader enabled the divisiveness of the early communist movement and nationalist movement to be thoroughly overcome, all the anti-Japanese revolutionary forces to be firmly tied together under the anti-Japanese banner and the armed struggle to be positively expanded. Our country's national liberation struggle rapidly developed centered around the armed struggle and the people of every class and strata began to give themselves positively to armed struggle through various forms of legal and illegal struggles. Accordingly, the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people firmly mounted a new high stage for crushing the Japanese imperialist aggressors and bringing the historic cause of Korean liberation to shining fruition.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle strongly outfitted our chuche oriented revolutionary forces and brought the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle to new heights by closely joining the preparatory work of founding the communist party with the work of achieving the anti-Japanese national unification front and organizing and performing them vigorously.

To accomplish the anti-imperialist national liberation movement and the anti-feudal democratic revolution successfully, it is necessary that armed struggle be vigorously waged and in conjunction with this, the party which is the headquarters of revolution must be founded and the unification movement be achieved with the masses of every walk and level of life. This must be done so as to be able to bind the broad masses

including the workers and peasants tightly together in the fold of the great leader and powerfully outfit the chuche oriented forces of our revolution.

Due to the machinations of the factionalist elements and vacillating opportunists in the past, tremendous barriers and confusion were inflicted on the work of founding the party and promoting the unification front and many obstacles were placed in the way of progress of the Korean communist movement.

The organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of the Korean Communist Party were strongly made in the excruciating flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary war due to the close combination of the communist movement with the armed struggle under the leadership of the great leader. Accordingly, the fundamental flaws of the early communist movement which had been completely split from the mass struggle were thoroughly overcome, a new type of communist core rank and file which was infinitely loyal to the great leader were augmented in the devastating process of armed struggle and the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks based on the chuche idea became a shining reality.

It was through the anti-Japanese armed struggle that the blood ties of the anti-Japanese peoples guerrilla band and the popular masses were able to be strengthened and the masses of all ranks and strata were strongly tied together in the revolutionary ranks. The Japanese imperialists and their stooges were thoroughly isolated and a decisive change was wrought in forming the revolutionary forces through the successful realization of the anti-Japanese national unification front.

Indeed, the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle unfolded a new era of revolution which is advancing victoriously under the banner of chuche and opened up a bright path capable of brilliantly bringing the sacred cause of fatherland liberation to completion through the successful implementation of the chuche oriented revolutionary line on the Korean revolution presented at the historic Chialun Conference.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, presented the original line of armed struggle, wisely led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, crushed the brigand Japanese imperialist aggressors, rescued our nation from a life or death crisis and brought about the historic cause of fatherland liberation.

The fact that our people were able to recover their lost nation and greet the new dawn of fatherland liberation was because they had the great leader's superb revolutionary line, strategic and tactical methods and refined leadership.

When we reflect on the days of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle full of suffering, we recall with deep emotion the great skill of command and military capability and noble communist virtues of the respected and beloved leader and we are filled with heartfelt sentiments of pride and prestige as revolutionary warriors who fought under the guidance of the leader.

There are no people who are happy and prideful like our people, waging revolution full of reverence for their leader, the great Comrade Kim Il-song, peerless patriot, national hero, invincible iron-willed commander.

Today and tomorrow, as in yesteryear, we must repay with our loyalty the lofty political confidence and great expectations of the fatherly leader and the party down through posterity by sacrificing our minds and bodies to accomplish the cause of chuche following the wise leadership of the great leader under the banner of the glorious party.

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THE POLICY OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE NATIONAL UNIFICATION FRONT THAT UNITED THE WHOLE NATION STRONGLY UNDER THE ANTI-JAPANESE BANNER

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6, Jun 80 pp 39-45

[Article by Kim Chung-nin]

[Text] Today our people are solemnly observing the 50th anniversary of the Chialun Conference at which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of our nation, set forth the grand plan of the Korean revolution with the scintillating rays of immortal chuche ideology.

At the historical Chialun Conference, the great leader enunciated the chuche-oriented policy of the Korean revolution, setting forth the policy of the Anti-Japanese National Unification Front [ANUF] as a major element of the policy of the Korean revolution.

The policy of the ANUF enunciated by the great leader at the Chialun Conference provided an epoch-making moment at which the foundation of the anti-imperialist national unification front was laid for our people's national liberation struggle. From this very moment on, the movement of the ANUF was forcefully launched to unite the whole nation strongly as a single political force under an anti-Japanese banner; and an extensive anti-Japanese patriotic force forcefully pushed the struggle for the fatherland rehabilitation and the national liberation.

The policy of the ANUF established on the basis of the great chuche ideology represents a policy which reflects most accurately the desire and demand of our people who want to be free from imperialist subordination and to live as an independent nation. It carries an important significance today in promoting the cause of thoroughly carrying out the policy of the national unification front on a nationwide scale and of accomplishing the historical cause of unification of the fatherland.

1

The policy of the ANUF set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historical Chialun Conference was a strategic policy designed to unite the patriotic forces of the whole nation strongly under the anti-Japanese banner and to accomplish independently the cause of national liberation by smashing the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"In order to carry out the Korean revolution successfully, we must awaken all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces, unite them, and arouse them to the sacred anti-Japanese struggle." ("The Collected Works of Kim Il-Song," vol 1 p 9)

The policy of the ANUF is a policy which successfully embodied the great idea of accomplishing the rehabilitation of the fatherland by a general mobilization of the whole nation, and which the great leader entertained in his mind from the very beginning of his revolutionary activity. It was mapped on the basis of a deep analysis of the socio-economic conditions and the class relations in our country which was occupied by Japanese imperialism, and on the basis of a scientific analysis of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudalist, and democratic character of the Korean revolution. Its fundamental element was the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

The anti-Japanese national liberation struggle was the most important task with which the Korean revolution was confronted. Without overthrowing Japanese imperialism, was it impossible to liberate our nation from the shackles of colonial slaves or to eliminate the feudal bondage.

Therefore it was a life-and-death demand of our people, who were robbed by the Japanese imperialists of all possessions, whose sovereignty was trampled upon tragically, and who were forcibly degraded into a miserable status of a slavish nation without a country, that the Japanese imperialists, the bandits, be crushed, and that the fatherland be rehabilitated.

The national demand was never to be fulfilled by the resources of the communists alone or to be met by the resources of a single class or stratum alone. It was to be met only by the unified strength of the patriotic forces of the whole nation struggling against Japanese imperialism.

The policy of the ANUF is a strategic policy designed to unite all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces of the whole nation. It opened up a broad path along which the anti-Japanese mass groups of all classes and strata could act as real masters of their destiny, and along which they could play the role of the masters of their revolution for national liberation.

The policy of the ANUF set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a real chuche-oriented policy designed to resolve the problem of the destiny of the nation by means of the power of our people on the basis of the independent demand and the creative capacity of our people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"...Since we want to defeat Japanese imperialism and thereby liberate the whole nation by means of the power of the Koreans themselves, we must firmly unite in one all the forces opposing Japanese imperialism." (Ibid., pp 9-10)

The policy of the ANUF which embodies the great chuche ideology was a policy that reflected the will and the desire of the Korean people for independence most accurately.

Our people entertain the earnest will and demand that they be liberated from imperialist subordination and live as an independent nation.

When their national dignity and human independence were trampled upon randomly by the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, our people did not want to live in such conditions at all. Even youths and students, intelligentsia, small capitalist class people, men of religion, and conscientious national capitalists, not to mention workers and farmers, sought the nation's independence and liberation, harboring anti-Japanese sentiments.

The unisonous aspiration and desire of our people that they want to be liberated from imperialist subordination and to become an independent nation with a sovereign regime and the masters of their destiny enabled the whole nation to be united as one and achieve grand national unity.

Our people are a sagacious people who not only have such independence-oriented aspiration and desire but have the creative capacity to realize them.

Our people have been a valorous and wise people who sustained their national dignity in their struggle against foreign aggressors' invasions throughout their long history, and who created such an excellent national culture widely known to the world. Whenever they awoke as a nation and kept their eyes open class-consciously, they were always capable of repulsing foreign aggressors and securing their national sovereignty.

Thus the policy of the ANUF set forth on the basis of a scientific calculation of our nation's desire for independence and its creative capability awoke all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces and united them into a single power. It established a way of resolving the problems of the nation's destiny through the resources of the Korean people themselves.

The policy of the ANUF set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was an unprecedented, most widely applicable policy of the unification front. It united all the people who were opposing Japanese imperialism, including the people of all classes, all political beliefs, and all religious faiths, into a solid political force, and mobilized them to the frontline of rehabilitation of the fatherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"...We must see to it that all the forces supporting the anti-Japanese ideology, even the men of religion and conscientious national capitalists, not to mention workers and farmers, are united strongly under the anti-Japanese banner." (Ibid., p 10)

In our country, because of the barbarous colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, the social-class-oriented foundation of the ANUF was laid very widely; and it was expanded with each passing day as Japanese imperialism's fascist oppression and colonial plundering were stepped up. It was not only workers and farmers but also youths, students, intelligentsia, and many people of the small capitalist class that participated in the struggle against Japanese imperialism; men of religion, and even some national capitalists who hated and opposed Japanese imperialism. This represented a realistic condition under which the widest range of various classes and strata, except a small number of the Japanese imperialists' stooges including

pro-Japanese landowners, subservient capitalists, and national traitors, could be united as one under the anti-Japanese banner.

The policy of the ANUF, set forth by the great leader on the basis of the scientific calculation of the conditions of realities, opened up a wide avenue of struggle in which all the anti-Japanese-minded people, regardless of their class origins, political views, or religious faiths, could participate.

Such a policy as this of uniting all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces of all classes and strata as one was designed in such a way as to enable all the people to render their services in the sacred war of rehabilitating the fatherland. Those who had physical strength rendered their strength; those who had knowledge rendered their knowledge; and those who had money rendered their money.

Such a broadly-conceived policy of the unification front was the wisest policy, which enabled all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces of all classes and strata to be united as one around the core of the workers' league led by the working class, and which enabled the balance of strength between the enemy and the friendly forces to be tipped decisively in the favor of the revolutionary camp.

Furthermore, the policy of the ANUF set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was a policy loaded with original ideas, which enabled the movement of the unification front to be launched in the field set up so closely to those of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the preparatory activities for the founding of a revolutionary party, and which enabled the masses' foundation of revolution to be further strengthened and expanded in a correct way.

The policy of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the policy of the ANUF, the plans for the founding of a revolutionary party--all these, set forth at the historical Chialun Conference, was a series of chuche-oriented policies of the Korean revolution, which were to be carried out in a closely-related context as well as in a unified process.

To launch the movement of the ANUF in a context closely related with the preparatory activities for the founding of the party was an accurate method of making it possible that both the plans for the founding of the party and the policy of the unification front be carried out through to the end successfully. This was because only when the movement of the ANUF and the preparatory activities for the founding of the party were carried out in a closely-related context, could the movement be developed as a real anti-imperialist revolutionary movement and as a real national independence movement, could the anti-Japanese masses of all classes and strata be united, and could the mass-oriented foundation for the founding of the party be laid solidly.

On the other hand, to launch the movement of the ANUF in a context closely related with the anti-Japanese armed struggle was a proper method of making it possible to accelerate the overall development of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

This was because only when this method was employed thoroughly, could tremendous military blows be dealt to Japanese imperialism, the anti-Japanese masses provided with the self-confidence in victory, the movement of the unification front be protected by armaments and further expanded and pushed on a solid basis, the blood

relationship between the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the people strengthened, and the broad mass-oriented foundation of the anti-Japanese armed struggle expanded unceasingly.

Thus the policy of launching the movement of the ANUF in a context closely related with the preparatory activities for the founding of the party and the anti-Japanese armed struggle provided a secure guarantee for mobilizing all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces of all classes and strata, united as one on the basis of a solid foundation of the main army of revolution, for the frontline of rehabilitating the fatherland, and thereby for accomplishing the national liberation.

The policy of the ANUF, which successfully embodied the great chuche ideology, was a strategic policy that had provided an original way of resolving the problems of organizing the revolutionary force in carrying out the national liberation revolution in the colonies. It became an immortal banner under which the liberation struggle of the oppressed people, who held fast to their own destiny, was encouraged tremendously.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of the immortal chuche ideology and a great strategist, not only set forth the revolutionary and original policy of the ANUF, but also judiciously guided the struggle for carrying it out.

Thanks to the excellent ideology of the unification front of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, his lofty authority, and his power of embracing a great number of people in his bosom, the policy of the ANUF was successfully carried out with the firm support from the broad anti-Japanese masses, showing a great vitality.

One of the immortal historical events which took place in the course of the struggle for carrying out the policy of the ANUF was the founding of the glorious Fatherland Rehabilitation Association.

On the basis of the culminant demand for the establishment of a permanent organization of the unification front in the process of developing the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and the movement of the unification front, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded, on 5 May 1936, the Fatherland Rehabilitation Association, the first organization of the anti-Japanese national unification front in our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a peerless patriot and the legendary anti-Japanese hero, was elected president of the Fatherland Rehabilitation Association by the unisonous will and desire of the whole nation.

When the Fatherland Rehabilitation Association, a permanent organization of the nationwide anti-Japanese national unification front, was founded, the earnest desire of the Korean people for uniting as one all the national patriotic forces with the leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the center was successfully fulfilled.

The founding of the Fatherland Rehabilitation Association came as a precious fruition of the policy of the ANUF set forth earlier at the Chialun Conference and of the bloody struggle for carrying out the policy. It was an epoch-making event of further expanding and developing onto a higher stage the movement of the ANUF and of forcefully pushing the overall anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

Thanks to the founding of the Fatherland Rehabilitation Association, the movement of the ANUF was closely connected with the anti-Japanese armed struggle and developed more rapidly on an organizational, systematic, and nationwide scale; and all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces came to be unified under the single banner of the fatherland rehabilitation.

Under the judicious leadership of the great leader, the Fatherland Rehabilitation Association managed to unite, braving Japanese imperialism's fascist oppression, several hundred thousand anti-Japanese people of all classes and strata, including workers, farmers, youths, students, intelligentsia, urban common citizens, medium and small merchants and industrialists, and men of religion in a several month period; it managed to rapidly expand its subordinate organizations everywhere. Thus the association developed into a strong mass revolutionary organization with a well-organized system.

Thus the movement of the ANUF was expanded and developed onto a new stage through the activities of the Fatherland Rehabilitation Association which embraced the anti-Japanese patriotic forces of the whole nation.

The historical cause of the fatherland rehabilitation was accomplished successfully just because the movement of the ANUF developed forcefully in our country and the anti-Japanese masses of all classes and strata, as the masters of their own destiny, launched the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle energetically.

The chuche-oriented ideology of the unification front was set forth for the first time by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and the successful implementation of it opened up the best way of forming an anti-imperialist national unification front in the national liberation struggle in the colonies of our time and of hewing the nation's destiny with the nation's own strength. It represents an exceptional contribution to the development of the theory of revolution of the working-class regarding the unification front.

The policy of the ANUF set forth by the great leader and his immortal accomplishment made by himself in the struggle for implementing it and his rich experience are scintillating as a precious property of our revolution.

2

The policy of the ANUF set forth at the Chialun Conference by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and the excellent accomplishments made and the rich experience gained in the struggle to implement it provide excellent ideological and theoretical weapons for the process of accomplishing the cause of the fatherland unification in order to consummate the tasks of the anti-imperialist national liberation today.

The great leader interpreted and developed in concrete terms the theory of the anti-imperialist national unification front in conformity with the fresh historical conditions in which the country is divided into two, the north and the south. He set forth a plan for the nationwide national unification front for the unification of the fatherland. The plan for the nationwide national unification front is an original strategic plan for accomplishing a national unity of all the patriotic

forces in both the north and the south under the banner of fatherland unification and for resolving the nation's problems by its own.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"Just as the people of all classes and strata including the communists established in the early days a broad anti-Japanese national unification front under the banner of fatherland liberation to fight together in the anti-Japanese struggle, so the people in the northern half of the republic and the people of all classes and strata in South Korea, including workers, farmers, youths, students, men of the press, men of religion, and men of politics, must form a nationwide national unification front under the banner of fatherland unification. They must launch unisonously the sacred struggle to attain the independent peaceful unification of the fatherland." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song," vol 7 p 281)

As the ANUF was a unification front put up against Japanese imperialism under the banner of fatherland rehabilitation, so tht nationwide national unification front is a unification front put up against the foreign imperialist aggressor forces under the banner of fatherland unification.

The issue of the unification of our country is an issue of establishing a nationwide national sovereignty by recovering the lost territory and the people. Therefore, all those who love their country and treasure the interests of the nation seek the unification of their fatherland unisonously and set it as an absolute national task.

Therefore, the banner of fatherland unification is the very banner reflecting the urgent life-and-death issue of the whole nation. It is the very national banner that can represent the widest range of the people of all classes and strata.

The nationwide national unification front put up under the banner of fatherland unification is a unification front that should be formed through the federation of all the patriotic forces in the north and the south. The formation of the front would be governed by the principle of the grand unity of the nation in line with the unity of the whole nation that should be attained through a solid formation of the chuche-oriented forces--uniting the people in the northern half of the republic and all the patriotic forces in South Korea, including workers, farmers, youths, students, men of the press, men of religion, and men of politics.

The problem of unification of the fatherland can never be resolved through the intervention of foreign forces, because the problem was created by the division of the country caused by the foreign forces. The problem can be resolved only by our nation's own resources.

Therefore, the formation of the nationwide national unification front by uniting as one of the patriotic forces of the whole nation in the north and the south of our country would provide a realistic guarantee for the overwhelming superiority of the unification forces over the divided forces and for independently attaining the unification of the fatherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the designer of the unification of the fatherland, has always attached great significance to the formation of the nationwide

national unification front in launching the struggle for the fatherland unification from the first day of the division of the nation till today. He did his utmost to attain a nationwide national unity which would include in it the people of all classes and strata of North and South Korea and all the patriotic political parties, social organizations, and individuals.

An historical event that took place in the course of carrying out the policy of the nationwide national unification front for the fatherland unification was the conference of the representatives of political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea held in April 1948--which was convened by the great leader himself.

In order to cope with the grave crisis in which our nation was to face a division into two--the north and the south--due to the U.S. imperialists' criminal "unilateral election" scheme, the great leader mapped a plan for convening a North-South Conference, at which all the patriotic forces of the north and the south would discuss a national salvation plan in seeking the unification of the fatherland. Thus he clearly showed us a way of overcoming the national crisis through a grand unity of the nation.

Greatly surprised at the great leader's appeal, the representatives of the patriotic political parties and organizations, all classes and strata, conscientious nationalists, commercial entrepreneurs, men of religion, and even those conservative nationalist leaders in South Korea who had devoted their whole life to "anti-communist" activities crossed the 38th parallel and ran over to Pyongyang where the great leader was, renouncing the oppression and harrassing moves by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

All the delegates who took part in the conference enthusiastically supported the great leader's national salvation plan of crushing U.S. imperialism's "unilateral election" scheme and of establishing a unified central democratic government. They firmly resolved to launch a struggle unisonously to implement the plan.

The April North-South Conference thoroughly proved that even the two groups of people whose ideologies and creeds were different from each other would be able to eliminate any walls of confrontation between them and to attain a grand [national] unity, if they tried to overcome national difficulties by earnestly exchanging views with each other from the patriotic point of view giving priorities to national interests.

Truly the North-South Conference was a nationwide political conference at which the patriotic forces of the north and the south were united for the first time after the liberation under the banner of the fatherland unification under the leadership of the great leader, displaying the wisdom of the nation. It represented a great victory of our party's anti-imperialist national unification front. It was an excellent fruition of the faith in the national grand unity.

Thanks to the North-South Conference, the patriotic forces of the north and the south could be unified and, thereby, the historical work of founding the DPRK, the unified central government representing the will of the whole Korean people, could be achieved. Further, the work of forming the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front, which embraced over 70 political parties and social organizations of the north and the south, could be carried out successfully.

A door to dialogue between the north and the south, which had been separated and had failed to communicate with each other for a long time, was thus opened under the judicious leadership of the great leader, who had always provided fresh moments for the unification of the fatherland, on the basis of the three major principles of the fatherland unification, that is, independence, peaceful unification, and grand national unity.

Judging from the historical experience gained in the struggle for unification of the fatherland, the most essential issue in forming the nationwide national unification front is to accomplish a grand unity of all the patriotic forces of the north and the south on the basis of the principle of the grand national unity disregarding the differences in ideologies, creeds, and systems.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"To form an extensive national unification front on a nationwide basis on the principle of the grand national unity is an important guarantee for accomplishing the independent peaceful unification of the fatherland.

"Those who love their country and the nation and wish to have a unified fatherland must be united under the banner of the fatherland unification disregarding the differences in ideologies, creeds, systems, and religious faiths." (Ibid., p 280)

In principle, the fundamental prerequisite for the political forces to form a unification front is to disregard ideologies and creeds for the purpose of resolving the common life-and-death problems.

In order to form a nationwide national unification front for the unification of the fatherland, it is imperative for the communists in the north and the nationalists and democratic personage in the south to be united under the banner of the fatherland unification regardless of the ideologies and creeds which represent their class demands.

The differences in ideologies, creeds, systems, or religious faiths cannot cause a condition in which the unity cannot be achieved in the struggle for the fatherland unification. The struggle for the unification of the fatherland is a struggle between patriots and traitors. It is a struggle between the self-sustaining national forces and the imperialist aggressive forces. Therefore, in resolving the unification problem, there cannot be any conflicting elements between our communists and the nationalists and democratic personage of South Korea.

The nationalists and democratic personage of South Korea may see some conflicting elements in their relationship with the comprador forces, fascist forces, and foreign imperialist aggressor forces who oppress and trample upon them; but they cannot have any reason whatsoever why they must have confrontation with the communists in the north in dealing with the unification problem. When the unification is attained, the nationalists and democratic personage of South Korea will be the very people who will join hands with us communists.

"Anti-communism" is an old-fashioned way of thinking; it is an anachronistic illusion.

If there is any kind of nationalism which opposes the communists in the north and which works only for South Korea alone, in the light of today's situation of our divided nation, it would not be a nationalism for the whole nation but a crippled nationalism. It would not be a nationalism for the unification of the country, but a nationalism for the division of the country.

If the democracy which South Korea seeks today puts itself in a position of antagonizing the communists, it would be a titular democracy which would oppress the freedom and rights of the people and seek fascism under the pretext of "anti-communism." It would eventually become a "democracy" which opposes the communists of the north and which seeks the division of the nation.

If the nationalists and democratic personage of South Korea really love the nation, seek democracy, and are concerned with the future destiny of the country and the nation, they must not elect "anti-communism" but a course of working together with the communists. Only by so doing will they be able to exchange views frankly with the communists of the north concerning the nation's destiny and to join hands with the communists to hew out the way of unification.

Even those who committed crimes against the fatherland and the people in the past will not be accused of their crimes. They will be asked to unite and to work together all the way, if they repent their past wrong doings and embark on the road to the independent peaceful unification of the country.

As for the South Korean authorities, if they have any wish for a national unity and unification at all, they must not follow the steps of the late dictator. They must replace the anti-communist policies with the working-with-the-communists policies. They must not seek confrontation, competition, and division, but unity, cooperation, and unification. They must assume a sincere attitude toward the North-South dialogue.

Today the patriotic people in the north and the south, who are craving for the unification of the country, are enthusiastically longing for the realization as soon as possible of the policy of the nationwide national unification front of our party; and the voices crying for the accomplishment of the grand national unity are coming also from among the overseas compatriots in faraway places.

As the anti-Japanese national unification front movement, which strongly united the whole nation under the anti-Japanese banner, scored a brilliant victory in the past, so we the people will staunchly unite all the patriotic forces of the north and the south under the banner of fatherland unification and form a nationwide national unification front. They will attain without fail a complete unification of the country with the nation's own resources.

The invincible vitality of the ideology of the anti-imperialist national unification front set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historical Chialun Conference was verified by the half-century long anti-Japanese, anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of our people; and the immortal ideology is forcefully encouraging today the struggle of the people of the north and the south to accomplish a federation of the whole nation.

We cannot let the miserable state of national division continue forever. We cannot afford to record in history the indelible national shame of handing the divided fatherland over to our next generation.

The entire people of South Korea are full of firm conviction that they will accomplish a grand national unity under the banner of fatherland unification, will crush the "two Koreas" scheme of the divisionists at home, and will achieve the great task of unifying the fatherland during the period of our generation.

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THE PROGRAMMATIC PLAN FOR FOUNDING THE CHUCHE-ORIENTED REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6, Jun 80 pp 46-52

[Article by An Tong-yun]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a great ideological theorist and a genius of revolution, enunciated a path for the Korean revolution at the Chialun Conference, where he set forth an original plan for founding a new revolutionary party.

The plan for founding the party set forth by the great leader at the Chialun Conference was a programmatic plan which opened up a new path leading to the founding of the revolutionary party of the working class led by the immortal chuche ideology for the first time in the Korean communist movement.

Thanks to the plan for founding the chuche-oriented revolutionary party thus set forth, a broad path was opened for the Korean communists to found a real revolutionary party and to carry out the cause of our revolution successfully under the guidance of the party.

The correctness and vitality of the plan for founding the chuche-oriented party set forth by the great leader were verified by means of the protracted and hard struggle of the Korean communists.

Thanks to the plan for founding the chuche-oriented party, a solid organizational and ideological foundation of the party to be founded amid the flames of the hardship-laden anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was laid. On the basis of the plan, the party was founded at a right time after the liberation and managed to be strengthened and developed into such a strong party as it is today.

Studying more deeply the correctness and vitality of the original plan for founding the party which was set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Chialun Conference and understanding them thoroughly are of great significance in strengthening and developing our party.

The founding of a revolutionary party of the working class provides a fundamental guarantee for the victory in revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"In order to lead the Korean revolution to victory, there must be a Marxist-Leninist party, the staff headquarters of the revolution. Only when there is a revolutionary party can the correct policies and strategies and tactics be mapped to organize and mobilize the broad masses of the people for the struggle against Japanese imperialism and the socialist and communist society built up." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song," vol 1 p 10)

In order to score victory in the revolutionary struggle of the working-class, we must be equipped with the scientific strategies and tactics and be capable of organizing and mobilizing the masses of the people.

If a struggle is not guided by the scientific strategies and tactics and if a struggle is launched while the masses are not organized or awakened to consciousness, such a struggle will be reduced to one such as generated spontaneously and organized sparsely. Such a struggle will eventually be faced with failure and vicissitudes.

The work of mapping out the scientific strategies and tactics and of organizing and mobilizing the masses can be carried out successfully only by an excellent leader of the working class. The leader's guidance in the revolution and construction is conducted by means of a revolutionary party of the working class.

The party of the working class is a political weapon designed to implement the revolutionary ideology of the leader. It is the headquarters of revolution which organizes and mobilizes the broad masses for the struggle to carry out the revolutionary policies and plans set forth by the leader.

Therefore, in order for the working class to awaken the broad masses of the people to the revolution, to unite them organizationally, and to arouse them for the revolutionary struggle and construction work, it is imperative that the working class have a party led by an excellent leader.

Furthermore, only when the working class has a party led by an excellent leader, can it crush the class enemies and all the opportunism, including sectarianism, in time, and can it hold fast to the revolutionary policies of their leader and carry them out thoroughly.

The revolutionary struggle of the working class is to be accompanied invariably by the struggle against the class enemies and all the opportunities who have slipped into the rank and file of the revolution. This is shown clearly by the historical experience gained in the labor movement, communist movement, and international communist movement in our country during the period under review.

Without crushing the counterrevolutionary schemes of the class enemies and the dividing and subversive schemes of the opportunists, the revolutionary policies of the leader can not be guarded, nor can the revolutionary forces be developed strongly. In order for the working class to score victory in its revolutionary struggle, it is imperative that the schemes of the class enemies and all the opportunities who are slipping into the rank and file of the revolution be crushed in time. This can be done successfully only by means of the stubborn struggle of the working class party led by an excellent leader.

Thus the working class must found its party, a weapon designed to implement the leader's revolutionary ideology. Only by doing so can the working class score victory in the revolutionary struggle, and can it build up socialism and communism successfully.

The founding of a new type revolutionary party emerges as an essential demand, as shown in the historical lessons taken from the communist movement launched earlier in our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"We must learn a solemn lesson from the disbandment of the Korean Communist Party. We must launch a struggle to found a party on a sound basis." (Ibid., p 10)

The communist movement in our country began to be developed as the working class grew up to emerge gradually on the stage of struggle. The communist party was founded in 1925, while the anti-Japanese movement of the masses of the people, including the working-class, was launched extensively.

The working masses of our country who had undergone agonies under Japanese imperialism's colonial rule and feudalist oppression for a long time, hailed the founding of the Korean Communist Party with hope and expectation. However, the Korean Communist Party which was founded in 1925 could not accomplish its historical mission because of its fundamental weaknesses and limitations.

The Korean Communist Party which was founded in 1925 could not take its roots deeply among the broad masses, including the working class. It was made up mainly of those whose class viewpoints were not thoroughgoing, including the bourgeois, petty bourgeois intelligentsia, and show-off Marxists. The party could not enjoy the unity of its rank and file because of the sectarian conflicts caused by the strife for "hegemony" among the sectarianists who had slipped into the upper level of the party. It was divided into many factions. The Korean Communist Party failed to overcome Japanese imperialism's oppression and the subversive schemes of the sectarianists. It was forced to be disbanded eventually only 3 years after its founding.

The communist movement at the early stage was conducted mainly by a few people of the high ranking section of the party.

Thus those real communists of Korea who grew up under such circumstances as these came to face an urgent task of taking serious lessons from the early communist movement and of founding a revolutionary party of the working class which would be fundamentally different from the earlier one.

The Korean communist movement ushered in a new historical era when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took the van of the Korean revolution. The urgent problem it faced was to found a revolutionary party of the working-class, a party of a new type led by the immortal chuche ideology, the revolutionary banner of our age.

The historical cause of founding the real revolutionary party of the working-class was successfully fulfilled at the very time when the giant leader Comrade Kim Il-song instituted the immortal chuche ideology and hewed a real path leading to the founding of a new revolutionary party of the working-class on the basis of the ideology.

At the Chialun Conference, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a sagacious plan for founding a new revolutionary party of the working class--a plan which he started to map out at the earliest stage of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle--on the basis of his scientific analysis of the legitimate demand for founding the revolutionary party of the working class, the historical lessons taken from the earlier communist movement, and the revolutionary situation of that time.

The plan for founding the party set forth by the great leader at the Chialun Conference was designed to found the party on the basis of the thoroughly chuche-oriented point of view and to carry out the work of preparation for the party founding effectively.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"We must, without fail, found a new revolutionary party on our own. In order to do so, we must carry out the preparatory work for the founding of the party effectively." (Ibid., p 10)

To found the party on the basis of the chuche-oriented point of view is a legitimate demand for the founding of the revolutionary party of the working class.

The masters of a country's revolution are the people of the country; and the power to push the revolution and construction must come also from the country's people themselves. Therefore, the work of founding a party of the working class in a country must be carried out under the leadership of the working class and the communists of that country. No one else can carry out the work for them.

Since the communists founded the revolutionary party for the purpose of carrying out the revolution efficiently, the party must be founded in conformity with the actual conditions of the revolution and the communist movement in that country. Only by so doing can the revolution of that country be carried out successfully.

To carry out the work of founding the party on the basis of the chuche-oriented viewpoint was an important issue; and it was more so because the situation at that time of the communist movement was such that the schemes of the flunkeyist sectarians who entertained flunkeyism and dogmatism were rampant in the arena of the communist movement.

Instead of founding the party on the basis of their original creeds and by means of their people's own resources, the flunkeyist sectarians claimed that only their sect was an "orthodox" one, a real "Marxist sect." They visited international parties with a signboard "Let Us Rebuild the Party!" to get their recognition of their sect. Furthermore, the flunkeyist sectarians, ballyhooing "the international line," etc., unconditionally supported anything done by other countries, disregarding whether or not that thing was in conformity with the actual conditions of our country.

Under such conditions as these, the revolutionary party of a new type could not be founded without holding fast to the chuche-oriented viewpoint. Therefore, the communists thoroughly warned against flunkeyism and dogmatism and disregarded the existing traditional norms and practices. They had to hold fast to the firmly chuche-oriented views and attitudes with which the problems of founding the party would be resolved independently and creatively in conformity with their own conditions while they were taking responsibility on themselves.

The plan for founding the party set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Chialun Conference was the most righteous one thoroughly oriented by the chuche ideology.

The making of the organizational and ideological preparation efficiently for founding the party was one of the fundamental issues arising in the course of the founding, strengthening, and developing of the revolutionary party.

The great leader set forth at the Chialun Conference a plan of efficiently making the organizational and ideological preparations for founding the party, thereby enunciating the way of securing the genuineness of the party's rank and file and the method of successfully playing the militant roles of the party.

As verified by the historical experience gained in the communist movement, the party founded on the solid organizational and ideological basis would be able to secure the unity and genuineness of the party's rank and file and to carry out the roles of the revolutionary headquarters successfully, even if the situation within the party was complicated and the struggle was loaded with hardships. However, the party founded on no such solid basis not only would be unable to carry out its mission, but also would fail to even keep up its own existence.

One of the major weaknesses of the Korean Communist Party which was founded in 1925 was that it was made up mainly of the petty bourgeois intelligentsia, and that the organizational spine of the party was not built. The Korean Communist Party which was founded with no organizational and ideological preparations or the mass foundation support was nothing but a castle in the air. It failed to carry out its mission because of such fundamental weaknesses and limitations. Thus it was finally disbanded when it failed to deal with the fascist oppression of the Japanese imperialists and the dividing subversive schemes of the sectarian elements.

The great leader's plan for efficiently making the organizational and ideological preparations prior to the founding of the party made it possible that the weaknesses and limitations of the earlier communist movement be eliminated thoroughly, and thereby that the revolutionary party of a new type qualitatively different from earlier ones be founded.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song not only clearly set forth the plan for founding the revolutionary party of a new type, but also clearly enunciated a method of implementing the plan in a concrete way.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"In order to push the work of founding the party, we must first institute the basic level party organization. The institution of the basic level party organization not only will make it possible that the overall preparation work for founding the party be carried out efficiently, but also will have great significance from the very first day of the party thus founded in taking its roots deeply among the broad masses." (Ibid., pp 10-11)

The use of what kind of method to found the revolutionary party of the working class has great significance in constantly guaranteeing the solidness of the party and the unceasing strength and development of the party?

The great leader's plan for founding the party by first instituting the basic level party organization and then expanding and strengthening it is fundamentally different from the traditional method in which a small number of people got together, instituted "the party center" first, and then proclaimed the founding of the party.

The institution of the basic level party organization in making the preparation for founding the party would make it possible that the rank and file of the party be organized qualitatively and be continuously expanded, and thereby that the task of founding the party be carried out on a more sound basis.

Whether or not the party is solid depends to a large degree on the degree of integrity of those revolutionaries comprising the masses of the party members. Only when the party is made up of the advanced level fighters who are armed with the leader's revolutionary ideology, who hold fast to the working class-oriented view, and who are trained and prepared in the struggle, can the party grow up and become strong as an invincible revolutionary party.

This was all the more so in the situation in which sectarianism was not eliminated thoroughly in our country's communist movement and in which Japanese imperialism's fascist oppression was being stepped up with each passing day. In such a situation, the expansion of the rank and file of communism by taking in those advanced elements who are equipped with the political ideology and who are trained in the struggle, carried a fundamental importance in pushing the preparation for founding the party efficiently.

The institution of the basic level party organization prior to the founding of the party would make it possible that the rank and file of the party be organized stanchly by those advanced elements of the workers and farmers who are trained and certified amid the flames of the complicated revolutionary struggle. Furthermore, it would make it possible that the organizational core for the founding of the party be educated and brought up systematically, and that the work of unceasingly expanding and strengthening the party organization be pushed simultaneously and successfully.

The great leader's instruction regarding the institution of the basic level party organization prior to the founding of the party enunciated an accurate way of providing the masses foundation very reliably for founding the party.

Uniting the broad masses of the people and thereby organizing the mass foundation for founding the party solidly are an important prerequisite that should be grasped in making preparations for founding the party. Only when the broad masses are armed with the revolutionary ideology of the working class to lay a reliable mass foundation, can the communist core, which is a core for founding the party, be brought up more efficiently, and can the party be expanded and developed rapidly as a party of the masses.

The historical experience gained in the early communist movement in our country verified that if the party fails to take root deeply among the broad masses including the working class, the revolutionary movement can not be carried out correctly and the work of organizing the organizational core for founding the party can not be pushed successfully.

The work of organizing the mass foundation for founding the party can be carried out successfully only when the party's basic organizations are set up in all the units and regions and they take root deeply among the masses.

Thus the great leader's instruction regarding the institution of the basic level party organization prior to the founding of the party enunciated a clear-cut way of making it possible that the rank and file of the party be expanded unceasingly by the genius elements of the revolution, that the mass foundation for founding the party be laid solidly, and thereby that the revolutionary party of the working class of a new type be founded on a solid foundation.

Furthermore, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a way of carrying out the work of preparation for the founding of the party in very close association with the fulfillment of the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"We must proceed with the preparation work for the founding of the party in close connection with the struggle against Japanese imperialism. Only when the preparation for the founding of the party is pursued in line with the fulfillment of the revolution can the superior communists be nurtured through the training and certification conducted by means of the struggle, and the Korean revolution carried out successfully." (Ibid., p 11)

The implementation of the work of preparation for the founding of the party in very close association with the launching of the revolutionary struggle against Japanese imperialism was an important demand set forth on the basis of the historical lessons taken from the early communist movement and the characteristics of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in which sundry tasks had to be carried out simultaneously.

The show-off Marxists and the flunkeyist sectarians slipped into the rank and file of the earlier communist movement and did tremendous damage to the labor movement and the communist movement in our country--this fact was closely related to the situation in which the work of organizing the rank and file of communism was implemented far apart from the fulfillment of the revolution. Those who took up high ranking positions in the period of the earlier communist movement stayed out of the actual struggle against Japanese imperialism; or they were the happened-to-be-there elements who slipped into the rank and file of the labor movement. Therefore, they could not play the role of the upright revolutionary vanguard fighters or those of the communist revolutionaries.

The real communist revolutionaries are brought up in the severe actual struggle for the revolution. The qualitative organization and the genuineness of the rank and file of communism are to be instituted through such a struggle as this.

The work of preparation for founding the revolutionary party of the working class also had to be carried out in very close association with the overall revolutionary struggle, including the anti-Japanese armed struggle, a most active struggle. By so doing, the opportunists of all hues and those who had taken part in the revolution just on a temporary basis could be distinguished from others; their slipping into the rank and file of the revolution could be prevented; and the rank and file of

communism could be organized stanchly with those advanced elements of workers and farmers who were trained and prepared in the struggle.

In order to cope with the situation in which the harsh oppression was being stepped up by Japanese imperialism with each passing day, the work of preparation for the founding of the party had to be carried out in very close association with the actual struggle for the revolution. Only by so doing, could both the work of founding the party and the revolutionary struggle be pushed forcefully and simultaneously.

The armed struggles and the mass struggles of various sorts could be carried out more rapidly as the work of preparation for the founding of the party was pushed. And, when the work of preparation for the founding of the party and the armed struggles and the mass struggles were carried out very closely, the fruition of the work and the struggles could be protected securely from the savage oppression of Japanese imperialism. Furthermore, only by carrying out the work of preparation for the founding of the party in line with the anti-Japanese struggle of various types, could the communists, whose activities were launched sparsely, be unified organizationally, their activities launched more positively, the mass foundation for the founding of the party be organized more widely and deeply, and the unified leadership over the overall Korean revolutionary movement, including the anti-Japanese armed struggle, be secured.

Thus the plan set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for making the organizational and ideological preparations efficiently for founding the revolutionary party on the basis of the chuche-oriented view enunciated an accurate way of founding the party on the most solid foundation. It became an immortal revolutionary banner for founding the party of a new type, the chuche type revolutionary party, in our country.

The original plan for founding the party set forth at the historical Chialun Conference by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song enunciated anew a theory governing the founding of the chuche-oriented party, that is, the founding of the real revolutionary party of the working class of our time. It was a judicious plan whose correctness was fully verified in the communist movement and in the founding of the revolutionary party in our country.

By clearly enunciating at the historical Chialun Conference the chuche-oriented plan and method of founding a new type revolutionary party of the working class, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song provided a series of across-the-board answers to the principle-related problems arising in founding the revolutionary party of the working class.

When the great leader set forth the plan for founding the chuche-oriented party, a most accurate way of founding the new type revolutionary of the working class was enunciated.

The communists of our country who had been groping in the dark to seek a clear-cut direction and method of founding the real revolutionary party of the working class since the disbandment of the Korean Communist Party which was founded in 1925, were provided with a programmatic policy of founding the new type revolutionary party when the plan for founding the chuche-oriented party was set forth at the historical Chialun Conference.

The correctness and vitality of the plan for founding the party set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were thoroughly verified in the protracted and hardship-laden struggle of the Korean communists for founding the chuche type revolutionary party.

In order for any theories or policies to become an accurate guiding principle for the revolution and construction, their correctness and vitality must be verified in the actual struggle.

Even in the hardship-laden difficult situation in which an armed struggle had to be launched against Japanese imperialism, a most vicious bandit, the great leader energetically pushed the work of preparation for founding our party and thereby laid the organizational and ideological foundation for founding the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"During the hardship-laden struggle in which we had to repulse the conspiracies and schemes of all hues of the enemies at home and abroad amid the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, we overcame the fundamental weaknesses which prevailed in the earlier period of the Korean Communist movement and solidly laid the organizational and ideological foundations for founding the party." (Ibid., pp 251-252)

During the entire period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader settled all the problems arising in the course of founding the revolutionary party always from the chuche-oriented point of view and independently and creatively in conformity with the actual situation of our country. He thereby laid the organizational and ideological foundations solidly for founding the party.

The great leader paid keen attention to the work of bringing up the organizational core for the founding of the party. He enlisted the new generation of the workers and farmers into the revolutionary organizations and the rank and file of the anti-Japanese armed units on the basis of his firm working class-oriented view. He brought them up as real communist-type revolutionaries through the organizational life and the fulfillment of revolution. The ardent revolutionaries and the cores of communism who were certified and trained in the flames of the severe anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle became the solid resources and the organizational cores for founding the new type revolutionary party.

Furthermore, the great leader forcefully organized and guided the ideological indoctrination designed to arm the members of the Korean Revolutionary Army thoroughly with the chuche-oriented revolutionary policies and the struggle against the opportunists of all hues. Thus he established the system of chuche ideology firmly within the rank and file of communism. He then instituted the genuineness and the ideological and intentional unity of the rank and file successfully.

Under the judicious leadership of the great leader, the real communists, braving the fearful watch and the barbarous oppression of Japanese imperialism, continuously launched political works among the broad working masses, including workers and farmers, armed them with the revolutionary ideology of the working class and trained them in the actual mass struggle against Japanese imperialism. Thus they built the mass foundation for founding the party also. This provided a firm guarantee for our

party, the real protector and representative of the interests of our people, to be able to take root deeply among the working masses and to develop on the sound basis of its blood relationship with the masses of the people.

The organizational and ideological foundations for founding the party which was laid by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the flames of the hardship-laden anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle became a strong root and precious resources, which enabled our party to be founded, strengthened and developed on the basis of such a foundation as a bedrock that cannot be shaken by any storms or trials.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"Thanks to the epoch-making development of the Korean communist movement which was achieved through the anti-Japanese armed struggle, our party could be founded on a solid foundation even in the intricate post liberation environment. Our party thus could lead the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people correctly from the very first day of the party founding." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song," vol 4, 2d ed., p 285)

Thanks to the solid organizational and ideological foundation for founding the party which was laid by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the historical work of founding the chuche-type revolutionary party was carried out successfully and in time even in such a complicated and difficult post liberation environment.

Thus the struggle to found the chuche-type revolutionary party, organized and launched for a long period of time since the time of inauguration of the Down-With-Imperialism Movement, the first real communist revolutionary organization, was brought to precious fruition. The working class and the masses of the working people of our country were provided with a vanguard unit of the revolution, the headquarters of the revolution, designed to materialize the revolutionary ideology, the chuche ideology, of the great leader.

The founding of the glorious Korean Worker's Party--this indeed represented a scintillating victory of the great leader's plan for founding the chuche-type party. It was a sublime declaration which announced the birth of the new-type revolutionary party, whose guiding ideology was the immortal chuche ideology, for the first time in the history of the Korean communist movement. It was a historical event which brought about a new turning point in our people's struggle to implement the revolutionary cause of chuche. Thanks to the founding of the Korean Worker's Party, our people became a dignified happy people who could place their destiny entirely in the party and who could march ahead toward the scintillating future of communism with a firm conviction.

Our party, which was founded on the basis of the strong root established in the flames of the hardship-laden anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, energetically marched along the road of victory through the severe storms of revolution under the judicious leadership of the great leader.

Today our party is an invincible, strong party, tried and tempered, and capable of victoriously marching forward through storms and trials. It does not know of any senility or stagnation; it stays always vivid. It has been strengthened and developed into a most authoritative, dignified, and militant party which is launching struggle full of revolutionary mettle.

Forcefully pushing the cause of turning the whole society toward being chuche-oriented, with the glorious Sixth Congress of our party nearing, we are faced with a glorious task of further strengthening our party organizationally and ideologically. The further strengthening of our party's foundation--as strong as a bedrock--is a decisive guarantee for increasing the combat capability of the party and consummating through to the end the revolutionary cause of chuche set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In order to successfully achieve this valuable work, it is imperative that the great leader's ideology of founding the party be materialized successfully, and that the turning the whole society toward being chuche-oriented be pushed energetically.

As long as there is the judicious leadership of our party and as long as there are a faithful people and faithful party members who place their entire destiny in the party and who share their fate with their party under any adverse circumstances, our revolutionary cause will be ever-victorious.

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THE KOREAN COMMUNISTS' FIRST REVOLUTIONARY ARMED ORGANIZATION--KOREAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6, Jun 80 pp 53-58

[Article by Chi Ch'ang-ik]

[Text] Today our people, significantly observing the 50th anniversary of the historical Chialun Conference, are recollecting with deep sentiments the achievements made by the Korean Revolutionary Army [KRA] which was organized on the basis of the plan mapped out at the conference.

The KRA, the first revolutionary armed organization of the Korean communists, which was organized by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, made a scintillating decoration on the history of our people's revolutionary struggle with its immortal achievements.

The KRA brought the beginning of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the period of trials in which the national tribulations reached their peak and our revolution went through severe labor pains and other vicissitudes. The KRA thus carried out its sublime mission in the Korean revolution excellently.

When the KRA was organized, the communists of our country came to have their own revolutionary armed organization, while our people began to fulfill their earnest desire to have their real revolutionary armed forces and to launch vigorously into the anti-Japanese war against vicious Japanese imperialism with full preparations. The forming of the KRA was tantamount to a declaration which announced the very beginning of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

To crush the anti-revolutionary forces with the revolutionary armed forces is a legitimate demand of the development of the national liberation movement in the colonies.

Because of its aggressive and robber-like nature, imperialism does not voluntarily withdraw from its colonially subjugated countries, clinging to vicious means of violence to keep up its colonial rule. The imperialists come to resort to violent means at the risk of their lives, when the people's revolutionary activities are stepped up and the ruin of the imperialists nears. The struggle of the oppressed people in the colonies will score victory, only when such anti-revolutionary violence of imperialism is met by revolutionary violence, and when the anti-revolutionary forces are crushed by the revolutionary armed forces.

Japanese imperialism against which our people fought was the most vicious imperialist aggressor force, which had several million men armed to the teeth and was proud of its "invincibility." Our people did not have their own revolutionary armed forces capable of defending their fatherland and the nation and, because of that, their country was subjugated by Japanese imperialism. They were forced to lead the colonial slavish life.

Japanese imperialism managed to maintain its colonial rule over Korea with the help of the anti-revolutionary forces. It resorted to all available means and methods to eliminate all the patriotic and progressive elements of the Korean people.

Our people launched all kinds of struggles against Japanese imperialism's occupation of Korea and colonial rule. However, the Korean people's anti-Japanese struggle was suppressed by the armed forces of Japanese imperialism whenever it was launched. Some patriotic people, lamenting over the ruin of the country, enthusiastically appealed for the independence of the country, while the so-called nationalists foolishly tried to achieve independence by means of the "petitions." However, the Japanese imperialists dealt with these movements by employing bloody oppressions. The righteous army struggle or the independence army movement and other similar armed struggles were launched sparsely without any battle slogans or strategies and, as a result, only miserable frustrations and bloody lessons were brought about.

Historical experience thoroughly showed that it was impossible to crush the imperialist aggressors armed forces or to achieve the independence of the country and the liberation of the nation without one's own strong revolutionary armed forces equipped with the scientific strategies and tactics which were mapped out on the basis of the correct leading ideology.

Standing at the crossroads, our nation had to choose between either becoming the colonial slaves of Japanese imperialism forever or seeking a way to live by rising up and fighting. What all our people enthusiastically longed for was to have a real revolutionary armed force led by a leader and to achieve the independence of the country by driving out the Japanese imperialists, the bandits who had crept into our fatherland.

In order to cope with the situation in which Japanese imperialism's colonial fascist rule was enforced in our country, the anti-Japanese revolutionary war had to be launched on our own to crush the Japanese imperialist aggressors; and, in order to do so, a set of preparations had to be formulated and the chuche-oriented resources had to be brought out. In the early 1930's, when the bandit Japanese imperialists stepped up oppression unprecedentedly and, accordingly, our people's mass struggle had to take the form of violence, it was an urgent demand that preparations be made as soon as possible for launching an organized armed struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a thorough understanding of the prevailing situation and the development of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country; and, on the basis of the understanding, he set forth the policy of the anti-Japanese armed struggle at the historic Chialun Conference as well as the judicious plan for organizing the KRA in preparation for organizing and launching the armed struggle.

In compliance with the decisions of the Chialun Conference, the great leader proclaimed, on 6 July 1930 at Koyusu, the founding of the KRA which was organized around the core comprised of the Communist Youth League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"As a first step in preparation for armed struggle, we organized the KRA in July 1930. The KRA was the first Marxist-Leninist armed organization in our country." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song," vol 1, p 51)

The founding of the KRA was a scintillating fruition of the energetic activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had launched struggle to plant seeds of revolutionary fire in the bosom of the youths and students during the period of 4 to 5 years from the day of inauguration of the Down-with-Imperialism League. It was a first step toward preparation for the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The great leader founded the KRA, clearly set forth the nature, mission, and duties of the KRA, and enunciated the activity guideline of the KRA in a concrete form.

Correctly defining the nature and mission of the revolutionary armed forces is a key issue in and the prerequisite for the strengthening and developing the revolutionary armed forces.

The KRA founded by the great leader was the first revolutionary armed organization of the Korean communists who were struggling for the independence of Korea and the freedom and liberation of the people under the revolutionary banner of the chuche ideology. It was a political and semi-military organization which would become the foundation for the revolutionary armed forces that were expected to be founded later.

The fundamental mission of the KRA included infiltration into an extensive urban and rural region, indoctrinating the people and unifying them under the anti-Japanese banner, gaining military experience, and making preparations for forming the rank and file of an armed unit.

The most important mission of the KRA founded by the great leader was to make on its own preparations for the revolutionary war in which the Japanese imperialist aggressors would be defeated, in view of the actual situation in Korea in which Japanese imperialism was enforcing an unprecedented colonial fascist rule.

In view of the conditions of our country in which it had no national sovereignty or any foundation for a national army, the KRA played a great role in seeing to it that strong, invincible, revolutionary armed might would be founded in our country, and that that revolutionary might would be able to carry out the mission of a revolutionary army and a people's army from its inception.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song did everything he could to bring up the men of the KRA as competent political and military activists.

The great leader personally organized and guided a short term training course of military government and military training for the men of the KRA, bringing them up as the strong core for the formation of the rank and file of an armed unit.

Under the judicious leadership and warm-hearted solicitude of the great leader, the men of the KRA enthusiastically studied, while taking the military government course, the leader's grand plan of the Korean revolution and the method of the political work for the masses. They also learned how to use weapons and the military strategy while taking the military training course. Thus they were fully equipped with the competence of the political and military cadres.

The great leader brought up the men of the KRA as the core of the revolutionary armed might that was expected to be founded later. He organized them into many subunits, dispatched them to the northern part of Korea, the central Manchurian region, the eastern Manchurian region, and the southern and northern Manchurian regions, and saw to it that they launched political and military activities forcefully.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"The men of the KRA infiltrated into extensive urban and rural regions, energetically launched political and military activities among the workers, farmers, and youths and students. They thereby made preparations for organizing their guerrilla units." (Ibid., p 51)

Under the judicious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the KRA, the first revolutionary armed organization of the Korean communists, forcefully pushed the preparations for launching the anti-Japanese armed struggle by means of the full-fledged political and military activities.

The KRA above all placed great emphasis on bringing up the nucleus-like core unit for the purpose of later forming the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit in the course of conducting political and military activities.

The formation of the core rank and file provided a great guarantee for successfully carrying out the difficult work of founding the revolutionary armed might on its own under the hardship-laden circumstances in which the fighting had to be launched against the Japanese imperialists who were armed to the teeth. Without the core, it would have been impossible for the work of expanding the revolutionary rank and file to be carried out efficiently by indoctrinating and reshaping the broad masses, or for the hardship-laden revolutionary struggle to be carried out successfully.

Under the judicious leadership of the great leader, the men of the KRA energetically launched the political work of expanding the core rank and file among the broad masses of the people and awakening the masses to revolution. They then forcefully pushed the work of uniting the masses to form anti-Japanese mass organizations.

The armed subunits of the KRA which were dispatched to various local regions brought up a great number of trained and tried revolutionaries in the course of expanding the revolutionary organizations, including the Communist Youth League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, and of organizing and implementing the mass struggle in various forms. At the same time, the men of the KRA brought up the promising rank and file of the revolutionary reserve corps mainly at those schools and night classes which were operated under the careful guidance and solicitude of the great leader.

Those youths who were awakened to class-consciousness and who found their path of struggle came forward, trying to be the first, to make the decision to take up arms,

and to take a firm oath to become the communist revolutionaries faithful forever to the leader in the same revolutionary rank and file led by the great leader.

Thus the rank and file of the KRA was expanded rapidly and, consequently, the KRA was able to form the organizational core of the revolutionary armed might with those communists of a new generation not tainted with any sectarian foul elements or old fashioned nationalist ideology.

Furthermore, the KRA continuously gained military experience by means of the extensive political and military activities so that it might go on launching the full-fledged anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Acquiring armaments and gaining military experience along with the work of bringing up the core of the revolutionary might is an important demand that should be fulfilled to make the overall military preparations in the armed struggle. In addition to the personnel which is an important element of armed might, acquiring armaments and gaining experience is one of the guarantees for successfully launching an armed struggle.

Upholding the great leader's instruction regarding the method of acquiring armaments while considering the actual situation of the time, and purchasing weapons, or capturing weapons of the enemies, the armed subunits of the KRA waged an intense struggle.

The Korean communists insisted in their commentaries and propaganda while infiltrating deeply among the masses that in order to crush the enemies and rehabilitate the fatherland, the sparsely-launched struggle by a few selected people who rose up with rifles would not be effective enough, and that an organized armed struggle must be launched. They also appealed to the people to take part in the struggle to acquire weapons enthusiastically. Thus realizing the urgent demand for weapons, the people obtained weapons by sundry means and sent them to the revolutionary organizations.

In particular, the armed subunits of the KRA, even in the grave situation in which they had to launch a life-and-death struggle, boldly attacked the Japanese imperialist aggressor forces, the nationalist reactionary police units, the enemy spies and lowest administrative organizations, and those vicious landlords who owned mounted troops, capturing weapons from them. Thus the KRA played a great role in providing armaments for the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

One of the important military activities launched by the KRA was that of exposing and liquidating the enemy's spies and stooges in the revolutionized rural areas, of infiltrating into a large area and dealing blows to the enemies, and of continuously gaining the experience in military activities.

The enemies openly mobilized their armed police units to strangulate revolutionary forces to death and unceasingly infiltrated the revolutionized areas by secretly sending spies and agencies into the areas; and, in such a situation as this, protecting the revolutionary forces by organizing and mobilizing the broad masses' resources was one of the important duties of the armed subunits of the KRA at that time.

The armed subunits of the KRA extensively mobilized the revolutionary organizations, including the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, Farmers League, Women's Association, and

Boys Exploration Units and thereby established a watertight system of warning and alarming. Launching the entire mass movement, they thus exposed and liquidated in time the enemies' spies and secret agencies who were creeping in.

The armed subunit which was under the command of Comrade Kim Kyong-kwon, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, brought successes by infiltrating into the homeland; and these successes were an excellent model for the political and military activities of the KRA.

The armed subunit which launched its political and military activities in the Changbaek region in the summer of 1930 infiltrated into the homeland and explained and propagated the chuche-oriented policies and plans of the Korean revolution among the people in the large region of the northern part of Korea, including P'ungsan, Ich'on, Pukch'ong, and Hongwon. It also energetically launched its military and political activities in many other places.

The armed subunit under the command of Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, launched dauntless battles of armed attacks everywhere, including the battles of attacking the Japanese imperialist police substation in Pibal-ri, the battle at Mt Taedok in Pukch'ong County, the battle at Cholbuam, Hongwon County, and the battle at Chonjin-dong. The subunit thus put enemies to death gaining experience in military activity.

The activities of the men of the KRA, including the battle at Kumganggwan in Changchun, and the Harbin Tori Incident, fully displayed the indomitable revolutionary mettle of the Korean communists who were brought up by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Their activities thus encouraged and urged the broad masses of people to launch the anti-Japanese struggle.

In this way, the armed subunits of the KRA, upholding the policies and plans set forth by the great leader, launched extensive military activities in large regions. They played major roles in continuously gaining precious experience in the military activities and making military preparations for the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The laying of the mass foundation solidly for the preparation for the anti-Japanese armed struggle was a scintillating event in the political and military activities of the KRA.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle:

To crush Japanese imperialism, we must have a foundation among the broad masses of people.

Therefore you comrades must recognize the importance of your work. You must first of all staunchly arm yourselves with advanced ideology and then must exert major efforts to launch the indoctrination of the masses.

The great leader's instruction regarding the need to lay the foundation among the masses solidly embodied the fundamental principle of the chuche ideology that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people, and that

the resources supporting the revolution and construction come also from the masses of the people. It was a programmatic instruction which made it possible that the anti-Japanese armed struggle be organized and launched forcefully with the positive help of the masses of the people from its inception, and that the firm guarantee for the final victory of the struggle be provided.

The subunits of the KRA dispatched to various districts united the core masses solidly, indoctrinated and remolded the broad masses of all classes and strata, and launched an extensive struggle to revolutionize the rural villages in particular.

Following the excellent practical example of revolutionizing the masses which was shown by the great leader at Chialung, Wuchiatzu and Koyusu [phonetic], the men of the KRA forcefully launched the political indoctrination of all forms and methods among the masses of all classes and strata.

Mobilizing all propaganda and agitation means and methods, including verbal propaganda, propaganda through various meetings, propaganda by means of revolutionary publications, and propaganda by means of revolutionary art activities, the men of the KRA indoctrinated men of maturity, youths, and women in the rural villages, educated the masses of all classes and strata, including the local "leaders," and awakened and aroused them forcefully to the anti-Japanese struggle.

It is the real way of doing the work of the communists that they train the people in actually practicing the revolution and lead them to struggle.

The men of the KRA, attaching great significance to the training of the masses of people in a militant way, indoctrinated and trained the masses by means of the mass struggle against the bandit Japanese imperialists and of the work of supporting the activities of the KRA.

The people gradually came to realize the power of organization and the strength of unity in their hearts while launching their righteous struggle. They came to have deep in their hearts the firm conviction that the struggle launched in a strong unisonous unity could beat all sorts of enemies and lead to victory. And, in the course of doing so, our people came to be united even more solidly around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; and thus the mass foundation for an armed struggle was solidly laid.

Indeed, under the judicious leadership of the great leader, the KRA forcefully launched their political and military activities in wide regions, brought up the core of the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit, gained experience in military activities, and built the mass foundation for the revolution. The KRA thus successfully implemented the strategic tasks at the preparatory stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. In this way, the KRA made the immortal achievements in the history of the national liberation of our people.

The founding of the KRA and its successful political and military activities were the historical events of great significance in the development of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"The activities of the KRA provided a starting moment to the anti-Japanese armed struggle." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song," vol 7 p 168)

The founding of the KRA and its activities made it possible that the preparations for transforming our people's anti-Japanese national liberation movement into the anti-Japanese armed struggle be made effectively.

In the course of founding the KRA and its activities, the rank and file of the armed organization was expanded and strengthened; a great number of political and military cadres who were expected to become the nucleus-like core of the revolutionary armed might were brought up; the [problem] of armaments for founding the revolutionary armed might and the anti-Japanese armed struggle was solved; and experience in military activities was gained. At the same time, the broad masses of the anti-Japanese people were revolutionized; the precious experience in building the mass foundation for revolution was gained; and the anti-Japanese armed struggle could be launched while enjoying the tremendous support of the masses of people.

The KRA carried out its mission and roles correctly and, by so doing, made it possible for the strategic tasks in the preparatory period of the armed struggle to be carried out successfully. Thus the real revolutionary army was founded with our people's own resources; and the thorough preparations for forcefully launching the anti-Japanese armed struggle against Japanese imperialism were made. The activities of the KRA were in fact the beginning of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The activities of the KRA gave courage and faith in the victory to our people who were groaning under the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism, and at the same time creating tremendous uneasiness and fear on the part of the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

After Korea came under the occupation of Japanese imperialism, our people launched the anti-Japanese movement in various forms. However, due to the criminal schemes of the stubborn nationalists and the flunkey sectarians and due to the lack of real revolutionary armed organization, the anti-Japanese movement failed despite much bloodshed.

However, thanks to the political and military activities of the KRA which was founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song himself, our people came to believe in the future of our armed might that would be strengthened further and to have a firm conviction of the rehabilitation of Korea and the victory of the Korean revolution.

Meanwhile, the KRA dealt serious blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors by launching dauntless military activities.

The founding of the KRA and its political and military activities provided an important guarantee which made it possible for the grand plan of the Korean revolution set forth at the historic Chialun Conference to be implemented successfully.

Under the actual circumstances of our country in which the vicious colonial rule of Japanese imperialism not only disallowed even minor lawful activities but also made the underground struggle hardship-laden, no tasks could be carried out successfully without the communists' revolutionary armaments that protected the revolutionary forces.

When the political and military activities of the KRA were launched positively under the judicious leadership of the great leader, the Korean communists carried out the policy of the armed struggle even under the conditions in which Japanese imperialism stepped up its anti-revolutionary schemes. They managed to carry out the overall works of the Korean revolution successfully, including the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of the party and the movement of the anti-Japanese national unification front.

Indeed the founding of the KRA and its positive political and military activities were tantamount to the sublime roar of a cannon which announced the very beginning of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and an energetic march in the Korean communist movement and the anti-Japanese national liberation movement.

Thanks to the founding of the KRA and its activities, the historical Chialun Conference plan for making preparations for the anti-Japanese armed struggle was successfully implemented and a guarantee was provided so that the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit might be founded and the anti-Japanese armed struggle might be launched forcefully.

The founding of the KRA and its immortal achievements made our people's revolutionary history and the history of our people's national liberation struggle more scintillating, strongly encouraging and urging our people in their struggle for achieving independence.

This is a great national pride, glory, and happiness of our people who live and carry out revolution looking up to the paternal leader.

No force would block the solemn march of our people who, looking up to the great leader, are marching forward under the tested leadership of our party. We will be ever victorious and glorious.

All the party members and the workers, with revolutionary self-confidence and national pride of looking up to the great leader who is taking the lead, must launch struggle more and more forcefully in order to consummate our revolutionary cause which was hewed in the forests of Mt Paektu.

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THE COMMUNISTS OF THE NEW GENERATION ARE THE REAL REVOLUTIONARY VANGUARDS STAUNCHLY ARMED WITH THE CHUCHE-ORIENTED REVOLUTIONARY WORLD OUTLOOK

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6, Jun 80 pp 59-64

[Article by Yu Hwa-kyong]

[Text] The Chialun Conference which had become a new milestone of the Korean revolution was a significant conference of the young communists of a new generation brought up in the bosom of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

At the Chialun Conference which was held in the presence of the great leader, the communists of the new generation who were the real vanguard fighters of the Korean revolution were provided with the chuche-oriented policies and strategies and tactics which would lead them to the righteous path of scoring victory. They made resolutions of loyalty to launch a tenacious struggle to implement the policies and strategies and tactics. On the occasion of the historical Chialun Conference, the communists of the new generation realized their lofty mission more deeply in their hearts, and forcefully launched into the march which was designed to attain ahead of schedule the rehabilitation of the fatherland and the victory in the cause of chuche. Thus our people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and the Korean communist movement came to embark on a new higher stage.

The grand transformation that had taken place around the time of the Chialun Conference clearly showed the judiciousness of the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who set forth earlier the original plan of bringing up the communists of the new generation, and who organized the rank and file of the vanguards of our revolution. Further, the transformation forcefully verified that the very communists of the new generation brought up in the bosom of the great leader were the clean-handed and vividly new revolutionaries armed with the chuche-oriented revolutionary world outlook, and that they were the real revolutionary vanguards who played the core-like role in carrying out the Korean revolution.

The revolutionary vanguards, the first glorious rank and file of the Korean communist movement, who were marching forward under the revolutionary banner of chuche, were the vividly new communists of the new generation who grew up under the care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who were equipped with the revolutionary world outlook of chuche, and who devoted everything they had for the leader's revolutionary cause.

Already in those early days in which he embarked on the road of revolution, the great leader recognized that bringing up the communists of the new generation and solidly organizing the rank and file of the revolutionary vanguards were the first prerequisite for the rehabilitation of the fatherland and victory in the revolution; he did everything he could to fulfill the prerequisite.

Bringing up the revolutionary vanguards is an important problem that should be solved in the period in which the road of revolution is to be hewed.

Revolution is a difficult and complicated struggle. It can be carried out successfully only by means of the positive struggle launched by those vanguard fighters who are trained politically and equipped with organizing capability. The revolutionary vanguards are those fighters in the van who arm the broad masses with the leader's revolutionary ideology and who arouse them to revolution. They are the core men who march forward with the revolutionary banner lifted high under any circumstances. The strong chuche-oriented forces who provide the guarantee for the revolutionary victory will be organized with the revolutionary vanguards as their core; and the revolutionary forces will be brought up and strengthened by means of the energetic struggle of the revolutionary vanguards. Therefore, without nurturing the revolutionary vanguard fighters, no revolutionary struggle can be organized and launched and no revolutionary forward march can be successful.

To bring up the revolutionary vanguards posed in particular as an important issue in the implementation of our revolution. This had something to do with the nationalist movement and the fundamental weaknesses of the early communist movement in our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"The early communist movement of our country failed to take root deeply among the masses and was conducted mainly among the few people of the upper strata. Instead of learning lessons from the failure of the nationalist movement launched earlier, those who conducted the early communist movement indulged in those sectarian maneuvers which, alienated from the masses, had nothing to do with the revolution." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song," vol 7 p 258)

Around the time of the Japanese imperialist occupation, the nationalist movement was launched widely in our country. The righteous soldiers and the independence army men fought against Japanese imperialism shedding blood under the leadership of the nationalists. The patriotic cultural education movement was launched, while the mass struggle like the March First Movement was launched.

Meanwhile, following the March First Movement, the working class emerged on the stage of struggle and the communist movement began to be launched in our country.

However, the nationalist movement and the early communist movement in our country experienced nothing but miserable failures and vicissitudes due to the fundamental weaknesses they had.

The nationalists and the show-off Marxists who posed themselves as the "leaders" of the Korean independence movement and the communist movement, instead of launching the anti-Japanese revolutionary movement together with the masses, alienated themselves from the masses and indulged in nothing but "speech" studies and sectarian

strifes. Tainted deeply with flunkeyism, they did not even think of carrying out the revolution on their own; they just watched one another, attempting desperately to seize so-called "leadership."

Without overcoming these fundamental weaknesses of the earlier nationalist movement and the earlier communist movement, our revolution could not have been pushed even a step forward. The historical lessons of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country taught us that we had to select a new path of revolution; they clearly taught us that we had to bring up vividly new communists of a new generation who were fundamentally different from those engaged in the nationalist movement and those engaged in the early communist movement, and thereby had to organize the rank and file of the revolutionary vanguards. Only when the new path of revolution was selected and the task of bringing up the vividly new communists of a new generation was carried out, could those fundamental weaknesses of the early nationalist movement and the early communist movement be overcome, could all the forthcoming deadlocks and difficulties be overcome, and could our revolution be carried out successfully. Indeed bringing up the communists of a new generation and thereby organizing the rank and file of the revolutionary vanguards posed as a first priority task to attain the rehabilitation of the fatherland and victory in the revolution; they were urgent demands whose fulfillment could not be put off any longer.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who, entrusted with the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, embarked on the path of revolution in such a situation as this, established a firm chuche-oriented viewpoint that only when the resources of the broad masses of people, including workers and farmers, were trusted and activated, could the victory be scored in the revolution. He then promoted the revolutionary policies and strategies and tactics to bring about the national liberation as well as the class liberation. He brought up by himself the young communists of a new generation and thereby managed to carry out the urgent tasks of the revolution of that time.

In order to organize the rank and file of the revolutionary vanguards for the purpose of nurturing a new generation of communists, the great leader first of all energetically launched organizational and political works among the youths and students.

Given the conditions of our country at that time, the revolutionary vanguard fighters could not be brought up without carrying out the work of awakening consciously and organizing the youths and students, nor could the snags be eliminated in the national liberation movement and the communist movement. This was an important factor that had something to do with the roles of the youths in the revolution and, in particular, with the characteristics of the youths and students of our country, a semi-feudal colonial society, at that time.

The youths and the students not only have a strong sense of righteousness in principle and are very sensitive to the advanced ideologies and the situation of the times, but also have a strong revolutionary impulse for eliminating the shackles in society and building up a new society. Furthermore, the youths and students of our country under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, suffering from the tremendous national oppression and discrimination, highly entertained the anti-Japanese ideology and the national awareness. Therefore, the youths and students were regarded as important revolutionary resources. Correctly educated and organizationally trained, they could

have been brought up to be the core of communism; and they could have played a grand role in awakening the masses, including the workers and farmers, and arousing them to revolution.

However, awakening the youths and students to consciousness and organizing them were not easy tasks under the conditions of that time in which the nationalists and sectarian elements were launching cunning schemes, everywhere the Koreans lived, to deceive the masses with tricks and gimmicks and honeyed works and, in particular, to win the youths and students over to their side. Due to the influence of the nationalists and sectarian elements who were running wild in waging their sectarian strifes, the ideological trend of the youths and students was varied greatly. And, what was worse was that some youths and students blindly followed the nationalists and sectarian elements.

Under such circumstances as these, the work of awakening the youths and students and of training them organizationally to bring them up as revolutionary vanguard fighters can be successfully carried out only by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who possessed unusual wisdom and excellent leadership.

From the early days when he organized revolutionary organs, including the Down-with-Imperialism League which was the first real communist revolutionary organization in our country, the great leader energetically launched the struggle to arm the youths and students with advanced ideologies. The great leader personally explained to the youths and students the revolutionary principles of chuche, secretly organized the "reading teams" widely in schools and the rural villages around the schools, and organized discussion meetings, lecture meetings, speech contests, and public art performances in conformity with the characteristics of the youths and students. Thus a great number of youths and students came to be staunchly armed with anti-Japanese sentiments and independent consciousness; and they were provided with the ideological and spiritual mettle of the communists of a new generation.

Furthermore, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song united the youths and students to form revolutionary organizations, energetically launching the struggle to train them organizationally.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"In the past, we nurtured a new generation of communists through the organs of the Korean Communist Youth League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League and thereby established the core around which a revolutionary armed might could be organized." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song," vol 1, p 32)

A communist is a real revolutionary equipped with many ideological resources as well as strong revolutionary organizational resources which are constantly buttressed by the communist revolutionary spirit. No man lacking strong revolutionary organizational resources can be called a communist.

The revolutionary organizational resources of a communist are to be produced and strengthened further in the course of taking part in a revolutionary organization and of leading an organizational life. Therefore, in order to bring up communist revolutionaries equipped with strong revolutionary organizational resources, it is imperative that a revolutionary organization be founded and its organizational life be intensified.

The great leader organized various lawful organizations, including the Korean Chilin Boys Association, in order to unite the youths, boys, and students and train them organizationally. He reorganized and replaced the Down-with-Imperialism League with the Anti-Imperialist Youth League. He organized the Korean Communist Youth League. Furthermore, he closely integrated the activities of the lawful organizations with those of the unlawful organizations. He saw to it that those trained in the lawful organizations would be accepted by the unlawful revolutionary organizations and then he brought up as a revolutionary core.

The great leader wisely saw to it that the revolutionary organizations stepped up their organizational life and actively launched the indoctrination work of enlightening and awakening the masses. Thus night classes were organized in many places. The masses political work was actively launched in various forms and methods. Thus those youths and students organized to form the revolutionary organizations in these processes were rapidly brought up as revolutionary vanguard fighters equipped with skills and capabilities and the competency of organizers and the communists of a new generation capable of launching our country's anti-Japanese liberation struggle and the Communist movement.

While stepping up his organizational political work among the young communists, patriotic youths, and broad working masses, the great leader trained them further by means of actual struggle.

The actual implementation of the revolution is a forceful means of training men and bringing them up as revolutionaries. The revolutionary cores are to be brought up in the difficult and complicated struggle designed to change the old society fundamentally. And, during the struggle, the revolutionary forces are to be trained militantly.

Explaining the role of the actual implementation of the revolution to be played in bringing up the people as the communist revolutionaries, the great leader unceasingly awakened the youths, students, and the masses in training them first in the low-level struggles and the small-scale struggles and then in the high-level struggles and the large-scale struggles. The great leader first aroused the youths and students to the struggle against those reactionary military clique authorities and reactionary teachers who were collaborating with Japanese imperialism. In October-November 1928, he organized and mobilized the youths and students and the broad masses for a large-scale struggle launched against the laying of the aggressive Chilin-Hoeryong Railroad by Japanese imperialism and for boycotting the Japanese merchandise. Thus he saw to it that the anti-Japanese ideology of the youths, students, and the masses was enhanced to a higher level, and that they had faith in the power of the mass struggle.

An important factor in the great leader's struggle for bringing up the communists of a new generation was the struggle against the sectarian elements and the stubborn nationalists.

Exposing and criticizing the opportunism of the sectarian elements who were running wild in their sectarian strife, the great leader exhorted the youths and students that they should thoroughly understand the fundamental characteristics and the harmfulness of sectarianism. Thus the youths and students came to understand that the sectarian elements of our country were, without exception, those who were tainted

with flunkeyism and dogmatism, the show-offs, or the political imposters; and they came to entertain the revolutionary viewpoint categorically opposing sectarianism.

Furthermore, exposing and criticizing the wrongdoings of those nationalists who indulged in the scramble for positions in the name of "the unification of the three departments," the great leader severely criticized those nationalist leaders who had dared to resort to terrorist acts in order to block the growing communist forces. He also launched an intense struggle against the theory of the nationalist revisionism of the nationalists.

In this way, thanks to the great leader's energetic activities and judicious leadership, the youths and students further awakened in terms of both national and class consciousness. From among them, a great number of chuche-type communist revolutionary fighters were brought up through practical implementation.

The young communists of a new generation who grew up in the bosom of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a forceful march along the unique road of chuche braving the difficulties and trials of all hues. They thus set a lofty example of the real revolutionary vanguards by means of their heroic and sacrificial struggle. In particular, they carried out the chuche-oriented revolutionary policies and strategic and tactical plans set forth by the great leader at the Chialun Conference and, by so doing, played a core-like role in enhancing our people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle to a new higher stage, making precious achievements which would shine vividly in the history of the Korean communist movement.

The young communists of a new generation joined the KRA which was founded immediately after the historical Chialun Conference and energetically launched their political and military activities.

The KRA was a revolutionary armed organization which was founded around the cores of the Communist Youth League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League. The Young Communists of the new generation brought up by the great leader joined in the armed subunits of the KRA and launched political activities energetically among the workers, farmers, youths and students in the urban and rural areas. They thus strongly united the masses around the leader and gained military experience in their positive military activities. They thus made great contributions to the work of providing armaments.

In particular, the armed subunit of the KRA commanded by Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, was dispatched by the great leader to Korea. It crushed the enemy everywhere they went, including P'ung-san County, P'abal-ri, Iwon, Pukch'ong, and Hongwon. It launched political activities among the people, making the Japanese imperialists shiver. It planted seeds of revolutionary fire in the hearts of the people.

The intense political activities of the KRA subunits fully displayed the revolutionary mettle and the indomitable fighting spirit of the young communists of the new generation brought up by the great leader. They made positive contributions to making the historical day of the founding of the anti-Japanese people's guerrilla unit arrive ahead of schedule.

The communists of the new generation brought up in the bosom of the great leader played a great role in the core of the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit even in those days in which the armed struggle was launched. The rank and file of these communists grew up and became stronger unceasingly as our revolution progressed.

Indeed the vividly new Communists of the new generation excellently carried out their grave and glorious mission as revolutionary vanguard fighters who were brought up and educated by the great leader. They made immortal achievements which would go down in history for a long time as a scintillating event.

The communists of the new generation thus could make great contributions to our revolutionary developments, just because they were fully equipped with the ideological and spiritual mettle of the chuche-type communist revolutionaries, and because they meditated and acted from the thoroughly chuche-oriented viewpoint.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"The newly grown real communists of Korea learned solemn lessons from the early nationalist movement and the early communist movement. Equipped with a new revolutionary world outlook, they have chosen a path of revolution entirely different from the path taken by those engaged in the nationalist movement or by those engaged in the early communist movement." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song," vol 7, p 258)

The young communists of the new generation brought up by the great leader were the vividly new revolutionaries who were fundamentally different from those engaged in the early nationalist movement and those engaged in the early communist movement. They were the vividly new revolutionaries staunchly armed with the revolutionary world outlook of chuche. They did not belong to any faction; they were the genuine communists who grew up in the struggle against factions.

The core of the revolutionary world outlook of chuche entertained by the communists of the new generation was the untainted, clear, and pure loyalty to the great leader. Thanks to this very core, they could courageously overcome the unceasing difficulties and trials and could make real contributions to the implementation of our revolution.

The inexhaustible loyalty of the communists of the new generation to the great leader was based on the greatness of the great leader recognized by these communists in their own hearts by means of practical implementation. They were the hot-blooded youths in those early days who, painfully lamenting over the tribulations and agonies from which the country and the nation were suffering, did not know what to do after having failed to find the correct way of launching struggle. They were awakened to the revolutionary truth for the first time when they were placed in the great leader's bosom and became capable of taking part in the valuable struggle for the national liberation and the class liberation launched to save the oppressed brethren. That was the reason that they looked highly upon the great leader, that they felt greatest glory and happiness when they carried out the revolution in the bosom of the leader, that they entrusted their destiny and future entirely to the leader, and that they did everything they could in their struggle to materialize the leader's ideology and leadership.

The warm-hearted loyalty of the communists of the new generation to the great leader was expressed also in their efforts to make his name a more scintillating one. Filled with passion in their hearts in respecting and admiring the great leader, they wished that the leader would become "the star" to lead the Korean revolution; and, therefore, they called him Comrade Kim Il-song--using the Chinese character "il" that meant "one" and the Chinese character "song" which meant "star"--or Comrade Han Pyol [literally "one star"]. Then, later, they thought that such a great leader would not just be called "one star," wishing now that he would become the sun of Korea. Thus they corrected his name into a new "Comrade Kim Il-song"--using the Chinese character "il" which meant "sun" and the Chinese character "song" that meant "achieve."

"The Star of Korea," an immortal revolutionary hymn, is one of the actual examples that show how enthusiastically the young communists of the new generation admired and how highly they looked upon the great leader. In an earnest desire to respectfully admire the great leader as the revolutionary leader and the center of unification and unity of the revolutionary rank and file, the communists of the new generation widely publicized among the masses the immortal hymn "The Star of Korea" written by a revolutionary poet Comrade Kim Hyok. Singing the hymn loudly, they looked highly upon and admired the leader as the sun of the nation.

Indeed the young communists of the new generation were the excellent examples of the chuche-type communist revolutionaries who clearly showed by means of practical implementation the mode and attitude of admiring the great leader.

Thinking and acting only in accordance with the demands of the great leader's chuche ideology were important ideological and spiritual characteristics of the young communists of the new generation who grew up nurished by the chuche ideology.

They categorically rejected the flunkeyism and dogmatism of those who were engaged in the nationalist movement and those who were engaged in the communist movement in the early days. They had a deep feeling of self-consciousness of the masters of the Korean revolution. They consistently held fast to their independent viewpoint under all circumstances. They deeply infiltrated into the masses of the working people, traversing along the road of the immortal chuche ideology. They stepped up the political works, highly displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and overcame the difficulties and stumbling blocks which were forthcoming.

In this way, the communists of the new generation, entertaining the great leader's chuche ideology as their firm world outlook and the firm conviction, conducted all their work independently and creatively. They thereby could excellently carry out the mission and roles of the revolutionary vanguard fighters; and they could make active contributions to the implementation of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Furthermore, the young communists of the new generation were the prototypes of the real chuche-type communist revolutionaries equipped with the indomitable fighting spirit.

They never hesitated or became unsettled in the face of difficulties. They forcefully marched forward to score victory in our revolution no matter how adverse the circumstances were. They gave up their youth and even lives, if necessary, in

implementing the great leader's chuche-oriented revolutionary policies and the strategic and tactical plans. They risked their lives to guard the secret information about the revolutionary organizations. Such an indomitable revolutionary spirit and the inexhaustible sacrifice-readiness of the young communists of the new generation strongly encouraged the revolutionary comrades and the people; and the lofty mettle of the anti-Japanese revolutionary rank and file was caused by them.

Indeed the young communists of the new generation who grew up in the great leader's bosom were the vividly new and strong communists armed with the revolutionary world outlook of chuche. They were the real chuche-type revolutionaries who were trained and tested and who set excellent examples of the revolutionary vanguard fighters.

Today on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Chialun Conference, our party members and the workers, recollecting the lofty revolutionary spirit and the excellent meritorious services of the young communists of the new generation who grew up in the great leader's bosom in our early revolutionary days and who displayed loyalty to the leader looking highly up to him in the struggle, have the unisonous burning wish to display their full loyalty to the great leader and the cause of chuche, just as the young communists did.

Following the examples of the lofty revolutionary spirit displayed by our revolutionary forerunners, we will be loyal to the great leader and the glorious party through to the end and thereby will speed up the march of the cause of chuche.

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22 January 1981

Korean Affairs Report

No. 120

KULLOJA, No. 7, July 1980

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22 January 1981

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 120

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THE KWP IS AN INVINCIBLE PARTY OF AIRTIGHT UNITY AND SOLIDARITY BASED ON THE CHUCHE IDEOLOGY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7, Jul 80 pp 2-7

[Text] Our people will be greeting the Sixth Congress of the glorious Korean Workers Party before too long.

As they are about to greet the Sixth Party Congress which will be a new milestone in the development of our party and our revolution, the entire party members and people come to look back with moving emotions on the road resplendent with victory and glory our party has walked under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The 35 years our party has walked is a brilliant history in which it has led the Korean revolution to victory and glory, overcoming multilayer barriers and trials under the banner of chuche, a prideful history in which it has achieved the steely unity and solidarity of the party ranks based one one thought, the great leader's chuche ideology.

Today within our party the chuche ideology system has been firmly established, and the entire party and the whole society are overflowing with fervor of spotlessly clear and clean loyalty to the respected and beloved leader.

Our party has become monoaxial combat ranks breathing and moving as one organic body based on the great leader's chuche ideology.

The brilliant realization of the unity and solidarity in ideological will of the party ranks based on the chuche ideology--this is the most precious of the gains of revolution won by our party, a great pride of our party and people.

Because of the presence of this invincible unity and solidarity, our party has been able to lead always to brilliant victory the Korean

revolution filled with hardships, to compile imperishable great achievements that will shine for centuries to come.

To guard like the apple of the eye the airtight unity and solidarity of our party and even more solidly consolidate it constitutes an important guarantee for ceaselessly strengthening and developing the party, for realizing the independent reunification of the fatherland and winning the ultimate victory of our revolutionary cause.

By even more solidly strengthening the invincible unity and solidarity of the party ranks we must strengthen the might of the party in every possible way and bring about a new upsurge in socialist construction.

The politicoideological unity and revolutionary solidarity of the entire party based on the leader's revolutionary thought is a source of invincible strength and the decisive guarantee for all victories of the party of the working class.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The unity of the party in ideological will is our life, the decisive guarantee for all victories." ("On Building the Korean Workers Party," Vol 2, p 660)

To firmly insure the bedrock-like unity and solidarity of the party ranks based on the leader's revolutionary thought and centered around the leader is the basic principle for the construction of the revolutionary party of the working class and a crucial question influencing victory or defeat in revolution and construction.

The unity and solidarity of the party ranks is a principled question that decides the fate of the party.

The socialist, communist cause which the party of the working class carries out is a difficult and complex task which is conducted over a long period of time.

If the party of the working class, General Staff and vanguard of the revolution, is to acquit itself fully of its lofty mission, it must achieve airtight unity and solidarity based on the leader's thought and centered around the leader.

Historical experience of the communist movement shows that when the party of the working class has failed to achieve firm unity and solidarity as one based on the leader's revolutionary thought, factions always emerge within the party and that such party can neither correctly lead revolution and construction nor maintain its own existence as an organized force.

The more the party of the working class faces weighty and enormous tasks and the more the revolution deepens and develops, the more solidly it must consolidate its ranks organizationally and ideologically. Even as the revolution moves forward a great distance and generations change hands, the unity and solidarity of the party, unshaken in the slightest, must be firmly protected and defended and solidified to the end. Such unity and solidarity alone that is continued from generation to generation can become genuine unity and solidarity. Such unity and solidarity can be brilliantly realized when it is solidly turned into one political force, based on the revolutionary thought of the leader who first charted the road to revolution, and centered around the leader.

Only if the party of the working class firmly insures the steely unity and solidarity of the party ranks based on only one thought and centered around the leader, can it become a monoaxial militant organization where the entire party moves as one organic body and victoriously leads revolution and construction, crushing all enemy machinations.

The history of our party is a history of struggle from the beginning aimed at realizing the unity and solidarity of the party ranks based on the great leader's chuche ideology, and all the victories won by our party are the luscious fruits brought by the invincible unity and solidarity of our party provided by the respected and beloved leader.

Indeed incalculably many barriers and trials lay on the road ahead for our party and people who, with the revolutionary banner of the chuche ideology held high, were charting a new path to revolution, crushing all enemy machinations.

The imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism went berserk in their attempt to strangle our revolution, and the antiparty factional elements, who had crawled into the party, came out to viciously perpetrate their machinations of division and sabotage against the party every time our party and people went through difficult trials.

One account of the harmful acts of the flunkeys and dogmatists, it was not once or twice that our party had to turn corners of formidable trial.

Only because of the presence of the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song possessed of uncommon wisdom and scientific insights, revolutionary spirit of principle and extraordinary launching power and outstanding leadership art have we been able to even more solidly guard the unity and solidarity of the party, overcoming all the multilayer barriers and trials of every description.

The great leader, laying it down as the basic question of party construction to establish the unitary ideology system of the party,

has always directed his deep concern to this task and as the situation became more complex and the struggle more arduous, cleared the existing difficult situation with the united might of the entire party, holding aloft the banner of unity and solidarity, and strengthened and developed ours into an invincible revolutionary party.

Truly, the brilliant realization of unity and solidarity of the party ranks based on the chuche ideology system represents the priceless fruition of the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader and a great victory won in our party construction.

The invincible unity and solidarity of our party is reaching a new higher level today and has become a solid one that nothing can break.

Amid the majestic struggle to convert the entire party and the whole society to the chuche ideology the politicoideological unity and revolutionary solidarity of the entire people is being extraordinarily strengthened and the entire party is being solidly organized into pure combat ranks where nothing but the clear chuche-type blood flows.

Today ours has become a highly prideful party which has realized unity and solidarity unprecedented in the history of the communist movement, unity and solidarity on the purest and highest level based on the unitary ideology system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"There is no such great party, no such great people in the world as in our country where all people, thoroughly armed with the unitary ideology of the party, are solidly united around the party and move as one person at the command of the party." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 459)

The unity and solidarity of our party, which has been achieved by the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader and the party, is reaching the lofitest level and is a great one that is most solid with invincible vitality.

The invincibility of the unity and solidarity of our party lies above all in that it is pure unity and solidarity based on boundless faithfulness to the great leader.

The unity and solidarity of the party becomes a most solid one possessed of vitality when based on the intense consciousness and awareness of the mass of party members springing from their high respect and trust and boundless loyalty to the leader who has founded the party and is still leading it.

For the mass of party members to trust and respect their leader is not under any coercion but is a lofty ideological feeling that is achieved based on their deep recognition of the sagacity of the leader's leadership through actual struggle for revolution and construction. Therefore, there is absolutely nothing that can tear down the trust and respect of the masses for the leader.

The unsurpassed trust and respect of our party members and people for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been an absolute one from the first day they began attending the leader and a maniestation of spotlessly pure awareness that has struck deep roots in their hearts and grown amid the practice of the formidable revolutionary struggle.

The great leader who early on embarked on the road to revolution, by charting a bright path for the Korean revolution and sagaciously leading our revolution, ushered in a new era of rewarding revolution, putting an end to the long history of national suffering, and has since dynamically led our people along the one road of glorious struggle and prideful victory.

By moving forward following the sagacious leadership of the great leader, our people were able to build a growing and prosperous new fatherland, brilliantly attaining the sacred cause of fatherland restoration, and every one of them has come to enjoy an independent and creative life to his heart's content, erecting in this land a socialist power proud of its self-dependence, self-support, and self-defense.

Because of the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have become a most prideful people, a most dignified and happy people in the world. Away from the great leader, all the glory and happiness, pride and prestige being enjoyed by our people are absolutely unthinkable.

So it is that, firmly believing that it is on the road of loyally attending the great leader that there are the victory of the revolution, the bright future of the nation, and their own happiness, our party members and people have always believed and followed none but the leader and resolutely protected and defended the high authority of the leader. That it has been possible to steadfastly continue the lifeblood of our revolution, overcoming all trials, however formidable, and that our people, majestically rising from the ashes like the phoenix, have been able to work heroic exploits and astounding miracles, is entirely due to the presence of the sagacious leadership of the great leader and to the fact that the masses of people, with boundless loyalty to the leader, have stouly fought on, following the banner of the party.

The unity and solidarity of our party, because it is based on such warm loyalty of our party members and people to the great leader, their firm faith to believe and follow none but the leader like the sunflower

following the sun and uphold the teachings of the leader, has become a most solid and invincible one.

The invincible might of the unity and solidarity of our party also lies in that it is unity and solidarity wherein the entire party breathes and moves as one organic body based on one thought, the immortal chcuhe ideology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It may be said that only today has the unity and solidarity of the party we the communists wanted so much to see been completely realized on the basis of the unitary chuche ideology system." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, 2d impression, p 504)

If the unity and solidarity of the party of the working class is to become a truly solid one with vitality, it is imperative that the entire party must be firmly united in ideological will based on one thought, the leader's revolutionary thought.

The leader's revolutionary thought is the unitary guiding thought of the party and the ideological cornerstone of unity and solidarity for uniting the entire party in one ideological will. The genuine unity and solidarity of the party of the working class lies in the united force of the entire party in ideological will based on the leader's revolutionary thought and centered around the leader. Only if the unity and solidarity of the party represents not some united force in terms of business performance but united forces in ideological will based on one thought, the revolutionary thought of the leader who has founded the party, can it become a truly solid one.

United force achieved in terms of business performance, not firmly united in ideological will on the basis of the leader's revolutionary thought, cannot prevent the infiltration of all kinds of subversive ideas and the perpetration of factional acts; consequently, such united force cannot be solid nor can it last long. Only such unity and solidarity, i.e., the entire party firmly united in ideological will with only one thought, the leader's revolutionary thought, as the ideological cornerstone, represents a most solid, invincible unity and solidarity with vitality, unwavering in any storm or trial.

The revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the chuche ideology, is the immutal guiding thought of our party and represents the unitary ideological cornerstone of unity and solidarity.

The invincible might of our party's unity and solidarity lies in that the entire party is firmly united in ideological will on the basis of the immortal chuche ideology, the genuine revolutionary world

outlook of the working class and the most precise guiding thought for the revolution and construction of our time.

Today our party members, holding the great chuche ideology as the unitary faith, are thinking and acting only in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology anytime anywhere, and are struggling for the ultimate victory of the chuche ideology. The entire party and the whole society are brimming with the revolutionary attitude whereby the teachings of the great leader and the guidelines of the party are being unconditionally and thoroughly carried through and party members and working people, solidly united around the leader and the party, are thinking and acting as one person.

Our party has firmly achieved a most pure unity in ideological will where literally only the chuche ideology pulsates. Precisely herein lies the might of the invincibility of our party's unity and solidarity.

The unity and solidarity achieved by our party is the genuine unity and solidarity wherein the entire party thinks and acts only in accordance with the demands of the great leader's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, and with such unity and solidarity firmly established, ours has become a revolutionary party possessed of invincible might and combat strength.

The invincibility of our party's unity and solidarity also lies in that it is the unity and solidarity firmly united in genuine love among the revolutionary comrades sharing life and death, joys and sorrows alike on the one road of revolution indicated by the great leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Genuine unity and solidarity among the people participating in revolutionary tasks is achieved on the basis of revolutionary camaraderie." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, pp 504-505)

Revolutionary camaraderie is genuine love among the comrades sharing life and death on the one road of struggle to realize the leader's revolutionary thought. Revolutionary camaraderie is the most valued love among revolutionary comrades which enables them to attain to the end the revolutionary cause charted by the leader, solidly united as they help each other and lead each other on so as to keep shining eternally the political life bestowed on them by the leader.

Love among the revolutionary comrades solidly unites them in pure revolutionary integrity to fight on to the end to realize the one thought, the leader's revolutionary thought, holding it as the unitary faith, anytime in any environment, and in lofty revolutionary ethics to share life and death on the road of revolution.

Because love among the revolutionary comrades consolidates their thought, encourages and urges each other on, and makes them struggle all together so as to achieve revolutionary unity, it is the most valued love which makes it possible to attain to the end the revolutionary cause charted by the leader. There is no force that can smash the revolutionary ranks firmly united in genuine love among the revolutionary comrades.

Today our party is firmly united in genuine love among the revolutionary comrades based on boundless faithfulness to the great leader.

Our party ranks, fervently espousing the great leader's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, are firmly united in genuine love among the revolutionary comrades who have fought on faithfully for scores of years as one day for the ultimate victory of the chuche cause.

Firmly united in camaraderie based on boundless faithfulness to the great leader is where the invincible might of our party's unity and solidarity is, where a reliable guarantee for all of our victories is.

The invincibility of our party's unity and solidarity also lies in that it is unity and solidarity solidly consolidated amid formidable trials of the revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the course of carrying out difficult and complex revolutionary tasks, in the course of fierce struggle against internal and external enemies, our party has been further tested and tempered, and strengthened and developed into an invincible revolutionary party." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, 2d impression, p 502)

Only amid arduous and formidable storms of the revolution can the might of unity and solidarity of the party be strengthened and consolidated into an invincible one that nothing can break. Precisely such unity and solidarity alone can become the real unity and solidarity capable of overcoming any trial or tempest.

Ours is an invincible revolutionary party which, continuing the brilliant tradition of unity and solidarity achieved amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, was further tested and tempered in the difficult and complex struggle for carrying out the fierce Fatherland Liberation War to crush the armed invasion of the allied imperialist forces headed by U.S. imperialism as well as the social revolution in two stages.

Our revolution has by no means been plain sailing. Our party has won great victory, brilliantly carrying out with its own strength revolutionary

tasks in many stages amid complex struggle accompanied by multilayer trials of all kinds.

In the course of leading the fierce revolutionary war against U.S. imperialism, the mastermind of world reaction, and its lackeys, and the complex revolutionary struggle to victory, our party completely swept away betrayers of the revolution and the rabble, solidly organized the party ranks with pure, core elements of the revolution, and strengthened and developed itself into mighty, militant General Staff, into a mellow, tested revolutionary party leading the Korean revolution to brilliant victory, unwavering in any tempest or trial.

Our party members have further tempered themselves politicoideologically amid the arduous struggle of the past 35 years since the founding of the party, guarding like the apple of the eye the unity and solidarity of the party based on the great leader's revolutionary thought.

With their deep conviction that victory is inevitable as long as there is the sagacious leadership of the great leader and they are firmly united around the party, all of our party members and people have believed and followed none but the respected and beloved leader and our party, and have been united around the leader and the party as one person even as barriers and trials blocked their road ahead.

Every time a difficult environment appeared, the great leader, believing in our party members and people, relied on them, and our party members and people, believing and following none but the leader and our party, have won victory, overcoming all barriers and trials.

No enemy machinations of division and sabotage, no barriers and trials standing in our way have been able to break the airtight unity and solidarity of our party based on the great leader's chuche ideology, nor have they been able to shake in the slightest the unanimous loyalty to the respected and beloved leader of our party members and people which has taken its place deep in their minds.

There is no force in this world that can shatter the invincible unity and solidarity of our party which has been achieved amid formidable storms of the revolution, and consolidated solid as steel in every tempest and trial.

Because of the presence of this great unity and solidarity, our party has been strengthened and developed into an ever victorious revolutionary party leading the hardship-filled Korean revolution along the one road of victory; generating a great revolutionary wind of upswing even in the difficult postwar period when internal and external enemies were wriggling and everything was in short supply, was able to write a new chapter in history with Chollima March; and successfully carrying out the difficult task of industrialization within a short span of time,

was able to transform the centuries-backward country of ours into a socialist power of self-dependence, self-support, and self-defense.

Truly, the unity and solidarity of our party is unity and solidarity wherein the entire party breathes and moves as one organic body based on the immortal chuche ideology, the purest and loftiest unity and solidarity based on boundless faithfulness to the respected and beloved leader, genuine unity and solidarity united in true love among the revolutionary comrades sharing life and death on the one road of revolution toward attainment of the chuche cause, great unity and solidarity possessed of invincible might and vitality which has overcome every tempest and trial.

The airtight unity and solidarity based on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche ideology--this is the most valued of the gains of the revolution won by our party, that cannot be traded for anything.

This invincible unity and solidarity is a firm guarantee for turning our party into a forever chuche-oriented revolutionary party for today and the future, into the glorious Comrade Kim Il-song's party, and is a source of strength determining all of our victories and achievements.

In order to attain to the end the chuche cause charted in the Paektu forests, we must thoroughly prepare ourselves politicoideologically and keep on further consolidating like bedrock the unity and solidarity of our party.

Firmly protecting and defending and solidly consolidating the invincible unity and solidarity of our party based on the immortal chuche ideology is where a firm guarantee for further strengthening the might of our party in the future the same as in the past and leading the revolution to a ceaseless upsurge is.

Today our party and our revolution are facing a great historic period of turnaround in their development. At this time when a majestic struggle is under way to greet the Sixth Party Congress with high political fervor and brilliant labor achievements and a brighter vista is being unfolded before us, all party, all people, and all army, solidly united in one mind, in one will around the great leader and the glorious party, must brilliantly realize the militant slogan laid down by the party.

By continuing to deepen and develop the task of establishing the unitary ideology system partywide in order to ceaselessly strengthen the unity and solidarity of the party, we must firmly insure the politico-ideological unity of the party and its purity and strengthen in every possible way the combat strength and leadership power of party organizations.

Like members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas in bygone days who resolutely defended the command of the revolution to the death, offering their youth

and lives, we must protect and defend the great leader and the glorious Party Center politicoideologically and with our lives, and continue to stoutly fight for the victory of the chuche cause.

By keeping on consolidating into an even more invincible one the unity and solidarity of the party based on the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche ideology, we shall energetically advance the cause for converting the whole society to the chuche ideology and pridefully display before the whole world the Sixth Party Congress of the glorious Korean Workers Party as a congress of great unity and solidarity, as a congress of the victor.

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THE CHUCHE IDEOLOGY AND THE MASS LINE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7, Jul 80 pp 8-14

[Article by Yi Song-chun]

[Text] To have a scientific and revolutionary guiding thought and in addition, a correct mass guidance principle capable of successfully embodying the guiding thought is one of the basic questions arising before the party of the working class to victoriously lead revolution and construction.

Only if the party of the working class puts forward a revolutionary mass guidance principle based on a correct revolutionary thought, can it win victory in revolution and construction, energetically organizing and mobilizing the masses of working people, the subject of history and the driving force for social development. However correct a guiding thought may be laid down, if it is not underlined with a mass guidance principle and leadership art aimed at precisely embodying it, then the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks cannot be successfully conducted.

Therefore, to have a correct mass guidance principle along with a scientific and revolutionary guiding thought arises as an important requirement for the party of the working class to properly lead the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by founding the thought regarding the mass line based on the immortal chuche ideology, has provided a firm guarantee for thoroughly protecting the interests of the masses of working people, the master of revolution and construction, and energetically organizing and mobilizing them.

The immortal chuche ideology founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most scientific revolutionary world outlook and a correct guiding thought for the revolution and construction of our

time. The chuche ideology is the unitarily correct guiding compass for successfully solving all theoretical and practical questions arising in the revolution and construction of our time and the ideotheoretical, methodological cornerstone of all principles of party activity, and party lines and policies.

The mass line, which is the basic principle of our party activity, is based on the chuche ideology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The mass line is the basic principle of our party activity based on the chuche ideology that the working masses are the master of everything and resolve everything." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 84)

To say that the chuche ideology is the cornerstone of the mass line means that the mass line, flowing from the doctrine of the chuche ideology, is a mass leadership principle which embodies the demands of the chuche ideology.

The chuche ideology above all constitutes the theoretical cornerstone of the mass line.

The chuche ideology is based on the philosophical doctrine that man is the master of everything and resolves everything. Why man is the master of the world, the decisive factor in changing and developing nature and society is because man is the most developed, energetic social being possessed of independent and creative stand and attitude. Because man possesses independent and creative stand and attitude, man goes on to remake the world to suit his will and demand through his purposeful, active activity. It is man who remakes nature and society and so is man who develops science and technology. Therefore, man becomes the master ruling the world and the decisive factor in resolving everything.

The chuche ideology, embodying in social history the philosophical doctrine that man is the master of everything and resolves everything, elucidates the great truth that the master of revolution and construction is man and that the propelling force for revolution and construction also resides in the masses of people.

Revolution and construction is a task for the sake of the masses of people. To put it another way, it is a struggle to enable the masses of people to cast off all manner of enslavement, to provide them with an independent and creative life.

Revolution and construction also is a task of the masses of people themselves. No one can substitute for the masses of people in the task of the masses of people to cast off all manner of enslavement. Only by

their own struggle can the masses of people liquidate exploitation and oppression of every description, become the genuine master of the state and society, and enjoy an independent and creative life. And the masses of people possess an inexhaustible strength capable of carrying out revolution and construction on their own and building an independent and creative life. Thus revolution and construction is a task for the sake of the masses of people, and because the masses of people possess the strength capable of carrying out revolution and construction with their own hands, they become the master of revolution and construction and the decisive force propelling revolution and construction.

The basic demands of the mass line flow from the doctrine of the chuche ideology that the master of revolution and construction is the masses of people and that the propelling force for revolution and construction also resides in the masses of people.

Inasmuch as the master of revolution and construction is the masses of people, the party of the working class and the communists must necessarily hold it as their supreme duty to protect the interests of the masses of people, to serve the masses of people.

Again, inasmuch as the decisive propelling force for revolution and construction resides in the masses of people, the party must thoroughly rely on the strength of the masses of people in order to victoriously lead revolution and construction. To this end, they must be solidly united around the party and their creative strength maximally set in motion. The strength which the masses of people display in revolution and construction is highly exerted when they are organized, united in terms of class and armed with the revolutionary thought. Therefore, the party of the working class, firmly uniting the masses of working people around itself and giving priority to work with people, political work, must maximally promote their revolutionary fervor and creative positivity.

Thus from the doctrine of the chuche ideology flow the fundamental demands of the mass line which the party of the working class must carry through in mass leadership.

The chuche ideology is not only the theoretical cornerstone of the mass line but makes it possible to properly carry through the mass line by establishing a correct ideological viewpoint toward the masses of people.

What principle to carry through in mass leadership depends on the viewpoint toward the masses. The chuche ideology, above all providing the viewpoint that regards the masses of people as the master of revolution and construction--confidence in the strength of the masses of people--makes it possible for the party of the working class to always faithfully serve for the sake of the masses of people in

leading revolution and construction and to thoroughly carry through the revolutionary mass line that firmly relies on their strength.

The chuche ideology, also by providing the viewpoint that places their country's revolution at the center, and the stand and attitude for assuming full responsibility for their country's revolution, makes it possible for the party of the working class and the communists to correctly embody the demands of the mass line.

To say to place its own country's revolution at the center of thinking and to hold an attitude befitting the master toward its country's revolution means that, starting from the interests of its own people and the interests of its revolution, the party of the working class holds fast to the independent stand that it thinks out all questions with its own head and solves them with its own strength, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and to the creative stand that, setting in motion the revolutionary fervor and creative positivity of the masses of people, the party makes them solve all questions on their own to suit the specific conditions of their country. Therefore, only if the party of the working class tightly maintains the independent stand and the creative stand in leading revolution and construction, can it thoroughly protect the interests of the masses of people, thoroughly rely on the strength of the broad masses,and firmly turn around revolution and construction as the task of the masses themselves, maximally promoting their revolutionary fervor and creative positivity. Because in this manner the chuche ideology correctly elucidates the basic stand and basic method to which the party of the working class must adhere in revolution and construction, it makes it possible to most thoroughly embody the demands of the mass line.

Thus the immortal chuche ideology is a great thought elucidating the ideotheoretical cornerstone of the mass line.

If the chuche ideology constitutes the ideotheoretical cornerstone of the mass line, the mass line constitutes a basic guarantee for thoroughly embodying the chuche ideology in all areas of revolution and construction.

This is so above all because only if the mass line is carried through, is it possible to realize the chuche ideology calling for liberating the masses of working people from all manner of enslavement and turning them into the genuine masterof nature and society.

The chuche ideology is a most people-minded thought aimed at liberating the masses of working people from social enslavement and the constraints of nature and at completely realizing their independent stand and attitude, and is a revolutionary thought illuminating the correct road to it. If the chuche ideology is to be realized, a though that holds the lofty mission which is people-minded from start to finish to protect the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people,

a thought that holds the revolutionary spirit to uncompromisingly struggle against every constraint holding down the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, the party must positively rely on the strength of the masses, holding it as its supreme principle to thoroughly protect the interests of the masses of working people and faithfully serve them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party's mass line is to positively protect the interests of the masses of working people, to indoctrinate and remold the masses and unite them around the party, and to carry out revolution and construction, believing in the strength of the masses and setting the masses in motion." (Ibid., p 263)

The mass line is a principle which holds it as the first and foremost duty of those fighting revolution to protect the interests and rights of the people, to solidly organize the revolutionary forces, going in among the people and indoctrinating and remolding them and uniting them around the party, and to carry out the revolutionary tasks, gaining strength and wisdom from the masses and highly promoting their revolutionary fervor and creative positivity. The mass line is permeated with infinite love for the masses of people, boundless faithfulness to devote all for the sake of the people, and firm faith in the strength of the people. Therefore, only if the mass line is thoroughly carried through, is it possible to successfully carry out the revolutionary struggle for the realization of independent stand and attitude, the revolutionary cause aimed at embodying the chuche ideology.

What makes the realization of the mass line a basic guarantee for thoroughly embodying the chuche ideology is also the fact that it makes the masses of working people guard their position as the master in revolution and construction and acquit themselves fully of their role as the master.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Most important in establishing the chuche ideology is commendably conducting work with people. The reason is because it is man who resolves all questions." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," p 347)

The chuche ideology is a thought that calls upon the masses of working people to protect their interests and fully discharge their responsibility as the master and enhance their role as the master, in revolution and construction. Now, this is not to say that the masses of working people spontaneously occupy the position as the master anytime anywhere and acquit themselves fully of their role as the master. Only under the

correct leadership of the revolutionary party of the working class can the masses of working people occupy the position as the master of revolution and acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role as the master.

The mass line is precisely the mass guidance principle that enables the party to make the masses of people hold a heightened awareness as the master of revolution and to lead them to acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role as the master. Therefore, only if the mass line is carried through, is it possible for the masses of people to brilliantly embody the chuche ideology in all areas of revolution and construction, with a high sense of responsibility and awareness as the master toward the revolution.

Why the mass line makes it possible to enable the masses of working people to acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role as the master in revolution and construction is especially because it makes it possible for the party of the working class to possess a powerful leadership art.

The question relating to leadership art is a question relating to the method, ingenuity, and ability of the party of the working class in organizing and mobilizing the masses in revolution and construction. Only if the party of the working class possesses a correct leadership art, can it ably organize and mobilize the masses of working people in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks and make them acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role as the master in revolution and construction.

Because the mass line above all provides a powerful mass guidance method inspiring a mass movement, it enables the masses of working people to acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role as the master in revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We also have successfully carried out numerous enormous and difficult construction tasks by means of launching a mass movement."
("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, 2d impression, p 225)

The mass movement is one great revolutionary movement in which the broad masses of working people, accepting as their own the revolutionary tasks laid down, and rising up and helping each other and leading each other on, successfully carry them out; a powerful forward movement in which all party, all country, and all people, setting themselves in motion, dynamically push ahead with revolution and construction, bringing about ceaseless innovations in all areas of the economy and culture, thought and morality. In particular, the communistic mass movement is a movement that has organically combined the ideological remolding

task to turn all working people into genuine communist revolutionaries, with the task to achieve collective innovations in economic and cultural construction. This is a mass forward movement to bring up all working people as genuine revolutionaries, indoctrinating and remolding their ideological consciousness the communist way, to solidly unite them around the leader and the party, and to build socialism, communism, even better and still faster, highly promoting their revolutionary fervor and creativity.

This being so, the mass movement is a method which has embodied in mass leadership the mass line for thoroughly relying on the strength of the masses of working people, for setting the masses in motion and carrying out the revolutionary tasks, and as such, is a most revolutionary and positive mass guidance method, an outstanding leadership art for mobilizing all potentials and possibilities to the hilt in revolution and construction and maximally hastening the victory of the revolutionary cause.

Thoroughly carrying through the mass line not only inspires a mass movement but constitutes an indispensable condition for ceaselessly deepening and developing it in keeping with the developing revolution.

If the mass movement is to deepen and develop, it is imperative to continue to highly promote without letup the political fervor and revolutionary spirit of the masses, and to this end, to correctly set forth the goal and task, the form and developmental stages of the mass movement to suit the politicoideological preparedness level, aim and demand of the masses, and the demands of the developing revolution, and to energetically launch work with people, political work. All these questions arising in deepening and developing the mass movement can be successfully solved only if the party, thoroughly realizing the mass lines, goes in deep among the masses, lends a willing ear to the voice of the masses, solidly unites them around the party and the leader, and ceaselessly enhances their revolutionary fervor and creative positivity.

The Chollima Work Team movement initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, which was a powerful driving force for socialist, communist construction, and the ensuing campaign for capturing the red flag of the three revolutions, into which the movement was further deepened and developed, are precisely a brilliant embodiment, prideful fruition of the revolutionary mass line of our party.

The mass line, by providing not only the organizational and guidance method of the mass movement but also the revolutionary work method for the functionaries, makes the masses of working people acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role as the master in revolution and construction.

The revolutionary work method is a question relating to the mode of activity of the functionaries in ably organizing and mobilizing the masses of working people in carrying out the revolutionary tasks. Only if this question is correctly solved, is it possible to closely combine guidance and the masses, to make the masses of working people guard their position as the master in revolution and construction and acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role as the master. Therefore, if the party of the working class is to lead revolution and construction to victory, it must establish a revolutionary and scientific work method and to this end, must create a work method embodying the mass line which is the mass leadership principle based on the chuche ideology.

The Anti-Japanese Guerrillas style work method which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and which was conretized and developed into the Ch'ongsan-ri method to suit the new reality of socialist construction, is precisely the synthesization and admirable model of the revolutionary work method embodying the mass line.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The Ch'ongsan-ri spirit and the Ch'ongsan-ri method are our party's traditional revolutionary mass line concretized and developed to suit the new reality of socialist construction." (Ibid., p 298)

The mass line is thoroughly embodied in the basic demands of the Ch'ongsan-ri method in which higher level organs help lower level organs and superiors help subordinates and going down to the field all the time, observe and grasp the state of affairs and establish the correct means of solving questions, and giving priority to political work, work with people, in all tasks and mobilizing the self-awakened fervor and initiative of the masses, carry out the revolutionary tasks. Precisely this being, the Ch'ongsan-ri method displays its power as a revolutionary work method which makes the masses of working people acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role in revolution and construction, and represents a powerful weapon for thoroughly embodying the chuche ideology in all areas of revolution and construction.

Thus if the chuche ideology is the most correct guiding thought for revolution and construction, the mass line embodies the chuche ideology in the sphere of mass leadership and as such, is the mass guidance principle which makes it possible to successfully carry out revolution and construction in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

The mass line based on the chuche ideology is the leadership principle which the party of the working class must necessarily carry through in order to lead revolution and construction to victory.

The mass line above all is the leadership principle which the party must firmly maintain in order to correctly establish and successfully carry through its lines and policies in all areas of revolution and construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party acquaints the masses of people with the intent of the party and synthesizes their creative opinions, and based thereon, formulates its lines and policies. Therefore, the lines and policies of our party enjoy the absolute support of the masses of people, and by the combined strength of the party and the masses, all lines and policies are being successfully carried through." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," p 203)

The activity of the party which leads revolution and construction is essentially a task to formulate lines and policies and carry them through, mobilizing the masses. If the party is to lead revolution and construction to victory, it must formulate the most correct lines and policies and energetically orgnize and mobilize the masses in carrying them through.

Inasmuch as the lines and policies of the party are for the sake of protecting the interests of the masses of working people, which must be accepted by the masses themselves, they must through and through reflect the demands and aims of the masses and must be formulated to suit the mental and other preparedness levels of the masses of people. Again, the lines and policies of the party must be formulated as a compass for leading revolution and construction to victory to suit the demands of the developing revolution and subjective and objective conditions, and must enunciate the means of successfully resolving the revolutionary tasks at hand. Such demands arising in formulating the lines and policies of the party can be realized only if the mass line is carried through. Only by going in among the masses and lending a willing ear to their voice in accordance with the demands of the mass line is it possible to understand the demands, aims, and mental preparedness level of the masses and seek out a correct means of solving questions. It is the masses of working people who know the reality best. If the experiences and opinions of the broad masses are synthesized and systematized, it is possible to precisely grasp the reality and seek out a correct means of solving questions. Therefore,for the party to carry through the mass line constitutes a basic guarantee for insuring people-mindedness, scientific nature, and revolutionary character in formulating lines and policies.

If the party of the working class formulates its lines and policies without adhering to the mass line, it will inevitably commit the error of subjectivism nor can it escape pseudoleftist and rightist tiltings and in the end, will make a mess of revolution and construction, divorced from the masses.

None but the lines and policies formulated in adherence to the mass line will suit the demands of the developing revolution and the interests and aims of the people and will become the truly people-minded, scientific, revolutionary lines and policies illuminating the correct way of solving the mature questions presented by life.

The key to successfully carrying through the lines and policies of the party also lies in carrying through the mass guidance principle embodying the chuche ideology--the revolutionary mass line.

However correct lines and policies may be formulated, they cannot be realized unless the masses are correctly organized and mobilized in carrying them through. The party which is divorced from the masses and does not know how to organize and mobilize the masses, not only cannot lead revolution and construction, it cannot maintain its own existence. The lines and policies of the party can be successfully carried out only if in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology the party unites the broad masses of people, makes the validity of the lines and policies thoroughly understood among them, and energetically organizes and mobilizes the masses in carrying them through. Herein lies part of the important ground that the party must tightly maintain the revolutionary mass line based on the chuche ideology in order to correctly formulate its lines and policies and successfully carry them through.

The revolutionary mass line embodying the chuche ideology is also the basic principle of party activity which the party of the working class must tightly maintain throughout the period of leading revolution and construction.

The socialist, communist cause is accompanied by a sharp class struggle between revolution and counterrevolution before and after the party of the working class comes to power. Again, this is an arduous task of carrying out difficult and complex assignments, breaking through numerous barriers and bottlenecks. Victory or defeat in the arduous, complex struggle for socialism, communism, ultimately depends on who wins more of the masses over to its side. If the party of the working class wins the broad masses over to its side, it can be victorious in a showdown confrontation with the enemy but failing to win the masses over to its side, it cannot be victorious. Therefore, the party of the working class must carry through the mass line consistently from the time it began leading the revolution until the communist cause is attained.

Carrying through the mass line arises as an even more real and immediate question for the party in power. This is so because when the party has come to power, the danger grows that certain functionaries who have not yet established a revolutionary world outlook, may play at bureaucratism.

Why it arises as an especially important question for the party of the working class in power to carry through the mass line is related to the task that it must step up socialist, communist construction, strengthening the politicoideological unity of the entire people and highly promoting the superiority of the socialist system.

Of course, the socialist system constitutes a socioeconomic condition capable of realizing the politicoideological unity of the entire people. But in the socialist society, which is a transitional society, under conditions that there exist the masses of all strata with complex socioeconomic life backgrounds, only if the party of the working class puts great efforts into the task to embrace, indoctrinate, remold the broad masses, and solidly unite them around the party, can it consolidate the politicoideological unity of the entire people solid as bedrock, highly promote the superiority of the socialist system, and energetically hasten the complete victory of socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by putting forward the revolutionary mass line based on the chuche ideology, has uniquely and most precisely elucidated the basic principle which the party of the working class must tightly maintain in mass guidance, and provided a powerful weapon for leading revolution and construction to victory.

Our party, by putting forward as the basic principle of party activity the revolutionary mass line laid down by the great leader and by thoroughly carrying it through, has been able to ceaselessly strengthen the leadership of the party for revolution and construction and move socialist construction forward along the one straight road of victory.

By thoroughly carrying through the mass line, our party has been able to strengthen and develop itself into a revolutionary party deeply rooted among the masses and, thoroughly uniting the masses of all strata around the party, to solidly organize the chuche-oriented revolutionary forces. Again, our party, by thoroughly carrying through the mass line in each stage of revolution and construction, has tightly bonded guidance and the masses and resolved all the difficult and complex revolutionary tasks by a mass movement.

As a result of having thoroughly carried through the mass line, our party has been able to formulate correct lines and policies to suit the interests of our revolution and cour people and energetically step up revolution and construction without the slightest tilting. In this way in a short period of time it has transformed our country, a backward colonial agricultural state, into a socialist power possessed of complete political sovereignty, sound self-supporting national economy, powerful self-defensive national defense might, and brilliant national culture.

With the mass line thoroughly embodied in all areas of party and state tasks, a basic change occurred in the work method and work attitude of the functionaries, and the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas style work method, the Ch'ongsan-ri method, came to be comprehensively established.

At the bottom of all the victories and successes achieved by our party in revolution and construction lie the immortal chuche ideology and the mass line embodying it.

The mass line based on the chuche ideology has proved its validity and invincible vitality through the practice of our country's revolution and construction.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founding the chuche ideology and based thereon, a unique thought relating to the mass line, the revolutionary thought of the working class has been deepened and developed onto a new higher level.

To correctly elucidate the revolutionary leadership principle is a basic question arising in the leadership of the party of the working class for revolution and construction and was especially one of the most important questions that had to be solved in the chuche era, a new historic era. Our time, an era of independent stand and attitude in which the masses of people, entering the stage as the master in command of their destiny, work out their destiny and shape history, presented it as a real and immediate demand to establish a leadership principle which would make it possible for the masses of people to acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role as the master in revolution and construction.

The thought relating to the mass line based on the chuche ideology is a great thought that has given a scientific answer to precisely such real and immediate demand of the times. By this thought came to be worked out and systematized anew the chuche leadership theory which gives comprehensive answers to all the questions arising in leadership for revolution and construction. Thus the revolutionary thought of the working class came to be perfected into a revolutionary thought elucidating not only the revolutionary world outlook and revolutionary theory but even the mass leadership method. Truly, the thought relating to the mass line based on the chuche ideology is a great ideotheoretical heritage that has made an immortal contribution to developing the revolutionary thought of the working class onto a new higher level.

By moving forward with a tight grip on the immortal chuche ideology and the mass line based thereon, we shall more energetically advance the cause for converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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ARMING WORKING PEOPLE WITH THE CHUCHE IDEOLOGY IS THE BASICS OF IDEOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7, Jul 80 pp 15-21

[Article by Yi Song-nin]

[Text] Today our people, with a firm faith in the victory of the chuche cause, are energetically stepping up socialist, communist construction.

Emerging from among our working class, cooperatives peasants, and working intellectuals are numerous lofty examples of working devoting their all for the sake of the party and the revolution, for the sake of the fatherland and the people, and the whole country is filled to overflowing with the communist virtue of helping each other and leading each other on.

This revolutionary profile of our society is the shining victory and priceless fruits of the guideline of our party which has thoroughly armed party members and working people with the immortal chuche ideology, ceaselessly deepening ideological revolution among them.

Further strengthening chuche ideology indoctrination to suit the demands of the developing realities, we must prepare party members and working people even better as genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries who stoutly fight on for the attainment of the chuche cause.

Ideological revolution is an important revolutionary task that must be constantly conducted with a tight grip on it until attainment of the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is a rewarding struggle to sweep away the relics of everything outdated and make the masses of people, who are the master of nature and society, enjoy an independent and creative life. In order to make the working people, who have been

liberated from exploitation and oppression, enjoy a genuinely independent and creative life, it is imperative to completely liberate them from the constraints of outdated ideas and bring about a basic change in the realm of ideological consciousness.

The ideological revolution to sweep away the capitalist ideas and their dregs in the ideomental sphere and bring up working people as communist social beings of a new type arises as an overall task before the party and state following the establishment of the socialist system.

Victory of the socialist system creates a favorable condition for liquidating the socioeconomic roots which spawned the outdated ideas and for remolding the ideological consciousness of working people the communist way.

It goes without saying that it is a fact that ideological consciousness is affected by material living conditions. But this is not to say that just because the socialist system is established and the material living standard is improved, their ideological consciousness is spontaneously remolded by itself. Even after the establishment of the socialist system, the dregs of outdated ideas will come to remain in people's heads for a long time. In particular, they come to graphically manifest themselves as revolution and construction deepens and more rapidly moves forward.

The task to uproot the dregs of outdated and backward capitalist ideas and turn working people into communist social beings can be successfully carried out only through an incisive struggle between individualism and socialism in the realm of ideological consciousness. If the ideological revolution is neglected and the class consciounsess of working people, revolutionary consciousness, is not ceaselessly enhanced, the influence of outdated ideas will grow among them and their revolutionary consciousness will come to be paralyzed. Should this come to pass, it will be impossible to successfully push ahead with the task of occupying the ideological fortress and material fortress of communism, and it is possible that even the gains of the revolution already won will be threatned.

What is more, under conditions that in the present period the sabotage and subversion machinations of class enemies and capitalist ideocultural infiltration continue, it is impossible to more energetically hasten the revolutionary cause without strengthening the ideological revolution among working people.

Only by putting the ideological revolution up front and bringing up all working pecple as genuine commuist revolutionaries is it possible to comprehensively promote the superiority of the socialist system and also achieve the revolutionization and working classization of the whole society and successfully occupy the material fortress of communism along with the ideological fortress.

The basics of ideological revolution are thoroughly arming all party members and working people with the immortal chuche ideology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Most important in carrying out the ideological revolution is thoroughly arming party members and working people with the revolutionary thought of our party, the chuche ideology." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 270)

Chuche ideology indoctrination is an ideological indoctrination task to make the basic doctrine of the great chuche ideology deeply understood among party members and working people and turn it into a rock of faith. This is aimed at making all party members and working people hold lofty ideomental features and devotedly fight on for the sake of the interests of the party and the revolution, the fatherland and the people. Therefore, arming party members and working people with the chuche ideology is an important question of priority in the ideological revolution, the task of remolding social beings.

Thoroughly arming party members and working people with the chuche ideology is first of all a basic guarantee for turning them into genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

Today the model of a communist social being of our time is none other than a chuche-oriented communist revolutionary. Therefore, the ideological revolution aimed at indoctrinating and remolding people into communist social beings of a new type must necessarily become a task to bring them up as chuche-oriented revolutionaries and to this end, chuche ideology indoctrination must be energetically launched.

Chuche ideology indoctrination, first of all by making it imperative to establish a revolutionary world outlook among party members and working people, makes it possible to bring up all of them as chuche-oriented revolutionaries.

Establishing the revolutionary world outlook is a precondition for party members and working people to become genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries. Only with the revolutionary world outlook firmly established is it possible to view, analyze, and judge all questions to suit the demands of the times and the law of the developing revolution, and thoroughly defend and attain the socialist, communist cause.

The immortal chuche ideology is the unitarily scientific, revolutionary world outlook which the revolutionaries of our time, the chuche-oriented communists, must possess.

Because the chuche ideology is based on the philosophcial doctrine that man is the master of everything and resolves everything, it provides

a most correct understanding about nature and society and a powerful weapon for remaking the world. The chuche ideology elucidates the law of the developing society and energetically inspires the masses of working people to the revolutionary struggle for an independent and creative life. When thoroughly armed with the chuche ideology, people can become deeply aware of their position and role in the world and highly display their sense of responsibility and initiative in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

The chuche ideology, also by elucidating the important demand for thinking out everything with man at the center and serving man, makes it possible for people to have a clearly defined goal and direction in all aspects of discernment and practical activity and hold lofty communist ideomental features which genuine social beings must possess.

The spirit of independent and creative stand and attitude elucidated by the chuche ideology makes it possible for people to hold a firm aim and will to be free from any constraint or enslavement, and turns them into social beings who oppose dependence on others and flunkeyism and know how to solve all questions based on their self-dependent faith and jusgment, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. He who has failed to arm himself with the chuche ideology and merely copies others, will eventually become a fool and wind up being a useless existence as a social being. When thoroughly armed with the chuche ideology, people can have life as social beings and become the genuine master of an independent and creative life.

The chuche ideology contains the thought and theory, mental and moral features which must be held not only by people struggling for socialism, communism but also by people who will be living in the future communist society. The chuche ideology elucidates the intrinsic demands of the communist society and all the social relations and mode of activity which will have been formed in the communist society. Therefore, thoroughly arming themselves with the chuche ideology constitutes an important guarantee for all members of society to comprehensively grasp the mental and moral features and mode of activity which genuine communist social beings must possess.

Thoroughly arming themselves with the chuche ideology constitutes a basic condition for people to prepare themselves as forever unchanging revolutionaries without being contaminated by any outdated idea. The chuche ideology is a powerful weapon which makes it possible to thoroughly overcome the capitalist thoght, the feudal Confucian thought, the revisionist thought, and the flunkey thought. He who thoroughly arms himself with the chuche ideology can become a genuine chuche-oriented revolutionary who, untained by any hodgepodge reactionary thought, resolutely struggles solely for the sake of the interests of the working class and the masses of people.

Chuche ideology indoctrination, also by making party members and working people forever faithful to the great leader, brings up all of them as genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"By further strengthening indoctrination in the policies of the party and indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition among working people and by solidly arming them with the unitary ideology of our party, the chuche ideology, we must see to it that all working people are turned into genuine red soldiers of the party, communist revolutionaries, resolutely maintaining revolutionary integrity, whatever the adversity." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, p 364)

The chuche-oriented communist revolutionary holds the immortal chuche ideology as his immutable world outlook and boundless faithfulness to the great leader as his first and foremost life.

The chuche-oriented communist revolutionary is the communist revolutionary of a new type who holds it as his attribute to loyally uphold the leadership of the great leader and devote his all to the attainment of the revolutionary cause charted by the leader.

For the chuche-oriented revolutionaries, the objectives of life and struggle, all glories and happiness, joy and hope, lie solely in brilliantly realizing the great leader's plan and wish.

Spotlessly clear and clean loyalty to the great leader is the lofty ideological feeling, basic trait of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary. Away from boundless faithfulness to the great leader, it is impossible to speak about the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary nor is his existence thinkable.

The boundless faithfulness of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries is a lofty ideological feeling which is formed and consolidated in the course of deeply mastering the profound doctrine of the immortal chuche ideology and assimilating it into their own immutable faith.

Party members and working people, when they turn the chuche ideology into a rock of faith, can enhance their inifinite pride and self-esteem for fighting revolution, attending the respected and beloved leader, and with a firm viewpoint and stand that know none but the great leader, can protect and defend the leader politicoideologically and with their lives. They can also accept the great leader's thought and teachings as the most valid and hold them as the unitary compass for work and life, and resolutely protecting the leader's thought from any unwholesome ideological tendency, can think and act only in accordance with the leader's thought and teachings. Regarding the great leader's teachings as none other than law, supreme command, and thoroughly executing them

to the end, displaying infinite devotion and sacrifical spirit without the slightest complaint or excuse, without faulting the attendant conditions--this revolutionary attitude, too, can be highly displayed when thoroughly armed with the chuche ideology.

Thus, solidly arming party members and working people with the chuche ideology constitutes a basic guarantee for turning them into chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries with the revolutionary world outlook thoroughly established and forever faithful to the great leader. Precisely herein lies part of the most important ground that it is a basic question arising in the ideological revolution to thoroughly arm party members and workng people with the chuche ideology.

Next, thoroughly arming party members and working people with our party's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, is a firm guarantee for stepping up our revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"When the masses of working people, with an awareness as masters of the revolution, vigorously launch into the struggle to work out their destiny, they can display their inexhaustible wisdom and creative power and move revolution and construction forward at an extraordinarily high rate of speed. Precisely herein lies the ground that the chuche ideology, which calls on the masses of working people to particiapte in revolution and construction in a manner befitting the masters of revolution and construction with an awareness that they are masters of the revolution, is becoming the propelling force energetically pushing the struggle of our people for building a new life and the guiding compass firmly guaranteeing all victories of our people." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," Vol 2, p 138)

The ideological revolution is carried out not for its own ends but for quickly pushing ahead with revolution and construction, highly promoting people's inexhaustible wisdom and creative power.

Our country's revolutionary practice calls for strengthening the ideological revolution and further organizing and mobilizing the inexhaustible strength of the masses of people more than at any time. Today our party and people are faced with the weighty yet glorious task to hasten the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and attain the historic cause of fatherland reunification at the earliest possible date while consolidating the achievements already scored in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

If this enormous task is to be successfully carried out, above all the revolutionary fervor and creative positivity of the masses of people must be maximally promoted.

The masses of working people are in direct charge of revolution and construction and the decisive factor in the successful prosecution. All movements of the society and the nature remaking task are altogether conducted through human activities, and everything admirable and precious in the world is created by the strength and wisdom of the masses of working people such as the workers and peasants. To make the broad masses of working people positively launch into the revolutionary struggle and display their wisdom and talents to the hilt is a basic codition for the victory of revolution and construction. The creative wisdom and fervor of the masses of people are highly displayed when they have the awareness of being masters of the revolution.

The chuche ideology is a thought that calls upon the masses of people to participate in revolution and construction in a manner befitting the master. Therefore, thoroughly arming party members and working people with the chuche ideology extraordinarily pushes revolution and construction forward because it makes them display infinite enthusiasm and wisdom in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks, with a heightened awareness and sense of responsibility as masters of the revolution.

To be solidly united in one ideological will is the decisive condition for victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks. When all members of society are solidly unified and united in one ideological will, invincible strength comes to emerge.

The great chuche ideology is a sound basis for unifying and uniting all members of society in one ideological will.

The chuche ideology is the thought of the working class that thoroughly champions the interests of the working class and does not tolerate any slightest tendency and element to bring a loss to the class interests of the working class.

What is more, the chuche ideology is a scientific thought that has come into being reflecting the era of independent stand and attitude and is a people-minded thought that thinks out everything with the masses of working people at the center and thoroughly subordinates it to the masses of working people.

The chuche ideology also calls for continuing innovations, continuing forward movement, always brimming with vigor and enthusiasm free from sloth and laxity, and is a revolutionary thought that makes it possible to attain the revolutionary cause of the working class without any tilting at the earliest possible date.

By such thorough class character, people-mindedness, and greatness of the chuche ideology all members of society come to firmly accept the chuche ideology as their thought and to be firmly unified and united based thereon.

If revolution and construction is to be quickly stepped up, it is also important to make the masses of people have a firm foundation on which to do all their thinking and revolutonary practice to suit the demands of our revolution and construction.

Under conditions that the revolutionary cause of the working class is carried out on a nation-state basis, to be faithful to one's own country's revolution is a basic demand for the victory of the revolutionary cause of the working class. To be faithful to one's own country's revolution is also in complete accord with the law of the ultimate attainment of the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The chuche ideology calls upon the masses of people to oppose national nihilism and firmly hold independent stand and attitude in politics, to oppose dogmatism and thoroughly embody creativity in revolutionary practice. The chuche ideology demands the independent stand to self-dependently solve all questions, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, as the basic stand that must be tightly grasped in revolution and construction; the creative stand to solve all questions, relying on the strength of one's people to suit the specific conditions of one's country, as the basic method that must be thoroughly adhered to in remaking nature and society. The chuche ideology also seeks the decisive strength for victory of the revolution always in the role of the chuche-oriented factor, the inner factor.

Therefore, only by thoroughly arming party members and working people with the chuche ideology is it possible to enable them to do all their thinking and revolutionary practice to suit the demands and interests of our revolution and, always believing in their own strength and highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, to break through the barriers encountered and hasten the victory of the chuche cause.

In this way, to thoroughly arm party members and working people with our party's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, is a basic question of priority that must be tightly grasped in bringing up all members of society as genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries and energetically stepping up revolution and construction.

Our party from the first day of its founding has steadfastly launched chuche ideology indoctrination, giving a firm priority to the ideological revolution over all other tasks. Thus it has been possible for all of our party members and working people to thoroughly arm themselves with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, and the whole society has come to brim with the chuche ideology. That the entire people, holding only one thought, the chuche ideology, as their firm faith, have come to live and work in accordance with its demands, is the greatest change that has taken place in the ideomental features of our people, a priceless achievement that cannot be traded for anything.

Today before us is the task to more energetically launch and ceaselessly deepen the indoctrination work to arm party members and working people with the chuche ideology to suit the demands of the cause for converting the whole society to the chuche ideology, based on the achievements already scored. It is in brilliantly carrying out this task where a firm guarantee for preparing our working people still better as communist social beings, further consolidating our revolutionary ranks solid as bedrock, and bringing about a ceaseless forward movement and upsurge in socialist construction is.

Most important in more thoroughly indoctrinating party members and working people with the great chuche ideology is strengthening indoctrination in the doctrine of the chuche ideology.

Indoctrination in the doctrine of the chuche ideology, because it indoctrinates people in the basic reason and law of the revolutionary struggle and arms them with the chuche revolutionary world outlook, is a powerful means of enabling them to resolutely walk the arduous, trial-filled road of the revolution without the slightest vacillation with the awareness of being the master of the revolution and intense fervor. From where indoctrination in the doctrine of the chuche ideology is well conducted come to emerge genuine communists, trustworthy housekeepers, genuine patriots.

All party organizations, by making party members and working people deeply master the general principles of the chuche ideology such as the intrinsic nature, basis, and basic demands of the chuche ideology, must make them resolutely launch the revolutionary struggle, courageously breaking through all the bottlenecks and barriers encountered, and unyieldingly observe their revolutionary integrity with an indomitable fighting spirit and strong mind, whatever the adversity. In particular, they must see to it that all party members and working people loyally uphold the leader's revolutionary thought and leadership anytime anywhere, whatever the environment, deeply recognizing that the communist revolutonary cause can be victorious necessarily only if they, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche ideology as their guiding compass, move forward along the road charted by the leader.

In order to more thoroughly arm party members and working people with the chuche ideology, it is also imperative to strengthen indoctrination in party policies and indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition among them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Party organizations must strengthen indoctrination in the policies of the party and indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition, and stepping up the struggle against all kinds of unwholesome ideas such as bourgeois ideas, revisionism, flunkeyism, dogmatism, factionalism, parochialism,

and nepotism, more thoroughly arm all party members and working people with the unitary thought of our party, the chuche ideology of the party." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, 2d impression, p 521)

All the lines, policies, and shining revolutonary tradition of our party thoroughly embody the chuche ideology and are priceless revolutionary food for indoctrination in the chuche ideology. Here are all elucidated the strategy and tactics and struggle methodology of our party which goes on to solve, based on the chuche ideology, all questions arising in revolution and construction, and are contained the rich experience and achievement in scoring the great victory while firmly maintaining the chuche-oriented stand in the most formidable and arduous environment.

Only he who is armed with the lines, policies, and shining revolutionary tradition of the our party can resolutely hold fast to the revolutionary stand, never losing the chuche stand and attitude, whatever the barrier, whatever the trial, and always brimming with ever higher enthusiasm and strong will, invincible faith and revolutionary optimism, satisfactorily carry out his assigned revolutionary duty.

Party organizations and functionaries at all levels, placing basic emphasis on fostering faithfulness to the party and the revolution among working people, must conduct indoctrination in the policies of the party and indoctriantion in the revolutionary tradition in depth, in substance. In this way they must see to it that party members and working people are thoroughly armed with the unitary ideology of our party and solidly united in one mind, one will, based thereon, are prepared as genuine revolutionary soldiers unconditionally and thoroughly protecting and carrying through all the lines and policies of the party.

To thoroughly uproot all kinds of outdated ideas is an important demand for thoroughly arming party members and working people with the chuche ideology.

Under conditions that even after the establishment of the socialist system the dregs of outdated ideas still remain in people's heads and reactionary ideocultural infiltration by the imperialists ceaselessly continues from without, it is impossible to successfully carry out the task of arming people with the chuche ideology without strenghening the struggle against outdated ideas.

All party organizations and functionaries, by strengthening the struggle against all kinds of reactionary ideas such as the capitalist thought and feudal Confucian thought, revisionist thought and flunkey thought, must see to it that non-working class, unwholesome ideological elements neither sprout from within us nor infiltrate us from without.

In order to thoroughly arm party members and working people with the chuche ideology, it is important to conduct indoctrination in the chuche ideology, closely combining it with revolutionary practice.

The chuche ideology is not a theory for the sake of theory but a powerful weapon for revolutionary changes aimed at commendably conducting revolution and construction. The great ideological remolding task to arm people with the chuche ideology cannot be conducted away from the practical struggle to commendably carry out revolutionary tasks.

Party organizations and functionaries, by conducting indoctrination in the chuche ideology in combination with the specific life of party members and working people, must see to it that they carry out their assigned revolutionary duties responsibly with an attitude befitting the master.

In particular, by commendably conducting the task of indoctrination with the great victory and achievement scored in brilliantly embodying the chuche ideology under the sagacious leadership of the party, they must see to it that party members and working people deeply master the validity and vitality of the chuche ideology and enhance their national pride and revolutionary self-esteem for fighting revolution in the fatherland of chuche.

To make all party members and working people follow the examples of unsung heroes is of great import in combining indoctrination in the chuche ideology with practice.

Our unsung heroes are genuine revolutionaries who, holding the chuche ideology as their immutable faith, have displayed their faithfulness to the party and the leader on a lofty plane.

Their examples vividly show what kind of ideomental features one must possess in order to live and fight in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

Party organizations, energetically launching the movement to learn from the examples of unsung heroes, must see to it that all party members and working people, firmly believing in their own strength and highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, whatever the environment, go on to carry out their assigned revolutionary tasks as befits the master. In this way they must be made to serve the party and the revolution with practical work results and more immediately, to work heroic exploits in the struggle to greet the Sixth Party Congress as a great festival of the victor.

To thoroughly arm party members and working people with the chuche ideology and admirably bring them up as genuine communist revolutionaries is a great glory and lofty duty of our party organization and functionaries.

All party organizations and functionaries, by continuing to deepen indoctrination in the chuche ideology among party members and working people, shall further strengthen the might of our party and revolutionary ranks and hasten the victory of the chuche cause.

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IMPROVING WORK METHOD AND ATTITUDE IS AN IMPORTANT DEMAND FOR ENHANCING THE COMBAT STRENGTH OF THE PARTY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7, Jul 80 pp 22-27

[Article by Nam Hak-su]

[Text] At present the whole country is bubbling with a majestic struggle to greet the historic Sixth Party Congress as a great festival of the victor.

Before our party organizations and functionaries about to greet the glorious party congress is the lofty task to further enhance the combat strength and leadership power and energetically step up revolution and construction.

Constantly improving and perfecting work method and work attitude to suit the demands of the party and the developing revolution is of great import in enhancing the combat strength and leadership power of the party.

Only if the party of the working class establishes a correct work method and attitude among the functionaries, can it solidly unite the broad masses around the party and the leader and energetically organize and mobilize them in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

The question of straightening out the work method and attitude arises as an even more important question especially as the authority of the party grows among the masses and the revolution struggle and construction tasks deepen and develop.

All functionaries must ceaselessly improve and perfect the work method and attitude to suit the demands of the party and the developing revolution.

To improve the work method and work attitude of functionaries is an important demand for enhancing the combat strength of the party and successfully carrying out the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to strengthen the party, it is imperative to ceaselessly improve and perfect the party work method. The question of improving the party work method is a question of perfecting the leadership method, leadership art, for the masses and consequently, this is of great import in strengthening the combat strength and leadership power of the party." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 275)

The revolutionary party of the working class if General Staff of the revolution, guiding force, which carries out the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks, leading the masses of people.

If the party is to satisfactorily fulfill its lofty mission and leadership role, the party must, along with the task of consolidating the party organizationally and ideologically based on the unitary ideology of the party, properly establish the mass leadership method, work method and work attitude, for energetically organizing and mobilizing the masses, awakening them politicoideologically and solidly uniting them around the party, and ceaselessly improve and perfect them to suit the demands of the developing revolution.

To establish a correct work method and work attitude is above all an important guarantee for strengthening the party and enhancing its might.

The source of invincible might of the party of the working class lies in kindred ties with the masses, in politicoideological unity and solidarity.

The question of strengthening the kindred ties between the party and the masses and consolidating the politicoideological unity of the revolutionary ranks solid as bedrock can be successfully resolved when party organizations and functionaries establish a correct work method and work attitude.

A scientific, revolutionary work method and a people-minded work attitude are an important means of solidly uniting the broad masses in one ideological will and organizing and mobilizing them in carrying through the policies of the party. Unless the party establishes a revolutionary work method and a people-mined work attitude, can it neither go in deep among the masses of people nor correctly organize and mobilize them.

Outdated work methods and work attitudes such as bureaucratism, subjectivism, and formalism, divorce the party from the masses and in the end, bring about the very grave aftereffect of damaging the authority and prestige of the party and weakening the combat strength of the party.

Only with a revolutionary work method and a people-minded work attitude established is it possible to enhance the infinite adoration of and trust in the party among the masses every day and form kindred ties between the party and the masses and, uniting the masses, constantly strengthen the politicoideological unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks.

To improve the work method and attitude is also an important demand for successfully carrying through the lines and policies of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"To improve the party work method and work attitude is an important guarantee for successfully carrying through the lines and policies of the party." ("On Building the Korean Workers Party," Vol 3, p 661)

The basic objective of the leadership of the party for revolution and construction lies in successfully carrying through the lines and policies of the party.

The lines and policies of the party are executed and carried through by the masses. The working masses are in direct charge of carrying through the policies of the party and consequently, whether or not the policies of the party are successfully carried through comes to depend on how highly their revolutionary fervor and creative positivity are promoted.

The task to promote the political fervor and creative positivity of the masses can be successfully carried out only when the functionaries conduct work with a revolutionary work method and a people-minded work attitude.

No matter how precisely the lines and policies of the party have been established, no matter how correctly the measures and ways have been formulated for the execution, if the functionaries, commanding personnel of the revolution, work with a wrong work method and work attitude, it is impossible to score success nor is it possible to energetically push ahead with revolution and construction.

Whether or not the lines and policies of the party are properly carried through entirely depends on the work method and work attitude of the functionaries who execute them.

The lines and policies of the party can be successfully carried through only when the functionaries, in accordance with the demands of the revolutionary work method, directly go in among the masses and with priority to political work, inspire the revolutionary fervor and creative positivity of the masses. Again, only by establishing a revolutionary work method and a people-minded work attitude can the functionaries lead the masses in the forefront of the direct struggle to carry through the policies of the party, and positively setting the strength and wisdom of the masses in motion, successfully carry out the revolutionary tasks at hand.

Thus, to improve the work method and work attitude constitutes an important guarantee for strengthening the party and successfully carrying through the lines and policies of the party.

The question of straightening out the work method and work attitude arises as an even more important demand as the authority and prestige of our party grow further and an organizational sense is established stronger among the masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Because of its devoted service for the fatherland and the people, because of its infinite faithfulness to the socialist and communist cause, our party has won the absolute trust and support of the working class and the entire people of our country. Today the entire Korean people are completely entrusting their destiny to our party and, solidly united around the party, are devotedly struggling to carry through the lines and policies of the party." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 256)

Today our party enjoys absolute authority and prestige among the people because of its immortal achievements compiled before the times and the revolution.

Thirty five long years since the time our party was founded, over half a century since it began striking its historical roots, have elapsed. In this majestic journey braving formidable storms of the revolution, ours has grown and been strengthened into an ever victorious steely party. Today the organizational and ideological bases of our party have been consolidated incomparably and a brilliant victory is being scored in the task to attain our revolutionary cause under the slogan for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Because of its devoted service for the fatherland and the people, because of its infinite faithfulness to the chuche revolutionary cause, our party enjoys absolute authority and prestige among the working class and entire people of our country.

Our people, who have learned by experience the invincible might and sagacity of the leadership of the party in the course of victoriously clearing the unprecedentedly arduous and formidable road of revolution, are completely entrusting all their destiny to the party, brimming with a firm determination to unswervingly follow the sagacious leadership of the great leader and the party and carry out the revolution to the end, whatever the storm.

The more the authority of the party and trust in the party grow among the masses, the more we must ceaselessly improve and perfect the work method and attitude.

If we fail to establish a correct work method and work attitude among the functionaries, it is possible that there will emerge arbitrariness and the phenomenon of throwing their weight around. Should this come to pass, it will eventually divorce the party from the masses nor will it be possible to promote the positivity and initiative of the masses.

Only if we ceaselessly improve and perfect the work method and work attitude among the functionaries, can we make all people trust the party even more and faithfully fight to the end along the one road of revolution indicated by the party.

Improving the work method and work attitude also arises as an even more important question, as revolution and construction further deepens and develops.

Essentially, the work method must be ceaselessly improved and perfected as objective realities develop, the environment and conditions change, and activities in revolutionary practice deepen.

Only when the work method is adapted to the developing reality and changing environment, can it become a work method that is truly revolutionary and positive, and a powerful means to energetically push ahead with revolution and construction, promoting the inexhaustible strength and creative wisdom of the masses to the hilt.

Today our revolution and construction is deepening and developing onto an ever higher level through the struggle to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is a process of turning all members of society into genuine chuche-oriented revolutionaries and remaking nature and society in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology; as such, this is a great political task, an awesome creative task that must be carried out by means of inspiring the revolutionary fervor of the broad masses of people. Consequently, the historic cause for converting the whole society to

the chuche ideology can be successfully attained only if the functionaries conduct work with a most scientific, revolutionary work method.

Only if the functionaries solve all questions with a scientific, revolutionary work method to suit the demands of the developing reality, can they energetically carry out the task of turning all members of society into genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

Too, the task of remaking all aspects of social life such as the economy and culture in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology can be successfully conducted only by a revolutionary, positive work method adapted to the new environment.

Ceaselessly improving and perfecting the work method and attitude of the functionaries to suit the demands of the deepening and developing revolutionary practice is where an important guarantee for attaining ahead of schedule the historic cause for converting the whole society to the chuche ideology is.

Truly, the work method and work attitude are a question relating to the leadership method, leadership art, for the masses and as such, ceaselessly improving and perfecting them to suit the demands of the developing reality constitutes an indispensable requirement for strengthening the party and successfully carrying out the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

Most important to the cadre ranks and functionaries in having a correct work method and work attitude is thoroughly arming themselves with the great leader's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The work method and work attitude are not a question in terms of the work ability or character of the functionaries but an expression of thought. Therefore, without correctly establishing the ideological viewpoint of the functionaries, it is impossible to improve the work method and work attitude." ("On Building the Korean Workers Party," Vol 3, p 664)

The work method and work attitude are not a question in terms of the work ability or character of the functionaries but are determined by the thought and viewpoint, stand and attitude they hold.

Depending on the viewpoint and stand the functionaries hold toward the masses, and on the method they use in viewing and examining social phenomena, different work attitudes and work methods come to emerge from among them. When the functionaries, with a correct viewpoint toward the masses, view and examine social phenomena from the chuche-oriented stand and scientifically understand the law of the course of history, a revolutionary work method and a people-minded work attitude

will come to emerge; conversely, when they disregard the masses and view and examine social phenomena in terms of idealism, in terms of metaphysics, erroneous work methods and attitudes such as bureaucratism, subjectivism, and formalism, will come to emerge.

Therefore, in order to establish a scientific and revolutionary leadership method, a correct work method and work attitude, the functionaries must hold a scientific and revolutionary thought and viewpoint, stand and attitude.

To make the functionaries thoroughly arm themselves with the great leader's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, and assimilate it into their flesh and bone is an indispensable requirement for establishing a revolutionary and people-minded ideological viewpoint and attitude among them.

The great leader's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, embodies the revolutionary thought and viewpoint of the working class on the highest plane, and is the unitarily correct revolutionary world outlook that most precisely elucidates the stand and attitude and method which must be tightly grasped in revolution and construction.

The great leader's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, is a thought which holds it as its basic content, as its basic demands, to solve all questions arising in revolution and construction by the strength of the masses of people and to struggle to provide a more independent and creative life for the masses of people; a revolutionary thought in which the party spirit, working class character, and people-mindedness are flawlessly embodied. Again the chuche ideology is a powerful weapon of discernment and remaking, which is quite capable of successfully solving any question, however complex and difficult.

Only when armed with the great leader's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, is it possible to have a revolutionary mass viewpoint, a correct stand and attitude toward the masses and based thereon, to establish a most scientific revolutionry work method and people-minded work attitude.

To learn from the communist features, revolutionary work method and people-minded work attitude held by the great leader is an important task that arises in establishing a revolutionary and people-minded work method and work attitude.

The communist features, revolutionary work method and people-minded work attitude held by the great leader are the highest model of the work method and attitude which genuine revolutionaries, the communists, must hold, and are examples for all functionaries and working people to follow.

In the communist features, revolutionary work method and people-minded work attitude held by the great leader are synthesized all the contents of the communist work method and attitude embodying the party spirit, working class character, and people-mindedness, whose truth and greatness have been brilliantly proved in the course of long revolutionary practice.

Therefore, only when the functionaries accept in toto the revolutionary leadership art, leadership method, and people-minded work attitude held by the great leader, can they become reliable commanding personnel of the revolution and go on to most satisfactorily realize mass guidance.

In this way, to establish the unitary ideology system of the party and thoroughly arm themselves with the respected and beloved leader's great revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, and learn from the revolutionary leadership method and work attitude held by the leader, constitutes the basic way for all functionaries to thoroughly establish a revolutionary work method and a people-minded work attitude.

Another important way of establishing a revolutionary work method and a people-minded work attitude is energetically launching an ideological struggle to do away with the old work methods and attitudes among the functionaries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to improve the party work method and work attitude, it is imperative to energetically launch an ideological struggle to do away with old ideas among the party functionaries. Party organizations, energetically launching the ideological struggle to eliminate the old work methods and work attitudes, must see to it that all party functionaries admirably work with a revolutionary work method and a people-minded work attitude for the sake of the party and the working class and the people." (Ibid., p 665)

The work method and work attitude are an expression of the thought of functionaries. The outdated work methods and attitudes are rooted in outdated bourgois and petty bourgeois ideas.

The task to correctly establish the work method and attitude is unthinkable away from the ideological struggle to eliminate the old work methods and attitudes. The process of establishing a revolutionary, communist work method and attitude is none other than a process of correctly establishing a new work method and attitude, a process of the ideological struggle to eliminate the old work methods and attitudes.

We must energetically launch the ideological struggle to thoroughly eliminate the old work methods and attitudes such as bureaucratism, subjectivism, and formalism, and establish a revolutionary work method and a people-minded work attitude.

First of all, we must strengthen the struggle against bureaucratism.

Bureaucratism is an anti-people ruling method used by government officials of the old society in repressing and exploiting the people.

Bureaucratism is basically incompatible with the work method of our party which serves for the sake of the people and struggles for the sake of the interests of the people, and absolutely cannot be tolerated in the work of our functionaries, who are people's faithful servants.

Bureaucratism, a relic of the old society, prevents the party and the people's administration from fully accomplishing their missions and inflicts great harm on revolut8on and construction.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader our party has energetically launched the ideological struggle to do away with bureaucratism among the functionaries, and as a result, bureaucratism has been basically eliminated among our functionaries. But under conditions that there are the dregs of old ideas in the heads of functionaries, the root cause for reemergence of bureaucratism still remains.

Therefore, it is imperative to ceaselessly strengthen the ideological struggle against bureaucratism among the functionaries and thoroughly eliminate the slightest expression of bureaucratism without overlooking it in unprincipled compromise.

Along with the struggle against bureaucratism, we must strengthen the struggle against the old work methods of formalism and over caution-ism, work methods unbecoming the master such as doing work imprecisely and roughly without substance and passing the buck to superiors or subordinates.

Formalism and over caution-ism are old work attitudes stemming from a menial spirit. Our functionaries fight revolution not because they have been told to nor do they do so just for showoff. Inasmuch as the functionaries are career revolutionaries who have voluntarily embarked on the road to revolution, they must responsibly work from a stand befitting the master with a heightened awareness whether or not anyone watches them.

If formalism and over caution-ism are to be eliminated, it is imperative to develop the habit of launching work based on a correct methodology. When a new task is laid down, the functionaries must make it a habit to deeply study it, hold collective discussions and establish a correct methodlogy and then, launch the work substantively step by step.

To energetically push ahead with the movement to learn from the examples of unsung heroes is of great import in improving the work method and attitude of functionaries.

Reality shows that the movement to learn from the unsung heroes works as a great inspirational force not only in energetically pushing the ideological remolding of people and mass technical innovations but also in overcoming the old work methods and work attitudes and establishing the great leader style work method in the entire party and the whole society.

All functionaries, always going in deep among the masses like the unsung eroes, must energetically inspire the masses with priority to political work, and working and living together with the masses, look after and lead them with a motherly feeling. In this way they must see to it that one and all, thoroughly armed with the guidelines of the party and solidly united around the party, faithfully fight on.

To raise the standard of functionaries is an important way to improve their work method and attitude.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The question of improving the political standard and job performance ability of the guidance functionaries of party and state organs is one of the important tasks before our party today. We must pay keen attention to this question." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 1, 2d impression, p 374)

Only if the functionaries, who are indoctrinators of the masses and commanding personnel of the revolution, hold a high politicoideological standard and technical job performance standard in addition to their boundless faithfulness to the great leader and the party, can they set the thought of the broad masses in motion, organize and mobilize them and admirably carry out the revolutionary tasks at hand.

No matter how much the functionaries subjectively wish to be faithful to the party, if their training in party spirit is deficient and their job performance ability is low, they inevitably fall victim to timidity and extant experience and conduct work by means of dictation and directive.

A low political job performance standard is precisely one of the major reasons why the old work methods and attitudes still remain among the functionaries and why it is so difficult to uproot them.

Deeply aware that their abilities and standards are not yet equal to the demands of the developing reality and of the party, our functionaries must steadfastly strive to improve their political job performance standard.

The functionaries also must not only have high qualifications politico-ideologically and in terms of technical job performance but possess

lofty communist moral traits. Only then can they become functionaries whom the masses truly follow and respect.

All functionaries must always go in deep among the masses, lead the masses setting examples by their own actions, and not only regard as precious the interests of the party and the revolution, orgnaization and collective, but love labor and consciously observe the law and order of the country. And they must thoroughly uproot all the old moralities and life customs, more wholesomely organize life to suit the new socialist way of life, and highly promote the attitude of revolutionarily living and working.

Today when an all-out march movement is energetically under way to greet the sixth congress of our party as the festival of a great victor, the duty of our functionaries is truly heavy, and the party's expectations of them are very great.

All functionaries, by decisively improving their work method and work attitude with a deep self-awakened partywide sense of responsibility, must admirably perform the role of an organizer, vanguard fighter, who energetically leads today's all-out march movement.

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CEASELESSLY TEMPERING THEIR PARTY SPIRIT IS THE SACRED DUTY OF PARTY MEMBERS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7, Jul 80 pp 28-34

[Article by Ch'oe Tong-sok]

[Text] By the majestic struggle of the entire party members and working people to greet the historic Sixth Party Congress with high political fervor and brilliant labor achievements, new leaps forward and miracles are happening day after day in the socialist construction of our country and our revolution is moving forward extraordinarily fast.

Today when our revolution is moving forward very rapidly and we are faced with more weighty and rewarding revolutionary tasks, our party demands that the functionaries, commanding personnel of the revolution, and party members, by ceaselessly tempering their party spirit, more thoroughly prepare themselves as genuine communist revolutionaries sacrificially struggling, devoting their all for the sake of the party and the leader, the fatherland and the people.

In the demand of the party for ceaselessly tempering the party spirit is contained the lofty will to make our functionaries and party members forever add luster to their political life on the one road of the struggle for attainment of the glorious chuche cause and further strengthen and develop ours into a revolutionary party brimming with the vibrant and militant vigor of energetically moving revolution and construction forward.

By loyally upholding the lofty will of the party and ceaselessly tempering our party spirit we must keep forever shining the priceless political life bestowed on us by the great leader and acquit ourselves fully of our revolutionary attributes as members of the glorious Korean Workers Party.

Tempering the party spirit is an important demand for party members to prepare themselves as genuine communist revolutionaries forever loyal to the party and the revolution.

To say to temper the party spirit means to resolutely protect and defend the lines and policies of the party, whatever the environment, and to hold the indomitable revolutionary spirit of sacrifically struggling with total devotion for the sake of the interests of the party and the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"What is called the party spirit is boundless faithfulness to the party." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 3, 2d impression, p 159)

The party spirit--this is the indomitable revolutionary spirit of devotedly struggling for the sake of the party and the leader and of struggling, jumping into fire and water, to carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned them by the party.

The party spirit as faithfulness to the party flows from the historic mission shouldered by party members, the communists.

Party members are revolutionaries who, pledging to share destiny with the party, have embarked on the road of struggle for attainment of the revolutionary cause of the working class, the socialist and communist cause. Therefore, if party members, the communists, are to acquit themselves fully of their historic mission and add luster to the priceless life as revolutionaries, they must ceaselessly temper their party spirit. Only then can they be forever faithful to the party, thoroughly protecting and defending the interests of the party and the revolution and sacrificially struggle for attainment of the revolutionary cause of the working class, the socialist and communist cause.

The party spirit is a high class-awareness based on a revolutionary world outlook.

The party spirit is the revolutilnary spirit flowing from a lofty class-awareness desirous of fighting for the sake of the leader and the party, the working class and the people, holding the revolutionary thought of the working class as one's unitary faith, as one's firm revolutionary world outlook, and is the strong trait of a revolutionary who courageously breaks through whatever barriers, with a firm conviction of the validity and victory of the socialist, communist cause.

Precisely because it is based on the revolutionary faith and firm world outlook of those who breathe and act on the leader's revolutionary thought, the party spirit is characterized by a high principled nature, militancy, and revolutionary character.

Consequently, the process of tempering the party spirit is none other than a process of establishing a revolutionary world outlook. Only if party members ceaselessly temper their party spirit, can they become genuine communist revolutionaries deep and thorough in the revolutionary world outlook and strong in fighting spirit who always think and act in accordance with the ideological will of the party and the leader, carry through the lines and policies of the party to the end, whatever the environment, and struggle with total devotion for the sake of the interests of the party.

The party spirit is also faithfulness to the working class and a high awareness in terms of the working class. The revolutionary spirit and awareness of defending the interests of the party and the revolution and struggling for the realization precisely start from a high class-awareness.

The party is a class vanguard and organizational unit protecting the interests of the working masses such as the working class and struggling for the realization. What constitutes the base of the interests of the party is none other than the interests of the working class and the working masses. Inasmuch as the party struggles for the sake of the interests of the working masses such as the working class, for the realization of their aspirations and aims, the interests of the party coincide with the interests of the working class. Consequently, faithfulness to the party, a high party spirit, becomes at the same time a manifestation of the working class character, people-mindedness.

The party spirit is intensively expressed in faithfulness to the leader.

Faithfulness to the leader is the supreme expression of the party spirit. Away from faithfulness to the leader there cannot be the party spirit.

The leader of the working class is the supreme brain behind the revolution, the personifier of the interests of the party and of the masses of people, the unitary center for urity and solidarity.

The party of the working class is the struggle weapon for realizing the revolutionary thought of the leader who has first charted the road to revolution, and General Staff of the revolution which insures the leadership of the leader and leads revolution and construction to victory.

All the lines and policies laid down by the party are designed to embody the revolutionary thought and intent of the leader, and faithfully contained therein are the basic interests of the working class and the masses of people and their organized will.

Therefore, if party members, the communists, are to be truly faithful to the party, they must first of all be faithful to the leader. Away from

faithfulness to the leader, it is impossible to speak about faithfulness to the party, the party spirit.

Only he who turns into his credo the leader's revolutionary thought and loyally attends the leader can become a genuine communist revolutionary who is truly faithful to the party and keeps on acquitting himself fully of his revolutionary attributes.

For those of us who are KWP members, the party spirit is boundless faithfulness to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party's founder and leader.

To loyally attend the great leader and acquit ourselves boundlessly of our loyalty to the leader is the most important of the traits that our party members must possess which is none other than a lofty party spirit.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the personifier of the interests of our party and our people, and the supreme brain behind our revolution.

Early embarking on the formidable road to the revolutionary struggle, shouldering the demands of the times and revolution and the ardent wish of the nation, and ushering in a rewarding new era of revolution, a new chuche era, the great leader has led our revolution along the one road of victory, and turned our people, who used to groan under exploitation and oppression, mistreatment and contempt in bygone days, into an energetic and dignified people independently and creatively working out their destiny with a tight grip on it.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader, our fatherland is today radiating its radiant rays all over the sorld as a boundlessly growing and prospering socialist fatherland known for its self-dependence, self-support, and self-defense.

The boundless loyalty of our people to the great leader is thus one that has struck its roots deep in their hearts and been solidified in a tough struggle over a long period of time and been turned into a credo through real life and priceless experience. The spotlessly clear and clean faithfulness of our party members and people to the great leader--this is a revolutionary faith, a forever unwavering revolutionary will flowing from a lofty ideological feeling of our people entrusting all their destiny to the leader whom they infinitely respect and adore, deeply understanding the greatness of the respected and beloved leader through revolutionary practice over a long period of more than one-half century. For our party members, the bosom of the great leader is none other than the bosom of the party. Away from the bosom of the great leader party members can neither add luster to their glory as party members nor acquit themselves fully of their attributes as revolutionaries. Therefore,

the party spirit of our cadres and party members must above all be manifested in being boundlessly loyal to the leader, loyally upholding the thought and intent of the great leader.

Thus, a high party spirit and faithfulness to the great leader absolutely cannot be separated from one another, and faithfulness to the great leader is the highest expression of the party spirit. Consequently, away from boundless faithfulness to the great leader it is impossible to speak about faithfulness to the party and the revolution.

It may be said that only he who loyally attends the leader and goes on to highly uphold the thought and intent of the leader and devotedly struggles for the realization, is a functionary, a party member high in the party spirit and boundlessly faithful to the party and the revolution.

Through the leading character in feature film "Road of the First Trip" and the examples of unsung heroes in our society we come to clearly see how the party spirit, working class character, and people-mindedness of genuine communist revolutionaries should be expressed.

In particular, the leading character in feature film "Road of the First Trip" is a model of a genuine communist revolutionary possessed of a high party spirit, boundlessly loyal to his party and leader and as such, impresses us greatly.

He is a revolutionary possessed of a strong will and indomitable fighting spirit who struggles devoting his all for the sake of the party and the revolution, for the sake of developing a rich and strong fatherland. The high party spirit of the leading character boundlessly faithful to the interests of the party and the revolution is intensively expressed in his lofty loyalty for loyally attending the great leader and realizing the leader's thought and intent without the deflection of a fraction of an inch.

The leading character in the film indomitably fights on, always thinking how to give a greater joy to the leader, even more loyally upholding the intent of the great leader concerned with the enrichment and strengthening of the fatherland and the happiness of the people.

In such lofty loyalty of the leading character we come to feel warmly with all our hearts that he is a communist revolutionary faithful to the party and the revolution, possessed of a high party spirit.

The party spirit of a communist revolutionary is also expressed in a high organizational sense.

The organizational sense is the resolute stand and viewpoint of a party member who infinitely loves and approaches his party organization with

dignity, strictly adheres to the party, consciously observes the rules of the party, and stops at nothing until executing to the end, jumping into fire and water, the revolutionary duty assigned him by the party.

If party members are to forever add luster to their title as revolutionaries and live out their lives in a worthy manner, fighting for the sake of the party and the revolution, they must live with a high organizational sense. For party members, the party organization is as valuable as life. Away from the party organization the party member can neither add luster to the reward and glory as a revolutionary nor can sustain his priceless political life. The revolutionary possessed of a high party spirit always holds a high organizational sense, preserves and loves his party organization like the apple of his eye, lives strictly adhering to his party organization, and struggles, holding it as an iron rule of life to fulfill to the end on time, the revolutionary duty assigned him by the party.

The party member strong in his party spirit regards his party organization as the genuine protector of his political life, as the bosom of a genuine mother, always lives strictly adhering to the party, and goes on to prepare himself as a revolutionary forever loyal to the great leader and the party.

The party spirit as faithfulness to the great leader and the party is expressed especially in the high revolutionary attitude of unconditionally accepting, protecting, and carrying through the lines, decisions and directives of the party to the end.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Faithfulness to the party and the revolution, in other words, the party spirit, must be expressed above all in unconditionally accepting the lines and policies of the party and unconditionally executing them." ("On the Question of Socialist Economic Management," Vol 3, p 122)

It may be said that what we refer to as the party spirit of party members is the high revolutionary spirit, revolutionary attitude of resolutely defending the interests of the party and of accepting with all their hearts and unconditionally carrying through the lines, decisions and directives of the party to the end.

The decisions and directives of the party are the organized will of our party and the unitary guiding compass which all cadres and party members must tightly grasp. In the decisions and directives of the party are comprehensively enunciated concrete ways to successfully carry out the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

The struggle to carry through the lines and policies, decisions and directives of the party is a rewarding struggle to embody the far-reaching

plan of the leader, moving revolution and construction forward in accordance with the intent of the great leader and the party, and a sacred struggle to realize the aims and aspirations of our working class and the masses of people.

When our party members and functionaries unconditionally accept and thoroughly carry through the lines and policies, decisions and directives of the party, they can brilliantly realize the intent and plan of the great leader and acquit themselves fully of their attributes as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

Away from the struggle to carry through the decisions and directives of the party, it is impossible to speak about the activity of party members, about the party spirit of party members.

To resolutely struggle to unconditionally accept, protect and carry through the decisions and directives of the party is the manifestation of a high party spirit of party members and a lofty partywide duty shouldered by them.

Through the struggle to carry through the lines and policies, decisions and directives of the party, the interests of the party and the revolution come to be thoroughly protected and defended, and revolution and construction energetically moved forward. How faithful party members are to the party and the revolution with how high a party spirit is manifested in how they accept the lines, decisions and directives of the party and in their practical struggle to carry them through.

To unconditionally accept the lines, decisions and directives of the party and struggle to carry them through to the end is the lofty feature and traditional attitude of our party members.

Through their struggle to accept with all their hearts the lines and policies laid down by the great leader and carry them through, our party members have brought about ceaseless innovations and leaps forward in all areas of revolution and construction and energetically moved our revolution forward. What made it possible for our fatherland, which used to be so backward in bygone days, to display its commanding appearance as a socialist power of self-dependence, self-support, and self-defense and for our revolution to come such a long way along the one road of making a long drive taking advantage of victory is the fact that with a high party spirit our party members under the sagacious leadership of the great leader have energetically carried through the lines and policies of the party.

At the same time, the party spirit of party members is expressed in such struggle as to defend and strengthen the unity and solidarity in ideological will of the party ranks, to protect and defend the interests of the working class against all negative phenomena and class enemies bent on infringing them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Faithfulness to the party, in other words, the party spirit, must be expressed first of all in the steady struggle to defend the airtight unity and solidarity of the party." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 2, 2d impression, p 267)

Only when the party of the working class achieves unity and solidarity based on the revolutonary thought of the leader, can it become a revolutionary party possessed of invincible might and leadership power and lead the complex and arduous revolutionary struggle and construction tasks to victory.

Therefore, in order to defend the basic interests of the party and successfully attain the revolutionary cause of the working class, it is imperative to defend and ceaselessly strengthen the unity and solidarity of the party which is the guiding force for the cause.

In any environment, however complex, to resolutely protect and defend the politicoideological unity and solidarity of the party, to resolutely struggle against all kinds of opportunist currents, to thoroughly observe the revolutionary discipline and order of the party is an important stamp of the party spirit of party members.

Only by tolerating no elements, however small, to infringe the interests of the party and destroy the unity and solidarity of the party and by thoroughly observing the organizational discipline of the party can party members ceaselessly consolidate and develop the party and win victory in the unprecedentedly arduous and complex revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

Attaching great significance to tempering the party spirit of party members in each period, each stage of the developing revolution, our party has ceaselessly strengthened their party life. Thus the party spirit of party members has been enhanced more than at any time and basic changes have occurred in their ideomental features.

With party ideological indoctrination work deepened and party life ceaselessly strengthened under the sagacious leadership of the great leader, our party members are being prepared as communist revolutionaries with their chuche revolutionary world outlook thoroughly established and forever faithful to the party and the revolution.

Today the party spirit of party members has become extraordinarily high through the struggle to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Among our party members and functionaries is being highly promoted more than at any time the revolutionary attitude to struggle with total

devotion for the sake of the party and the revolution, regarding it as the loftiest attribute, revolutionary integrity, of the revolutionary soldiers to acquit themselves boundlessly of their loyalty to the great leader and the party.

Today's reality wherein the all-out march movement is being energetically accelerated to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology under the tested leadership of the party calls for energetically launching the struggle to temper the party spirit among party members and functionaries.

By substantively launching the struggle to temper the party spirit and by thoroughly establishing the chuche revolutionary world outlook among functionaries and party members, party organizations can make them always think and act in accordance with the teachings of the great leader and the intent of the party and unconditionally carry through to the end the teachings of the leader and the guidelines of the party, whatever the adversity.

The high party spirit of party members is not something that is spontaneously tempered. It is tempered through substantively launching ideological indoctrination work and strengthening party organizational life among party members and in revolutionary practice.

In order to temper the party spirit, it is imperative to substantively launch ideological indoctrination work among party members and functionaries.

To substantively launch ideological indoctrination work is an important demand for bringing up people as genuine revolutionaries with the revolutionary world outlook thoroughly established and strong in the party spirit to fight on, devoting their all for the sake of the party and the revolution.

Substantively launching revolutionary indoctrination, class indoctrination, typified by indoctrination in the unitary ideology of the party, among party members and functionaries, party organizations must thoroughly prepare them as communist revolutionaries forever loyal to the great leader and the party, with the chuche revolutionary world outlook firmly established.

Only then is it possible to make party members and functionaries fight on to the end, whatever the adversity, with one mind of loyalty to the great leader and the party, for the sake of the interests of the party and the revolution, for the sake of the attainment of the chuche cause.

In order to temper the party spirit of party members, it is important especially to ceaselessly strengthen party organizational life among them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Only by strengthening party life is it possible to have the party spirit of party members tempered and their vanguard role enhanced in revolution and construction and to successfully carry out the revolutionary tasks before us." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, 2d impression, p 515)

To strengthen party organizational life is one of the basic ways to temper the party spirit.

As the great leader taught, organizational life is the blast furnace for thought tempering, school for revolutionary indoctrination. Only through strong organizational life can anyone have himself revolutionarily tempered and grow up to be a genuine revolutionary faithful to the revolutionary cause of the working class.

Only through party organizational life can party members nurture their organizational character and spirit of discipline and revolutionarily temper themselves, taking timely action to correct deficiencies appearing in their work and life.

Strong revolutionary organizational character and spirit of discipline together with ideological character are an important part of the stamp of the communist. Only by possessing revolutionary organizational character and spirit of discipline can one become a genuine communist strong in the party spirit and successfully carry out the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks, overcoming all barriers and trials.

Such strong revolutionary organizational character and spirit of discipline of party members are achieved through party organizational life.

By regarding their party organization as the bosom of a mother and always loving and approaching their party organization with dignity and by positively participating in party organizational life and thoroughly establishing the attitutde of working and living under the guidance and control of their party organization, all party members must ceaselessly temper their party spirit. Party members must highly display the revolutionary attitude of reporting to their party organization everything from their work and life to personal problems and of working adhering to their party organization.

For party members and functionaries, the process of carrying out their party organization's decisions and assignments is none other than a process of revolutionizing themselves and tempering their party spirit.

Party members and functionaries must sincerely and diligently accept their party organization's decisions and assignments and with high political fervor, execute them on time without fail, and through this process, must keep on revolutionarily tempering themselves.

Also important in tempering the party spirit of party members is strengthening criticism and self-criticism among them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Launching the ideological struggle by means of criticism and indoctrinating and remolding them through the ideological struggle--this is the invariable guideline our party is tightly maintaining in revolutionizing people." (Ibid., p 469)

Criticism and self-criticism is an energetic weapon for revolutionarily tempering party members.

Criticism and self-criticism is an admirable method which enables one and all to wholesomely conduct party life and ceaselessly temper their party spirit, taking timely action to make them realize by heuristic means the deficiencies that have appeared in their work and life.

It is the nature of law that there are the positive and negative in the developmental process of all objects. In the process of the party life of party members, too, there could be deficiencies while there are the positive. Therefore, in party organizational life, it is imperative to take timely action to correct the deficiencies while ceaselessly making the positive come alive.

Party members, as they wash their faces every day, must frankly and sincerely criticize their own deficiencies on time and must accept, with an open mind, the criticisms of fellow comrades. Only if party members strengthen criticism and self-criticism in this manner, is it possible to uproot all kinds of morbid ideological elements, take timely action to correct deficiencies appearing in work and life, and ceaselessly train and temper themselves revolutionarily.

Inasmuch as criticism is aimed at straightening out the party member who has committed an error, it must be principled yet comradely.

Deficiencies appearing in the party life of party members are all rooted in old ideas, and the criticism to rectify them must be sharp. Criticism among party members, especially among functionaries must be as pungent and sharp as directed at one who can't cut the mustard. Ony then could the erring one clearly understand the essential nature of the error and quickly correct it.

For making a principled, sharp criticism, it will not do to do it in an unbridled, highhanded manner. Criticism must be oriented through and through in correcting an error and strengthening comradely solidarity.

What is of great import in tempering the party spirit of party members is revolutionary practice. Revolutionary practice is an energetic means

of remolding people's ideological consciousness and revolutionarily tempering it.

In the difficult and complex practical struggle to remake nature and society people get ceaselessly tempered and revolutionarily grow up.

Therefore, the task to temper the party spirit of party members can score an admirable success only when conducted in close combination with the revolutionary struggle and the awesome practical activity to build socialism, communism.

Through the process of carrying out the revolutionary tasks assigned them, party members must ideologically temper themselves and ceaselessly nurture their strong will as revolutionaries. In particular, those functionaries who are separated from production practice, by going into the awesome reality of socialist construction, can even more deeply experience with all their hearts the sagacity of the leadership of the great leader and the validity and invincible vitality of the lines and policies of our party and, learning from the organizational character, militancy, and burning loyalty to the fatherly leader of the working class, can revolutionarily temper themselves.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our people have come a long way in revolution and construction.

But we absolutely cannot afford to remain self-complacent with the achievements to date and must more energetically step up revolution and construction. By doing so we must realize at the earliest possible date the complete victory of socialism and the long-cherished aspiration of the nation, the independent reunification of the fatherland.

At present before us is the heavy task to fulfill this year's plan ahead of schedule before the party congress, more vigorously fueling the fire of a revolutionary upswing on all fronts of socialist construction by dynamically racing forward with the force of speed battle added to Chollima.

The historic sixth congress of our party is drawing nearer every day.

All party members and functionaries, by ceaselessly bringing about heroic exploits in production and construction, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude with boundless loyalty to the great leader and the party, must further spur today's awesome forward movement.

By keeping up the continuing innovations and continuing forward movement with the ever higher revolutionary vigor and enthusiasm of a chuche-oriented communist revolutionary, we shall greet the approaching Sixth Party Congress as a great festival of the victor.

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COLLECTIVISM IS A LOFTY IDEOMENTAL FEATURE OF THE COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7, Jul 80 pp 35-40

[Article by Cho Song-mo]

[Text] Today our revolution is ceaselessly deepening and developing on a new higher level.

In order to more energetically step up our revolution and construction to suit the demands of the developing reality, it is imperative to prepare all party members and working people still better as genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries. An important question arising here is seeing to it that all party members and working people truly live and work in the lofty spirit of collectivism for the sake of the party and the revolution, the fatherland and the people.

Collectivism--this is one of the most important characteristics of the working class and is the communist thought helping each other and leading each other on under the slogan "one for all, all for one." To put it another way, this is a lofty revolutionary thought loving the collective and organization and devoting all for the sake of the interests of the society and the people, for the sake of the interests of the party and the revolution, not for personal sloth and pleasure. Faithfulness of the communists to the party, to the revolution, to the people comes to be highly displayed when they hold precisely such spirit of collectivism.

Collectivism is an ideomental feature inseparable from the communist revolutionary.

The communist is a revolutionary fighter who has come forward to devote himself to the societywide cause aimed at realizing the common ideal and aim of the masses of working people typified by the working class. Away from devoted service for the working class and the people, for society and collective, a genuine revolutionary, the communist, is

unthinkable. For the communists who have embarked on the road to revolution, pledging to devote their whole lives to the attainment of the cause for the sake of the working class and the masses of people, it is their natural attribute, their lofty duty to subordinate their all to the interests of the working class and the masses of people, to the interests of society and collective.

What stand and attitude to assume toward the interests of the working class and the masses of people, toward the interests of collective and society is related to the question of the communists how to live out their lives, how to fight.

If the communists are to genuinely serve the revolutionary struggle, devoting their all, they must hold the spirit of scrifical service in the interest of the working class and the masses of people, society and collective. This is the demand of socialist, communist construction and constitutes an important guarantee for its victory. He who does not have the spirit of scrificial service in the interest of the working class and the masses of people, society and collective, cannot become a revolutionary nor can he enjoy the reward and value of genuine living.

To possess the lofty spirit of collectivism arises as an important question in making the communists add luster to their glory as revolutionaries, acquit themselves fully of their attributes and move revolution and construction forward.

To possess the spirit of collectivism is above all an indispensable requirement for firmly establishing a revolutionary world outlook.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order that people may establish a revolutionary world outlook, it is imperative that they have a strong will, together with revolutionary mental preparedness, to be undaunted, whatever the barrier, and know the way to carry out their revolutionary duties. In addition, they must know to love the fatherland the people, love the collective and comrades, and consciously observe the revolutionary organizational discipline." ("On Socialist Literature and Arts," p 508)

Establishing a revolutionary world outlook is a precondition for becoming a communist. In order that people may be faithful to the revolution to the end, they must hold a firm revolutionary world outlook.

The revolutionary world outlook is the viewpoint of the working class turned into a credo and the revolutionary will to fight for the attainment of the revolutionary cause of the working class to the end, whatever the adversity. Therefore, without establishing the revolutionary world outlook people cannot struggle, devoting their all, to build socialism, communism, breaking through all kinds of barriers and trials.

Whether or not people firmly hold the revolutionary world outlook depends in large measure on whether or not they have the communist ideological consciousness based on collectivism. The communist ideological consciousness based on collectivism makes it possible for people to have the revolutionry faith and will to fight for the sake of the revolution to the end, whatever the adversity.

Only when possessed of the spirit of collectivism, can people tightly maintain, however difficult and complex the environment, the revolutionary integrity, indomitable fighting spirit of defending the interests of the revolution to the end and the communist faith and will of continuing the revolution to the end for generations to come if they cannot realize it in their generation. He who fails to hold dear the interests of the working class and the masses of people and subordinate his personal interests to the interests of the collective and society, cannot hold the genuine viewpoint of the working class nor can he devotedly launch into the revolutionary struggle. Therefore, in order to become a communist revolutionary thoroughly armed with the revolutionary world outlook, one must possess the lofty spirit of collecivism.

For the revolutionary who is armed with the spirit of collectivism, his determination to be faithful to the revolutionary cause to the end is not simply an ideological viewpoint but a firm faith and will. The revolutionary cause which the communists strive to attain is a historic cause for building the communist society where the masses of working people such as the working class will have become the genuine masters of society. That is why only those revolutionaries who hold dear the working class and the masses of people come to struggle to the end, whatever the adversity, for the attainment of the revolutionary cause, convinced of its validity and victory.

Experience in the revolutionary struggle over a long period of time clearly shows that he who fails to hold a firm stand and attitude to devotedly serve for the sake of organiztion and collective, society and people, cannot launch into the revolutionary struggle and even if he did so, could not fight revolution to the end. This is an immutable law and a priceless lesson the history of the communist movement teaches.

To possess the spirit of collectivism is also an important demand for the communists to add luster to the most precious political life.

For people fighting revolution, the political life is the first life, precious beyond comparison with the physical life. Deprived of the political life even though physically allive, one is as good as dead. The unsurpassed reward and value of living, the great glory and happiness of he who fights revolution, precisely lie in his political life.

The political life so precious for the revolutionary is the sociopolitical life which he can engrave in his heart and add luster to it only by displaying the lofty spirit of collectivism of devoting his all for the sake of society and collective.

People's physical life is natural life, personal life and as such, is connected with blood ties but the political life is social life, collective life and as such, is connected with class and societywide ties. This being so, the political life comes to be guarded only through the revolutionary struggle, sociopolitical activity to achieve class and national liberation. When people devote their all to the revolutionary struggle for the prosperity and happiness of society and collective, of the fatherland and the people, they come to hold the political life as their most precious life, ceaselessly adding luster to it.

He who only pursues his personal comfort, looking away from the common cause of society and collective, the revolutionary struggle, cannot guard his political life, and eventually comes to forfeit his worth as a social being. In the final analysis, this is the decayed way of life, mode of activity of the exploiting class based on individual egoism which puts his personal interests up front at the sacrifice of the interests of the country and the working masses.

Unhesitatingly dedicating all their personal interests and comfort and life solely to liquidating all kinds of exploitation and oppression, enslavement and fetters and to building the socialist, communist society, a bright future for mankind, is where the road to living in a worthwhile manner as revolutioanries is, where the genuine road to adding everlasting luster to their sociopolitical life is. So it is that the revolutionaries, the communists, come to feel the greatest reward and happiness in regarding societywide interests, interests of the revolution as their own invaluable interests and in devoting their all to them, and to fight, resolutely protecting the interests of the party and the revolution, the fatherland and the people, even at the risk of their personal, physical lives.

Collectivism is also the revolutionary spirit and attitude which the communist revolutionaries must of necessity tightly maintain in order to successfully attain the socialist, communist cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Since its first days in the arena of history the working class has always regarded unity as the most precious weapon in the struggle against international capital, and on the strength of unity, it has won victory in the difficult struggle." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, 2d impression, p 179)

The socialist, communist cause is a collective struggle cause based on class unity of the communists. This being so, if the communists are to successfully build socialism, communism, they must be consolidated into one strong revolutionary force in unity and solidarity. Only through the strength of revolutionary unity, organized strength, can the communists successfully carry out the historic task to completely liberate the masses of working people from all manner of enslavement and constraint of nature and society and insure an independent and creative life for them.

Revolutionary unity which is the most powerful weapon of the communists in socialist, communist construction comes to be achieved and consolidated based on comradely love among them.

As the great leader taught, the word comrade means he who shares the same will, in other words, he who shares the same thought. He who with the same thought struggles for the same objectives is called a comrade. The word comrade is an unsurpassably glorious and precious title used among revolutionaries and an expression of great trust and love for a comrade in arms. Consequently, only the unity of revolutionaries based on comradely love can become a genuine revolutionary unity and display invincible ·ght.

This is an immutal truth the entire historical course of our revolution proves. Day in and day out of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the postliberation struggle to build a new society, a new life, and day in and day out of the Fatherland Liberation War and the rewarding struggle to erect a prosperous socialist industrial state, clearing the postwar ashes, Korea's communists and people were always able to win shining victory in such complex environments by stoutly fighting, solidly united around the great leader.

Truly, to possess the spirit of collectivism is an important requirement for becoming a revolutionary, a communist. Anyone who wishes to become a genuine communist revolutionary must necessarily turn the spirit of collectivism into a trait native to him.

Today under the sagacious leadership of the great leader the lofty spirit of collectivism is being highly manifested among our party members and working people.

To devote their all to the attainment of the socialist, communist cause, helping each other and leading each other on in the spirit of sacrificial service for the party and the revolution, the fatherland and the people, is the bedrock life credo, mode of activity of our working people.

Our party members and working people, because of their lofty spirit of collectivism, are becoming a revolutionary people embodying the noble mental and moral features of a revolutionary on a high level.

To acquit themselves fully of their loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the loftiest mental and moral features of our party members and working people who are thoroughly armed with the spirit of collectivism.

Faithfulness to the leader is the basic factor in determining the height and might of the spirit of collectivism.

To hold boundless loyalty to the leader and thoroughly carry through the lines and policies laid down by the leader is none other than sacrificially serving in the struggle to realize the interests of the party and the revolution, society and people, and precisely herein lies the genuine road to displaying the spirit of collectivism on the loftiest plane.

Today our party members and working people, living every minute of their lives solely for the sake of the great leader and regarding it as a revolutionary attribute inviolate in the slightest to devote their all for the sake of the leader, are adding luster to their political life on the one road of acquitting themselves fully of their loyalty to the leader.

The examples of unsung heroes who have fought 10 years, 20 years as one day for the sake of the great leader constitute a most graphic demonstration of the loyalty held by our people. The unsung heroes, by regarding it as their highest glory, as their greatest duty to solve questions as intended and wished by the great leader and by launching a tireless struggle devoting all their wisdom and enthusiasm, have accomplished truly admirable things.

This lofty loyalty of the unsung heroes, literally transferred to the hearts of all of our party members and working people is dynamically pulsating today.

The hearts of all of our party members and working people, like those of the unsung heroes, are burning with a firm determination to live and fight for the sake of the great leader. Today all of our functionaries, party members, and working people are working with only one desire, one thought, whether awake or asleep, as to how to repay, if only a little, the great leader's implicit political trust and concern and give joy to the leader.

They have no right even to die before carrying through the teachings of the great leader and the intent of the party, whatever the conditions and environments--this is the bedrock will and faith that our people hold.

Because they deeply hold spotlessly clear and clean loyalty to the great leader, our party members and working people are so resolutely fighting on for the attainment of the sacred cause for the sake of the party and the revolution, the fatherland and the people.

The lofty spirit of collectivism being promoted among our party members and working people is also being demonstrated in bringing about collective innovations in socialist construction as they help each other and lead each other on in their sacrificial struggle for the sake of the collective and society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... in our society, the genuine comradely relationship wherein people mutually respect, trust, and cooperate with each other based on the collectivist principle prevails societywide." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, p 349)

To devotedly struggle for the victory of the socialist, communist cause, holding dear the interests of the collective and society and helping and leading each other on, is an important demand of the spirit of collectivism. Away from the spirit of devotedly struggling for the sake of the collective and society, helping and leading each other on, collectivism is unthinkable.

Our party members and working people who hold collectivism as their lofty mental and moral features are highly displaying the noble revolutionary spirit of dynamically fighting on for the enrichment, strengthening, and development of the fatherland and the happiness of the people along the road indicated by the great leader, helping and leading each other on.

In particular, our party members and working people are bringing about innovations in production and construction, a collective helping a collective and all the collectives joining forces under the slogan "one for all, all for one." The working class and functionaries of the Anju District Coal Mine Complex, the whole collective vigorously launching into the struggle to positively mobilize their internal potential and bring about technical innovations with one mind to unconditionally carry through the teachings of the great leader, are generating one great upsurge in coal production; and the locomotive engineers of Chongju Locomotive Fleet, each shift helping one another and energetically launching the movement to do good deeds, are bringing about ceaseless innovations in transportation work.

Again, the members of farms in Mundok County, South P'yongan Province, by energetically launching the movement for mutual help between sub-workteams, between work teams, are setting brilliant examples of collective innovation in the battle to occupy the 9.5 million ton grain height; and scientists of the Academy of Sciences Research Institute of Botany, thinking of collective honors before personal honors and placing collective interests above personal interests and helping and leading each other on, are making the flower of loyalty blossom beautifully.

Collective innovations being brought about in production with cooperation and unity strengthened--this shows that our party members and working people are embodying the collective life principle on a high level.

The collectivist deeds being highly promoted among our party members and working people today are based on the lofty ideological feeling to genuinely serve for the sake of the collective and society, and this is becoming a powerful force energetically pushing our revolution and construction.

To hold dear and love revolutionary comrades is an important collectivist feature being manifested among our party members and working people.

Our party members and working people, who work and live, holding the great leader's chuche ideology as an immutable faith, possess love for social beings on the loftiest plane and are sparing nothing if for revolutionary comrades.

The beautiful deeds of devotion of the medical collective of the P'yongch'on District Hospital of Pyongyang city for the sake of a revolutionary comrade on the verge of death, and the deeds of the collective of nursery instructors of the Ch'ongjin Steel Works Nursery who of their own volition have admirably reared orphans with all their hearts--these are the noble communist virtue which can be found only among our people possessed of the chuche life outlook for holding dear and preserving revolutionary comrades.

Accounts of warm love for revolutionary comrades of our party members and working people who beautifully embroider our society and make it blossom day after day are something which is absolutely unthinkable in the capitalist society where individualism, egoism forms the basis of life.

Because of the presence of the chuche-oriented communist social beings possessed of infinitely noble comradely love, our society is always bubbling with revolutionary enthusiasm and optimism full of vigor, and the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks is being thoroughly consolidated into the most solid one with the greatest vitality firmly united in ideological will.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader our socialist fatherland is radiating radiant rays as a beautiful paradise where the loftiest, noblest collectivist virtue is blossoming in full bloom, and our revolution is making a ceaseless advance toward a new higher peak of victory.

The noble collectivist virtue being highly displayed among our party members and working people will blossom even more fully on the road of the sacred struggle for the attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause.

To strive to possess the lofty collectivist spirit is a rewarding task for party members and working people to prepare themselves as genuine communist revolutionaries and energetically move the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks forward. For party members and working people, the collectivist spirit is an important expression of their faithfulness to the party and the revolution. Struggling with total devotion in the lofty collectivist spirit for the sake of the interests of the working class and the masses of people, for the sake of the interests of the collective and society, is where the genuine road to being forever faithful to the party and the revolution and adding luster to living as revolutionaries is.

To positively struggle against individualism, egoism, is one of the basic requirements in arming oneself with the collectivist spirit.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to arm people with collectivism, it is imperative first of all to strengthen the struggle against individualism, egoism."
("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, 2d impression, p 466)

Individualism, egoism, is a relic of the exploiting society and as such, is basically incompatible with collectivism. This is a thought of the exploiting class that they alone want to eat well, live well, whatever may happen to others, and is the greatest obstacle hampering the collective life, organizational life. If the egoistic thought grows in people's heads, they come to pursue only their personal comfort and pleasure, never minding the destiny of the country and the people.

Our party members and working people must ceaselessly struggle to thoroughly overcome the slightest expression of egoism.

Collectivism is based on loving people. Only he who loves comrades, loves the people, can love his collective. We must steadfastly indoctrinate party members and working people so that they may hold the spirit of loving comrades, loving the people. Only then can we thoroughly arm party members and working people with the collectivist spirit and highly promote among them the communist ethos of fighting, devoting their all, for the sake of the party, the state, the people.

Important in collectivist indoctrination is also making party members and working people deeply realize that collective strength is incomparably greater than individual strength.

When people realize that collective strength is greater than individual strength, they come to belive in the collective and live adhering to the collective and more positively struggle for the sake of the collective.

We must make it clearly understood among party members and working people that collective strength is inexhaustible and that if they combine collective strength and wisdom, they are quite capable of accomplishing any task, however difficult. In particular, we must make them deeply understand the prideful journey of our people who under the sagacious leadership of the great leader scored victory at every step of the way, highly displaying mass heroism and bringing about collective innovations even in such difficult and complex environment in the part period.

Collectivism is a lofty ideomental feature of the communist revolutionaries. By further strengthening collectivist indoctrination among party members and working people we shall admirably prepare them as genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries and more energetically hasten the chuche revolutionary cause.

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THE ESSENTIAL NATURE AND SUPERIORITY OF THE PRINCIPLE FOR UNITARILY MANAGING FINANCES

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[Article by Yun Ki-chong]

[Text] Unitarily managing finances is a unique principle of socialist financial management laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

This principle laid down by the great leader is a programmatic compass for managing national finances to suit the intrinsic demands of the socialist society and a most valid financial management principle whose superiority and vitality have been proved through the practice of socialist construction. Unitarily managing finances is precisely where the true road to maximally, effectively utilizing national financial resources is, where a firm guarantee for energetically stepping up production and construction is.

By correctly understanding the intrinsic nature and demands of the principle laid down by the great leader for unitarily managing finances and by thoroughly carrying it through we must further improve socialist financial management and occupy the towering heights of the second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

To unitarily manage finances is an intrinsic demand of the socialist society and one of the important characteristics of socialist financial management.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, the socialist society is essentially a highly organized society, a society where everything is meshed organically.

In the socialist society the entire people, solidly united in common objectives and interests, are collectively working and living. In the socialist society, based on societywide ownership of the means of

production, all branches, all units of the people's economy constitute one organic whole. In the socialist society, achievement in production of individual branches and units immediately exerts influence on related branches and production units and consequently, if an overall development of the people's economy is to be stepped up and people's living standard raised, it is imperative that all branches, all units must make production grow simultaneously at a ceaselessly high speed.

All this presents it as an inevitable demand that the socialist state, with a unified grip on the overall people's economy, guide and manage the economy on the principle of centralization.

Only if the state's centralized guidance of economic work is strengthened, is it possible to develop the economy at a ceaseless high speed on a planned basis and in a balanced way, effectively utilizing to the optimum all the national manpower and material resources with a unified grip on them to suit the intrinsic nature of the socialist society which is highly organized and where everything is meshed organically.

To strengthen the unified and centralized guidance of economic work arises as an even more important question as socialist construction progresses further and the national economic foundations become stronger.

As socialist economic construction deepens, so grow very big the economy in scope and national production potentialities. Again, the production-consumption connections between branches of the people's economy, between factories and enterprises, become complex and varied, and also the factors that must be taken into account for the rationalization of economic management grow more in number. Under such conditions, without strengthening the state's unified, centralized guidance it will become impossible to plan and organize economic management to suit the intrinsic nature of the highly organized socialist society nor will it be possible to effectively utilize the already created economic resources and production potentialities. The socialist state's unified, centralized guidance, even under conditions that the economy grows in scope and the production-consumption connections become complex, makes it possible to continue to rationalize economic management, determining in detail and thorougly meshing all production elements and ultimately, to enable the already laid economic foundations to show an even greater effectiveness.

What occupies an important place in insuring the state's centralized guidance and management of the socialist economy is the utilization of economic leverages.

In the socialist society, because of its transitional characteristics, commodity-currency relations exist, and the means of production circulated between enterprises under statewide, all people's ownership come to assume the form of commodity. Consequently, the circulation of social products

in the socialist society comes to be accompanied by the movement of funds.

As the movement of funds reflects the movement of production elements, when the state moves forward with a correct grip on financial revenues and expenditures, it is possible to more satisfactorily realize the state's guidance and control of production and construciton.

In the socialist society the state, utilizing financial leverages in grasping the movement of funds, goes on to strengthen its centralized guidance of economic work. Finances in the socialist society, by providng by means of centralization the cash funds necessary for national housekeeping and supplying funds to various areas such as economic and cultural construciton and people's living conditions and by exercising control over their precise utilization, make it possible to strengthen the state's unified guidance of economic work.

If socialist finances are to be enabled to satisfactorily perform such functions, it is imperative to unitarily manage finances.

Just as it is imperative that one person must have the purse-string power to properly run the housekeeping of a family on a planned basis, so it is to unitarily spend the state's money in order to properly run national housekeeping. If this person or that person were to spend, as the spirit moved him, the state's funds which belong to the people, it would be impossible to meticulously run national hosuekeeping nor would it be possible to properly manage the socialist state.

The great leader, with his keen insight into such intrinsic demands of the socialist society, laid down the principle of unitarily managing finances.

To unitarily manage finances is one of the most important principles for socialist economic management.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"To spend money more than appropriated by the state or disburse money in violation of the appropriation is all an act of violation of a state law. Inasmuch as the state budget is a state law adopted by the Supreme People's Assembly, the supreme ruling organ, no one has the right to violate it." (Booklet "Let Us Further Hasten Socialist Construction, Properly Conducting Fiscal Management Work," p 13)

The principle enunciated by the great leader for unitarily managing finances is a thoroughly unified, centralized socialist financial management principle which places all financial revenues and disbursements under provisions of a state law, makes state funds to be disbursed only as provided for by the law, and allows no one to spend state's money as one pleases.

The state budget in the socialist society is discussed by the supreme ruling organ and proclaimed as a state law. In our country the state budget is the state's basic financial plan and as such, is deliberated and adopted as law by the Supreme People's Assembly, the supreme ruling organ, and the statement of accounts, too, showing how the law has been exeucted, is deliberated by the Supreme People's Assembly and approved as a state decision.

Therefore, national finances must be disbursed only as provided for by the law and must allow no one to spend the state's money as one pleases, in violation of the law. Should the unavoidable necessity arise in the course of executing the state budget to make partial changes, such changes must necessarily receive the approval of the president of the state. Precisely so doing is unitarily managing finances.

In our country, the laws regarding the state budget and the state laws and rules regarding financial management all embody the great leader's plan and intent, and the financial management thought and guidelines laid down by the leader. Accordingly, to manage finances only in accordance with the state laws and rules, thoroughly carrying through the principle for unitarily managing finances and to use state finances only as provided for by the law is none other than most precisely realizing the leadership of the great leader.

The principle for unitarily managing finances applies not only to the state budget but also to other areas of the financial system governed by the law regarding the state budget. Be they the financial plans of people's economy branches, the financial plans of factories and enterprises, local budgets or the estimated expenses of the budget organ, they are all reflected in the state budget in an integrated way. Therefore, to precisely execute the financial plans of people's economy branches, the financial plans of factories and enterprises, local budgets, and the estimated expenses of the budget organ and at the same time, to allow no one to arbitrarily change them or spend the state's money in violation of them is an important demand for unitarily managing finances.

To unitarily manage finances is one of the socialist financial management characteristics that can be realized only in the socialist society based on societywide ownership of the means of production.

In the capitalist society the means of production belong to the private ownership of capitalists and the profits obtained by exploiting working people, too, belong to the private ownership of individual capitalists. Consequently, in the capitalist society, unitarily managing financial resources on a societywide scale with a unified grip on them is utterly inconceivable.

In capitalist countries, state budgets are established, to be sure, with the money plundered from the people but such budgets cannot encompass all of the overall national finances. Capitalists and landlords regard not only the profits obtained by exploiting working people but also state budget funds as an important source of accumulating their own wealth and enjoying personal pleasures.

But in the socialist society where the means of production belong to societywide ownership, finances belong to people's ownership and the state budget entirely serves the people. In the socialist society the state with a unified grip on all national financial resources unitarily manages them and most effectively utilizes them to suit the interests of the people. Precisely herein lie the characteristics of socialist financial management.

The principle laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for unitarily managing finances possess a great superiority.

Realization of the principle for unitarily managing finances makes it possible above all for the state to maximally, effectively utilize all the national financial resources with a unified grip on them.

To say to effectively utilize financial resources means to produce and build more with existing funds, mobilizing all the national financial resources to the hilt and disbursing them rationally on an economical basis.

The principle for unitarily managing finances, by making all the units obligated to send in money to the state fulfill the mandate, makes it possible for the state to take timely action to mobilize the created funds on a centralized basis, gaining a unified grip on them and to supply the mobilized funds only as provided for by the law to thoroughly suit the party policy demands. In this way it makes it possible to most effectively utilize funds, eliminating the phenomena of funds being unnecessarily accumulated or of being diverted or wasted.

This principle of financial management also manifests a great superiority in ceaselessly improving economic guidance and management.

One of the important demands arising in improving economic guidance and management is properly formulating the plan and commendably conducting the work of insuring all the necessary economic technical conditions.

The principle for unitarily managing finances, because it supplies funds only as needed in management activities and even this supply is made in concurrence with the extent of progress made in fulfilling the plan, positively operates to make factories and enterprises thoroughly formulate their plans, determining production elements

in detail and strictly observing planning discipline. At the same time, by making the economic guidance functionaries repudiate empiricism and the attitude of working by rough estimates, always go down to the base level and determine the state of materials and labor, the state of all the necessary conditions for facilities and the state of their utilization, it enables them to ceaselessly improve, ahead of production, the work of providing all the necessary economic technical conditions. In this way it sees to it that factories and enterprises normalize, standardize enterprise management and scientize management activities.

Carrying through the principle for unitarily managing finances also positively operates to establish a revolutionary work attitude and lifestyle among functionaries and working people.

The principle for unitarily managing finances provides by law for creating and utilizing financial resources and allows no one to use state finances as one pleases, in violation of the state law. Such principled demands in financial management hold in themselves a great significance for indoctrination in discernment. This also operates to enhance the law-abiding consciousness and establish a revolutionary way of life among functionaries and working people, exercising control so that finances may be managed in accordance with the state law and order. In the course of unitarily managing finances, the functionaries come to highly display the spirit of collectivism and the communist way of life which hold dearer the collective interests, the societywide interests, thoroughly overcoming departmentalism and provincialism which put the narrow interests of their own organ or their own locality up front.

The principle for unitarily managing finance, especially by thoroughly repudiating "liberalization," "decentralization of authority" in financial management, by elimianting any gap for the outdated ideological dregs remaining in people's heads and the old ways of life to gain a foothold or resurrect, and by removing elements which may allow all kinds of violation of the law to surface, makes the functionaries and working people work, displaying high revolutionary fervor and creative positivity in jointly defending, consolidating and developing the gains of socialism.

Under socialism, the principle for unitarily managing finances, because it gets combined with democracy, manifests its superiority more clearly.

The principle for unitarily managing finances presupposes democracy instead of repudiating it, and is closely combined with democracy.

Democracy in socialist financial management not only highly inspires the revolutionary fervor of working people, giving priority to political work but highly promotes the sense of responsibility and initiative of the producers through carrying through the socialist principle of distribution and thoroughly implementing the independent economic accounting system and local budgetary system. Thus by firmly turning

around financial management work itself as the task of the masses themselves and making one and all consciously participate in financial management in a manner befitting the master, it makes it possible to realize even better the principle for unitarily managing finances and even more highly promote its superiority.

All this graphically shows that indeed the principle laid down by the great leader for unitarily managing finances is a guiding compass for financial management precisely reflecting the intrinsic demands of the socialist society and the characteristics of socialist financial management and that when this is thoroughly carried through, it will be possible to energetically step up socialist construction.

To more energetically step up socialist construction, thoroughly carrying through the principle for unitarily managing finances, is one of the important tasks before us.

Today our country's people's economy, even under conditions that its scope has grown very big, is developing at a very high speed.

Having fulfilled ahead of schedule the enormous tasks of the first two years of the second Seven-Year Plan, a plan unprecedentedly magnificent in the history of socialist construction, our people are dynamically launching an all-out march movement in order to fulfill the third year's task before the Sixth Party Congress. In step therewith, the financial scope has grown so incomparably that in the last 10 years alone, state budget revenues have grown fast at the high average annual rate of 13 percent, and the scope of the state budget, too, has grown 3.4 times. Today our country's finances insure an amount equal to the entire budget revenues for year 1949 in a mere 5 days.

Such rapid growth of the economy and finances presents it to all branches, all units of the people's economy as a real and immediate task to decisively improve economic guidance and management, more thoroughly carrying through the principle for unitarily managing finances and to bring about fresh innovations in financial management.

As socialist construction progresses, financial demands are growing ever bigger. In order to satisfactorily insure the rapidly growing financial demands, it is imperative to produce and build even more with existing funds, effectively utilizing existing financial resources along with creating still more financial resources. This can be successfully resolved only by unitarily managing finances.

In order to more thoroughly carry through the principle for unitarily managing finances, it is imperative above all for all functionaries and working people to thoroughly understand the intrinsic nature and superiority of the financial management principle enunciated by the great leader and thorougyly realize its demands.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Only if we manage finances, thoroughly armed with the unitary ideology of our party and with chuche established, can we make them admirably serve our revolution and construction." ("On the Question of Socialist Economic Management," Vol 3, p 356)

In the chuche socialist financial management thought and guideline laid down by the great leader are comprehensively enunciated the intrinsic nature and superiority of the principle for unitarily managing finances, and the necessity and ways of more thoroughly carrying it through.

All of us, deeply studying the financial management thought of the great leader and the embodiment, the financial policy of our party, must hold them as our firm faith and thoroughly establish the revolutionary attitude of unconditionally carrying them through to the end.

At the same time, all branches, all units of the people's economy, with a correct stand and viewpoint toward the question of unitarily managing finances, and based on state laws and rules, must precisley manage finances, seeing to it that there surface no undisciplined phenomena, however small, such as using state funds as one pleases in violation of the law.

In order to thoroughly carry through the principle for unitarily managing finances, it is important to strengthen financial control and financial discipline.

To say to strengthen financial control and financial discipline means none other than to manage and operate national finances in accordance with state laws and rules. Therefore, strengthening financial control and financial discipline constitutes unitarily and thoroughly managing finances.

Without strengthening financial control and financial discipline it is impossible to jointly defend the socialist finances which belong to the people and to precisely manage and operate them to suit the interests of revolution and construction and the people, nor is it possible to carry through the principle for unitarily managing finances.

All branches, all units, deeply understanding the significance and importance of strengthening financial control and financial discipline in the present period, must fulfill without fail their obligation to send in money to the state and at the same time, positively saving every penny, must effectively use state funds in compliance with the state laws and rules. Again, energetically launching ideological indoctrination and ideological struggle, they must see to it that

there be no phenomena of recklessly using state funds or of misappropriation and waste of state finances.

One of the important ways to strengthen financial discipline and thoroughly carry through the principle for unitarily managing finances is properly conducting the work of summing up finances.

Only by substantively conducting the work of summing up finances on a regular basis is it possible to strengthen mass supervision and control for the execution of the financial budget and strictly establish financial discipline, eliminating the phenomena and elements of all kinds of waste.

All state organs, enterprises, and cooperative organizations, commendably summing up the progress in the execution of the financial budget, must take timely action to precisely ascertain how much money they have earned, how much money they have spent, how much profit they have given the state, and acquaint the masses with them concretely. In particular, thoroughly carrying through the guidelines laid down by our party for summing up daily production and finances, they must firmly turn around financial management as the task of the masses themselves and relying on the masses, must strengthen financial discipline. When precisely doing so, they can strengthen the conservation struggle and ceaselessly rationalize management activities and setting the strength of the masses in motion, carry through the principle even better for unitarily managing finances.

In order to effectively utilize financial resources on a societywide basis, unitarily managing finances, to improve financial management and expand and develop socialist ownership, it is imperative to further improve accounting and statistical work. What is important here is positively mechanizing accounting work.

Accounting work positively mechanized, it will be possible to improve accounting and statistical work to suit the demands of the developing realities, thoroughly insuring the accounting time and accuracy and to reduce manpower as well. Therefore, all branches, all units of the people's economy, by stepping up the mechanization of accounting work and by improving and strengthening the economic accounting and statistics of production and distribution, circulation and consumption and the bookkeeping work for finances, must bring about ceaseless innovations in financial management.

One of the important ways to precisely carry through the principle for unitarily managing finances is enhancing the role of financial banking organs.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to correctly execute the state budget, financial banking organs must precisely perform their role. If financial banking organs were to consider their duties fulfilled by summing up the budget and balancing the accounts, it would be a big mistake. Financial banking organs must of necessity ceaselessly exercise control and inspection so that organs and enterprises of all branches of the people's economy may execute the budget without deflection and properly use state funds." ("On the Question of Socialist Economic Management," Vol 2, p 290)

In direct charge of managing the socialist finances are financial banking organs and functionaries of the financial banking branch. When financial banking organs and functionaries of the financial banking branch execute the state budget without deflection to suit the demands of the developing realities and establish a strict system and order for financial management, the principle for unitarily managing finances will be thoroughly carried through.

All financial banking functionaries, with a heightened awareness of being the hosuekeeper in charge of national housekeeping, must set standards by their own actions in observing the financial management principle in an exemplary manner, and must persistently strive to give a still bigger profit to the state, paying out state funds only as provided for in the laws and saving one more penny of the state money. At the same time, they must oversee and control all branches, all units all the time so that they may thoroughly observe the financial management principle, and must see to it that there is no gap, however small, for causing a waste of state funds in violation of financial discipline.

To carry through the financial management principle laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a responsible task to fulfill the new long term plan ahead of schedule with our own financial resources, solidly consolidating the national financial foundations, and step up socialist, communist construction.

By thoroughly carrying through the principle for unitarily managing finances in the spirit of absolutism, unconditionality toward the teachings of the great leader and the embodiment, the policy of the party, one and all shall bring about one great innovation in national financial management work.

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RATIONAL UTILIZATION OF ECONOMIC LEVERAGES IN ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

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[Article by Yi Kun-hwan]

[Text] One of the important questions arising in rationally managing and operating the socialist economy is improving enterprise management, correctly utilizing economic leverages.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... deserved attention shall be paid to correctly utilizing economic leverages in economic management in accordance with the demands of the law of the socialist economy." ("On the Question of Socialist Economic Management," Vol 3, p 543)

An economic leverage is an economic means purposefully utilized to rationally manage and operate the socialist economy.

What is utilized as an economic leverage is an economic category reflecting a certain economic relationship. If an economic category is an objectively existing economic relationship itself, an economic leverage is an economic relationship purposefully utilized by people. It is related to such fact that from one and the same economic relationship known as price comes to stem what is known as a price category and a price leverage.

Economic relationships which are utilized as economic leverages objectively exist even as they are closely connected with the functions of the economic laws. Precisely through economic leverages people utilize the economic laws and improve enterprise management.

Of course, this is not to say that the work of rationally organizing enterprise management is achieved only through correctly utilizing economic leverages. Rationalization of enterprise management in the

socialist society is also achieved through properly doing production organization and labor organization, through improving the work of setting norms, through normalizing and standardizing enterprise management. Such tasks are mainly related to technical economic organizational work which in itself is not utilized as an economic leverage. An economic leverage is a means to rationalize economic guidance and enterprise management, utilizing the economic laws.

In the socialist society there are various economic leverages. In the socialist society operate various economic laws native to the socialist society, such as the basic law of the socialist economy and the law of the balanced development of the people's economy on a planned basis, and as the commodity-currency relationship remains, the law of value also operates on a limited scale. In the socialist society, inasmuch as various economic laws operate, there come to exist, consistent with them, economic categories such as planning, materials supply, wage, cost, profit, price, and independent economic accounting, which are utilized as major economic means in improving socialist economic management, especially enterprise management.

If factories and enterprises are to more tightly plan and organize enterprise management, they must rationally utilize economic leverages.

To say to rationally utilize economic leverages means to utilize various economic leverages in combination so as to not only improve any one dimension of management activity but further improve overall enterprise management to suit the demands of the economic laws.

In the socialist society, all management activities are conducted thoroughly in accordance with the economic laws. Therefore, in managing and operating factories and enterprises it is imperative to properly calculate the demands of the economic laws, organize and execute all tasks to suit them. What is important here is scientifically analyzing economic phenomena and production results which exert influence on enterprise management. What is utilized in improving management activities, analyzing economic phenomena and production results and bringing to light the factors operating on them is precisely an economic leverage. This bespeaks that, economic leverages correctly utilized, it will be possible to make positively come alive the affirmative that has emerged in management activities and to straighten out, with stimuli and control, what has brought a loss to management or gone wrong.

An economic leverage individually cannot become an effective means of improving overall enterprise management. The demands of the economic laws operating in the socialist society are different from one another but they operate not independently but in close combination with one another. Again, as each economic leverage performs its functions, reflecting the economic relationship of a certain specific dimension of management activity, it is impossible, with any one economic leverage alone,

to scientifically analyze overall enterprise management and precisely bring to light all factors exerting influence on it. In order to satisfy all the demands of the economic laws at the same time and improve overall enterprise management, it is imperative to necessarily utilize various economic leverages in combination. Any effort to properly conduct materials supply work which occupies an important place in socialist economic management also calls for organizing planning work and for correctly utilizing economic leverages relative to the commodity-currency relationship, materials supply in commercial form. When economic leverages are utilized in correct combination, it will be possible to more rationally conduct economic management, enterprise management, stimulating production and contr lling expenditure and ultimately, to further enhance the creative positivity of the producers as well.

To correctly utilize economic leverages arises as an even more real and immediate question as socialist economic construction deepens.

As socialist construction progresses, the economy grows in scope and the links between branches of the people's economy and reproduction become very close and complex. Accordingly, economic factors grow in number which must be taken into account in establishing and carrying out a people's economic plan and so rises higher the demand for further stimulating the production desire of working people and thoroughly planning and formulating economic organizational work as well. Under such conditions, only by utilizing economic leverages in combination to suit the role each of them plays, is it possible to more thoroughly plan and organize guidance and management work for the large-scale socialist industry and improve enterprise management to suit the demands of the economic laws.

If enterprise management is improved with the rational utilization of economic leverages, it will become possible to continue to step up production and construction, effectively mobilizing national economic resources and production potentialities which become more solid as socialist economic construction deepens. The rational utilization of economic leverages makes it possible to further step up production and construction with existing labor, existing facilities, existing materials, existing funds, providing stimuli and control for maximally mobilizing the already created production potentialities. This bespeaks that utilizing economic leverages in combination to suit the socialist economic laws and the socialist economic management principle is where an important guarantee for improving economic guidance and enterprise management and continuing to accelerate the pace of the socialist construction march is.

Therefore, we must make the mighty economic foundations laid in our country sufficiently show their effectiveness, correctly utilizing economic leverages, and must occupy ahead of schedule the towering targets of the new long term plan, further enhancing the efficacy of societywide labor.

In socialist economic management, either neglecting the utilization of economic leverages or overemphasizing the utilization of individual economic leverages will make it impossible to rationalize overall enterprise management or to substantively conduct the work of stimulation and control so that the state plan may be carried out without deflection by the specific indexes.

In rationally utilizing economic leverages, it is imperative to necessarily hold fast to the principle of precisely taking account of what is leading and supplementary and of utilizing them in combination. Only by tightly maintaining this principle is it possible to satisfactorily fill the demands of all economic laws throughout the course of management activities and make the economic leverages fully perform their functions as a tool for realizing the economic policy of the party.

What is important here is attaching priority importance to utilizing the economic leverages which reflect the intrinsic nature of the socialist system.

In the socialist society where the masses of working people have become the master of the ruling power of the state and the means of production, all economic activities are conducted on a planned basis. The capitalist economy, which is based on private ownership of the means of production, moves fortuitously, anarchically, but the socialist economy develops at a ceaseless high rate of speed in a balanced way in accordance with the state's unified plan which has taken into account the demands of the laws of the socialist economy. In the socialist economy, all links of reproduction from production, distribution, exchange to consumption, and production elements are taken into account and utilized through a series of economic leverages such as planning and materials supply. Therefore, in utilizing economic leverages, priority attention must necessarily be paid to utilizing the economic leverages native to the socialist society. When doing so, it will be possible to make the economic leverages thoroughly serve to propel the development of the people's economy and display the superiority of the socialist system to the hilt.

The economic leverages which exist relative to the transitional character of the socialist society must be utilized on a planned basis as a supplementary means to rationalize enterprise management.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the transitional period when dregs of the old society still remain in many areas of social life, only by correctly utilizing economic leverages such as the law of value is it possible to rationalize economic management. In the socialist society, it will not do to try to conduct economic management the capitalist way, overestimating the

importance of the law of value but it is just as wrong to disregard the transitional character of the socialist society and totally negate the importance of the law of value. ... In the socialist society, it is imperative to utilize the law of value on a planned basis as a supplementary means to rationalize economic management." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, p 395)

The law of value is the economic law of commodity production; consequently, this operates when commodity production prevails. The law of value operates in a certain way even in the socialist society, which is a transitional society, inasmuch as commodity production goes on and commodity-currency relationship exists, but the law of value operates on a limited scale, not blindly as in the capitalist society, and is utilized in realizing the demands of the law of the socialist economy. If in socialist economic management the law of value and related economic leverages are not correctly realized, it will be impossible to rationalize enterprise management and a lot of the means of production and labor could result in a waste.

In the socialist society the law of value operates in a certain specific way in carrying through the demands of the laws of the socialist economy for conserving labor, facilities, and materials and lowering the cost, insuring a high rate of speed in economic development, and systematically improving the standard of living for the people. The law of value, especially subordinated to the operation of the law of the planned, balanced development of the people's economy, is a supplmentary means to correct the shortcomings that may surface in planning and insure the precise execution of the established plan. Therefore, only by properly utilizing on a planned basis the law of value and related economic leverages is it possible to more thoroughly insure the planning nature and balanced character of the developing people's economy and provide stimuli for lowering the standard of material consumption per unit of product and more improve the quality of product as well.

Today what is important in rationally utilizing economic leverages is properly calculating planning work, materials supply, and funding leverages in close combination so as to normalize production on a high level, maximally mobilizing existing materials, existing funds.

Raw materials and supplies are important production elements. If production is to be conducted on a normal basis, raw materials and supplies must be properly secured, and sufficient funds must be provided for financially guaranteeing them.

Raw materials and supplies are secured by materials supply. Materials supply is an economic category that has newly come into being in the socialist society where the law of the planned, balanced development of the people's economy operates, and is an economic leverage which is significantly utilized in rationalizing economic management. An important

characteristic of materials supply lies in positively propelling the development of production by making the supply of the means of production to state-operated enterprises achieved on a thoroughly planned basis and by making production linkages and balance insured through planned supply between branches of the people's economy, between factories and enterprises.

Materials supply, as it is achieved in commercial form, also performs controlling functions. The commercial form in the planned supply of the means of production is a form of planned supply effected only under conditions that relevant enterprises have liquid funds for selling and buying them at prices set by the state and as such, provides stimuli for effectively utilizing materials and funds and performs a controlling role as well.

Therefore, economic guidance functionaries must see to it that there emerge no phenomena such as factories and enterprises having on hand unnecessary materials and materials in excess of actual needs or excessive unfinished products and semi-finished products or carrying finished products too long. The materials supply branch, by supplying materials only for ready cash in accordance with the demands of the Taean Work System, even if the materials are meshed in the plan, must provide stimuli and exercise control so that raw materials and supplies are utilized on a planned basis. Only by so doing will it be possible to make factories and enterprises plan and organize production only with the means of production absolutely necessary for fulfilling the state plan, prevent phenomena of waste, and raise the efficacy of fund utilization as well.

Very heavy is the responsibility of factory and enterprise functionaries, who directly organize and plan production, in maximally, effectively utilizing raw materials and supplies, closely combining materials supply and funding leverages. Factory and enterprise functionaries must dovetail materials supply plan and materials supply contract to absolutely necessary quantities of raw materials and supplies by the classification, by the specification, by the grade, based on detailed calculation for fulfilling the state plan by quantitative indexes of products according to classification; and by fulfilling the state plan without fail by the day, by the ten-day period, by the month, by the quarter, with the means of production received, they must thoroughly observe planning discipline and at the same time, must see to it that no liquid funds lying idle in the production and circulation areas obstruct production. In this way they must strive to normalize production on a high level, more rationally utilizing raw materials and supplies and to produce more with less funds, quickening the pace of materials movement and fund movement.

Factories and enterprises must also pay keen attention to utilizing various economic leverages in proper combination so as to increase production and balance accounts.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It will not do for us to consider the balancing of accounts as of little importance just because production is high on our list of priorities." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 2, p 565)

The main objective of enterprise activity in the socialist society is increasing production even more for the promotion of the well-being of working people. But because it is the main objective of management activity to increase production even more, it does not mean that it will do to just increase production without balancing accounts. If economic guidance functionaries irrationally organize management activity, the state's economic burden will grow bigger and in the end, will obstruct the promotion of well-being of the entire people. Therefore, even while increasing production, it is imperative to systematically lower the cost and increase State accumulation, conserving raw materials and supplies and raising labor productivity, and each unit under the independent economic accounting system must commendably balance accounts.

Important in balancing accounts is increasing production, lowering the cost, and eliminating uneconomic expenditures to the utmost.

Production increased with less expenses, the cost per unit of product will become lower even as the total output increases, and the source of wage funds and State accumulation will come to rapidly grow. Thus in the event of increasing production with less expenditures, various economic indicators such as the total output, the cost, state enterprise profits, wage funds, and liquid funds, will come to be expressed affirmatively and the financial state of enterprises will improve as well. But even in the event that the total output was increased, if labor and the means of production were used in excess of the plan or the standard, or wasted, then it could exert negative influence on overall economic activity because it would rather increase the cost, decrease State accumulation, and the shortage of liquid funds would strain the financial state. This shows that attention must be paid to the fulfillment of the total output and at the same time, various economic leverages such as the cost, returns, liuqid funds, and state enterprise profits must be properly calculated. Only by precisely balancing accounts even while increasing production is it possible to satisfactorily conduct management activity and ultimately, to rapidly develop the overall people's economy.

Important in properly balancing accounts is precisely carrying out the cost plan.

Cost is a qualitative index which characterizes the management activity of an enterprise as a whole and an economic leverage which is significantly utilized in adjusting and controlling the expenditure

of societywide labor. When factories and enterprises, failing to improve utilization of facilities, waste labor and exceed the standards of material consumption and management cost, it will be difficult to fulfill the cost plan even if the production plan is fulfilled. Factories and enterprises must positively lower expenses constituting component parts of the cost such as labor, material, and depreciation of fixed assets per unit of product, analyze management activity linking it with various indexes such as the classification index and grade index, and effectively utilize a cost leverage in improving enterprise management as a whole. When doing so, it will be possible to satisfactorily solve both the question of increasing production and the question of balancing accounts and to precisely fulfill the state plan by the specific indexes.

In rationally utilizing economic leverages it is important to make the workers pay atention to raising labor norm and increasing per employ output by precisely calculating factors exerting influence on the per employee production volume and by properly combining labor norm and labor reward leverages.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"If work norms are raised and the workers carry them out, the per employee output will increase that much. Therefore, a reward for labor to the workers can and must be increased. It is to augment the wealth of the country and, at the same time, further upgrade the living standards of the working people that we increase production." (Booklet "Let Us Thoroughly Abide by the Socialist Labor Law," p 18)

Per employee output is one of the important indexes showing the developing standard of national productive forces and economic might along with per capita national income. Only with per employee output raised, State accumulation and national income will grow and so will the source of income for working people, and the material and cultural standards of the people will also ceaselessly improve. Accordingly, the question of increasing per employee output arises as a very important question in socialist construction as well as in economic management.

Today our party, while consolidating the experience gained in the struggle to increase per employee output in the past period, has laid down the militant task to increase it to 15,000 won or more.

In order to brilliantly carry out this militant task laid down by the party, it is imperative to increase labor productivity and maximally, effectively utilize deployed labor, decisively raising the ratio of labor of the basic production branch, especially labor of the direct branch based on concrete calculation of all factors exerting influence on per employee output, and stepping up technical innovations. Only then will it be possible to produce more with less expenditure of labor and further improve the standard of living for the working people as well.

In order to increase per employee output, it is imperative to strengthen political work aimed at making the producers pay their keen attention to it and at the same time, to thoroughly implement the socialist distribution principle, the socialist labor reward system.

In order to make all working people in the socialist society energetically step up production and construction with an attitude befitting the master, it is imperative above all to give priority to political work. If the revolutionary fervor of working people is higher, per employee output comes to rise by that much. But this is not to say that properly implementing the socialist distribution principle, the socialist labor reward system is less important. In the socialist society which is a transitional society, only if the socialist distribution principle, the socialist labor reward system is thoroughly implement, along with strengthening politicomoral stimuli, is it possible to further enhance the production desire of working people and energetically press on with the development of productive forces.

In order to correctly implement the socialist labor reward system, it is imperative to properly set labor norm, systematically raise it, and at the same time, increase labor reward as the higher labor norm is carried out.

Labor norm is labor quota that must be carried out within a specific unit number of hours, and properly setting it forms the basis for precisely implementing the socialist labor reward system. The purpose of properly setting labor norm and systematically increasing it lies in improving the standard of living for the working people by further increasing production and correctly implementing distribution for their expenditure of labor. Only if labor norm is set high and wage, bonus, and bounty are increased accordingly, will working people come to positively strive, voluntarily concerning themselves with carrying out the labor norm, to achieve technical innovations, conserve labor and material, and further increase production. When this happnes, it will be possible to create favorable conditions for further improving enterprise management activity by increasing the output volume of products and improving their quality. Therefore, economic guidance functionaries must periodically review labor norm, systematically increase it, and raise labor reward accordingly.

Properly conducting the work of evaluating labor is an important way to stimulate and inspire working people to work even better not only quantitatively but qualitatively as well. Only under conditions that labor is precisely evaluated quantitatively and qualitatively, will it be possible to make distribution to working people for the amount they have worked, for the amount they have earned, and further enhance the production desire of working people.

Economic guidance functionaries must properly evaluate the quantity and quality of working people's labor in combination with their progress

in fulfilling the production quota, their progress in utilizing materials, their progress in improving the quality of product, their progress in adopting new technologies. In particular, the functionaries of enterprises must precisely organize accounting work, further strengthening the daily system of summing up production and finances, whose superiority and vitality have been proved to the hilt in practice.

While overseeing the entire course of socialist reproduction, overall enterprise management, to correctly calculate the functions and characteristrics of individual economic leverages and rationally utilize them is a difficult task which calls for high economic knowledge and job performance abilities. Only the functionary possessed of high economic knowledge and job performance abilities can ably utilize economic leverages and take timely action to solve various questions arising in enterprise management.

Economic guidance functionaries, thoroughly establishing a revolutionary study attitude, must substantively study the teachings the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has given for the economic management area and the embodiment, the economic policy of our party, the socialist economic management method. Thus they must further improve enterprise management and put management activity on a higher scientific level.

To rationally utilize economic leverages in enterprise management is a rewarding struggle to maximally, effectively utilize the already created economic resources and production potentialities.

By further improving and strengthening economic guidance and enterprise management to suit the law of the socialist economy and the principle of socialist economic management, we shall fulfill that part of the state plan assigned our branch, our unit, ahead of schedule before the Sixth Congress of the glorious Korean Workers Party and further step up production and construction.

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IT IS IN THE NATURE OF LAW THAT THE MORE REPRESSED THE STRONGER THE RESISTANCE GROWS

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[Article by So Ch'i-yol]

[Text] Today in south Korea the struggle of the people is dynamically under way to sweep away the remnants of "yusin" and realize the democratization of society. This is an inevitable result brought by the diabolical colonial military fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys who are intensifying their unlimited exploitation and oppression of the south Korean people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It is in the nature of law that where exploitation and oppression exist, there is the resistance of the people. It is inevitable that for their own freedom and liberation the south Korean people should struggle against the oppressors." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, 2d impression, p 196)

That the more repressed the stronger the resistance grows is the intrinsic characteristic of people demanding independent stand and attitude.

People are social beings holding independent stand and attitude as life. He who is deprived of independent stand and attitude cannot hold human dignity nor can he feel the reward of living. He who is deprived of independent stand and attitude and socially forsaken, is as good as dead as a human being. People's independent stand and attitude is by no means something that is realized by itself. This can be won only through struggle against all kinds of oppressors trampling their independent stand and attitude. Precisely this being so, no one wishes to allow oneself to live under the oppression and enslavement of others and struggles to realize one's independent stand and attitude.

The aim and aspiration of the masses of working people who oppose oppression and enslavement and demand independent stand and attitude absolutely cannot be stifled by the bayonet. It is inevitable that the more the oppression is intensified, the bigger the aim of the masses of people grows to cast it off and independently live.

The course of history from the first outbreak long ago of slave rebellion against the suppression of slaveholders to today's struggle of oppressed peoples against the tyrannical oppression and plunder of the imperialists graphically shows that precisely, the more the oppression of the reactionary ruling class is intensified, the more dynamically the resistance of the masses of people breaks out.

Precisely so reveals the history of our country too. In bygone days, against the vicious exploitation and oppression of the feudal ruling circles numerous struggles such as the Kapo Peasants War [1894] had broken out, followed by indomitable struggles of broad circles of people against the crafty colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, such as the 1 March [1919] Independence Movement, the 10 June [1926] manse struggle, the Kwangju students movement, the general strike of Wonsan dock workers, the strike of Sinhung Coal Mine workers, the struggle of Purabol peasants.

In the end, the reactionary ruling class trampling people's independent stand and attitude is destined to fall by the resistance and struggle of the people. This is a truth proved in a long history and practical struggle.

U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are resorting to every machination in an attempt to maintain their colonial rule over south Korea with utterly barbaric fascist suppresison. But U.S. imperialism and its lackeys can never realize their heinous objective, whatever desperate machinations they may resort to. The more the scoundrels' fascist suppression is intensified, the more dynamic the struggle of the south Korean people becomes.

From the first day it occupied south Korea, U.S. imperialism has committed the criminal act of dividing the nation, going against the will of our people, and has enforced the most vicious policy of colonial enslavement in south Korea with a tight grip on all the political, economic, military and cultural areas.

Gathering pro-U.S. reactionaries such as its well-groomed running dog Syngman Rhee, U.S. imperialism viciously perpetrated its barbaric suppression against the south Korean people. But this merely resulted in making the south Korean people rise up in the struggle to oppose the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee puppet gang and realize freedom and democracy and the reunification of the country.

The September general strike, the October people's resistance, the struggle against the 10 May unilateral election, and the Yosu military uprising which the south Korean people launched following liberation, eloquently bespeak this.

In particular, the April Popular Uprising of 1960 was a mass people's uprising which vividly showed that the more the suppression of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is intensified, the bigger the people's resistance against it grows.

With the outbreak of the 19 April Popular Uprising in south Korea, the Syngman Rhee puppet gang who had been indulging in tyranny of every description,reigning over the south Korean people, at last came to an end.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, who intercepted political power by means of a military coup following the April Popular Uprising, transformed the whole area of the south into a vortex of fascism, enforcing military dictatorship by far more vicious than the Syngman Rhee rule.

The diabolical traitor Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, enforcing the "yusin system," ruthlessly suppressed and massacred the south Koren people and unhesitatingly perpetrated all kinds of criminal acts for perpetual division of the country. Under "yusin" fascist dictatorship suppression south Korea, literally lying in ruins where democracy was completely violated and wiped out, was transformed into a land of darkness where even the most elementary freedom and right of the people were mercilessly trampled.

Thus the grievances and anger of the south Korean people against the "yusin" fascist dictatorship permeated heaven and earth, and the people experienced it to the quick that leaving the dictatorship alone, they could never cast off their misfortunes and sufferings, lack of rights, and poverty.

Precisely this being so, the south Korean people have persistently launched the struggle against the "yusin" fascist dictatorship from the first day it was established.

Following "October yusin" the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang's fascist suppression was unprecedently intensified and struggle conditions became very difficult but the south Korean youth and students and people of all strata, as undaunted as ever, launched without interruption bloody struggles such as the October strugle of 1973 and 3 April struggle of 1974 to oppose the "yusin" fascist dictatorship and realize the democratization of society and hasten the reunification of the country. In particular, popular uprisings broke out last October in Pusan and Masan to put an end to the colonial military fascist rule. These were popular uprisings reminiscent of the April Popular Uprising of 1960.

The uprisings in Pusan and Masan became an important turnaround point that put an end to traitor Pak Chong-hui, the fascist dictator who had perpetrated all kinds of bestial suppression and atrocities, reigning as fascism incarnate for nearly 20 long years.

Following the death of scoundrel Pak Chong-hui, the south Korean people strongly demanded that the "yusin" fascist system be abolished at the earliest possible date and democratization be realized in all areas of sociopolitical life; and the general popular feelings were focused on democratization.

But the remnants of "yusin," taking to the road of flagrantly defying such aim and demand of the people and going against the general trend, pressed down the people even more ruthlessly.

The gang of Chon Tu-hwan, who has inherited fascist frenzy as part of his physical constitution in the bosom of traitor Pak Chong-hui and become proficient in covert intelligence stratagem and fraudulence, came out to perpetrate vicious stratagemical machinations for maintaining the diabolical "yusin system" by hook or by crook, taking advantage of the complex and chaotic political situation created in south Korea following the 26 October incident.

Scoundrel Chon Tu-hwan, a fascist maniac killer, by stratagemical means gained a tight grip on the military and the "Central Intelligence Agency," and on 17 May this year, placed the whole of south Korea under expanded "emergency martial law" on the pretext of "threat of invasion from the north" and "security." This is a carbon copy of the 16 May military coup whereby the previous dictator had intercepted the puppet political power, mobilizing armed force, and blatantly bared their inherent nature to hold in check the democratic development of south Korean society and even more intensify the suppression of the people.

Under the "emergency martial law" proclaimed by the gang of Chon Tu-hwan and under their "martial proclamation No 10" which is even more vicious than the "emergency decree No 9" under the Pak Chong-hui rule, all political activities are prohibited throughout south Korea, all universities and colleges are closed, and free activities such as assembly, demonstration and speech are banned. In addition, many youths and students, and personalities of the political, academic, press, and religious circles who courageously struggled for democratic freedoms and rights against fascism, have been arrested and jailed. Thus south Korea has come to face a very grave situation as a stifling living hell, more insufferable than the suppression of traitor Pak Chong-hui for 19 years.

The outrageous act on 17 May by the remnants of "yusin" further intensified the acute confrontation between the fascist forces and the democratic forces in south Korea and could not but make utterly indignant the youth and students, and the people of all strata, who, so disillusioned with

the fascist "yusin system," had sacrificially fought against it, unafraid of prison and the gallows. The anger of the people against the remnants of "yusin" soared throughout the whole of south Korea, and the antifascist democratization struggle expanded rapidly.

From 18 May onward, the patrictic people, the youth and students of Kwangju, reflecting such torrential stream of democratization overflowing throughout the land of the south, at last rose up in a heroic war of resistance. Loudly shouting slogans such as "lift the emergency martial law at once," "remnants of yusin, step down," "execute Chon Tu-hwan," they launched mass resistance.

The Kwangju Popular Uprising, which gave vent by a stroke to the longstanding indignation and anger of the south Korean people, once again eloquently proves the truth that the more repressed, the stronger the resistance grows.

The great leader Comrade KimIl-song taught as follows:

"Only by struggle can oppressed peoples liberate themselves. This is a simple, clear truth proved by history." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, 2d impression, p 521)

It is inevitable that the masses of working people should struggle to liberate themselves from exploitation and oppression.

The mass resistance that burst into flames in Kwangju was a just struggle of the people to cast off the fascist oppression of the oppressors.

The Kwangju Popular Uprising shows that when repressed by ironfisted rule, the strength of the masses of people grows incomparably bigger.

Even in the face of multilayer encirclement of Kwangju city by enormous forces of the puppet army under stringent "emergency martial law" enforced by the remnants of "yusin," the Kwangju resisters held every day a large-scale mass meeting against the "yusin" fascist system and courageously fought, standing up to the vicious "martial law army" coming at them, mobilizing even aircraft and tanks.

The rebellious masses dealt telling blows to U.S. imperialism and the south Korean puppets, by forming "do-or-die units" and heroically fighting, never slacking their struggle in the slightest even amid the grim trial that the scoundrels were perpetrating bestial atrocities and indiscriminate violence.

Truly, the patriotic people of Kwangju, by sacrificially struggling with a heroic resolve to die rather than live as the slaves of fascism any lorger in their fierce confrontation with the fascist forces, have left

behind immortal achievements that will long shine in the history of the fatherland.

The recent Kwangju Popular Uprising is a historic event of extraordinary significance in the struggle histories of the south Korean people and of other oppressed peoples for the sake of freedom and democracy against oppressors.

[The significance of] the Kwangju Popular Uprising lies above all in that it was the biggest and most fierce mass rebellion, a first in the modern [kundae as against hyondae or contemporary] histories of the Asian peoples to oppose despotism and realize democracy.

The modern histories of the Asian peoples record many bloody struggles against feudal despotism and colonial oppression. But never before has there been such a big, fierce mass armed resistance as the Kwangju Popular Uprising.

The Kwangju Popular Uprising which began as a peaceful demonstration struggle, had to fight, standing up to two heavily armed divisions.

The insurgents fought with empty hands at first but in the process, raided the armories of the puppet police and "reserve army" and armed themselves with several thousand pieces of weapons, several score thousand rounds of ammunition, several armored vehicles, and several hundred military vehicles.

Along with arming themselves with weapons taken from the enemy, the insurgents organized their armed ranks such as "the citizens army" and "special guard units" as self-defensive armed organizations to fight in direct confrontation with the enormous regular armed forces.

Thus armed, the Kwangju resisters, erecting obstacles such as barricades along the line of confrontation with the puppet army, courageously fought to the end against the scoundrels.

The Kwangju Popular Uprising is a mass uprising of the people that continued for an unprecedented duration with unprecedented persistence and fierceness.

After occupying puppet organs of authority such as the "provincial government office" and bringing their functions to a complete halt, the Kwangju insurgents formed self-governing organizations such as "citizens committee" and "democratic struggle committee" and turned the whole of Kwangju city into something like a liberated area.

Under said organizations the insurgents led the struggle in a unified way on the one hand and, printing and disseminating flyers and even an underground newspaper, expanded the struggle to the periphery of the

city and even amid the attacks and sabotage machiantions of the puppet army being intensified in every possible way, held the city for as long as a dozen days.

Even under such difficult conditions that the scoundrels were intensifying their military threats, their cunning appeasement and deception, their economic blockade such as cutting off food supplies, and even in the face of enormous casualties such as several thousand dead and more than ten thousand injured, the patriotic people of Kwangju, never submitting to the scoundrels, resolutely fought on to their last moment of life.

The Kwangju Popular Uprising is also a popular uprising unprecedentedly big in the scale of particiaption and the scope of struggle.

Participating in the Kwangju Popular Uprising were the broad masses of all strata such as the workers, peasants, the youth and students, intellectuals, petty merchants, handicraft workers, religious personalities and even the "public officials" of puppet organs, police and businessmen too. And many youths and older adults from other regions such as Seoul and people from many areas in South and North Cholla provinces joined forces. The Kwangju Popular Uprising that began as a 5,000-man demonstration, expanded in no time to a force of 100,000, 200,000, 300,000 as old people and women, even 10-year-old children joined forces, not to mention workers and peasants, the youth and students. This is equivalent to 41 percent of the Kwangju city population or 10 times as large in scope as the Kwangju city struggle at the time of the 19 April Uprising of 1960.

Viewed in terms of regional scope, too, the struggle was unprecedentedly enormous.

The struggle that began in Kwangju spilled over to most areas of South South Cholla Province such as Mokp'o, Naju, Hwasun, Yonggwang, and Tamyang and even to North Cholla Province, and 17 cities and counties were seized by the insurgents.

Indeed, the Kwangju Popular Uprising is a mass armed rebellion unprecedented in the struggle history of the people to realize freedom and democracy.

That is why foreign press dispatches reported that the Kwangju rebellion was "in the form of a kind of Kwangju commune."

The Kwangju Popular Uprising also showed that even under the ruthless fascist suppression system the south Korean people are not dead but alive and possess the enormous strength capable of achieving freedom and liberation by their own struggle.

The south Korean people, deprived of every democratic freedom and right to living under the evil rule of diabolical "yusin," are being subjected to unprecedentedly ruthless fascist tyranny and are living in a stifling condition.

But the Kwangju Popular Uprising of last May eloquently showed that even under the tyrannical rule of such ruthless "yusin system" the south Korean people are fighting, resolutely rising up, and that if the people struggle with determination and unity, they are quite capable of toppling the remaining fascist forces.

The uprising of Kwangju people--an uprising in which they fought against heavily armed regular armed forces in a frontal clash, staging a mass anti-"government" rebellion under the "emergency martial law" which cast a stringent surveillance net, mobilizing colossal suppression forces--displayed the fact that the fighting spirit and class awareness of the south Korean people rising so high and their strength is growing so strong that they will be quite capable of fighting to the end, unafraid of sacrifice.

The fire of a mass people's resistance that began burning in Kwangju is one of the eloquent instances that showed the indomitable will of the south Korean people who, the more repressed, the more resolutely resist.

The Kwangju Popular Uprising has taught the south Korean people the precious truth that freedom and democracy are not something someone else brings to them but could be won only by their own struggle, and is energetically encouraging the struggle of all the south Korean people against the remnants of "yusin."

The Kwangju Popular Uprising, which displayed to the hilt the tremendous struggle potentialities and heroic vigor of the south Korean people, has dealt telling blows to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the remnants of "yusin," striking extreme unease and fear into the scoundrels.

The patriotic people of Kwangju in their resistance struggle killed several hundred members of the puppet military police and destroyed or burned several hundred military vehicles, scores of puppet organs of authority such as the "provincial government office" and their broadcasting station.

The Kwangju Popular Uprising provided an opportunity to completely expose the fascist identity of the gang of Chon Tu-hwan before the world. That is why the remnants of "yusin" headed by Chon Tu-hwan are being unanimously cursed and denounced by the entire Korean people and world peoples, and are being more and more isolated and denounced every day.

At present our overseas compatriots living in various countries of the world such as the United States, unable to hold back their soaring anger at the utterly hateful atrocities of murder committed by the evil gang of Chon Tu-hwan in Kwangju city, are unanimously shouting "tear this homicidal maniac to pieces" and "put the gang of Chon Tu-hwan to summary execution by shooting."

The social and press circles of many countries of the world are also exposing and denouncing the bloody suppression atrocities of the remnants of "yusin" who turned the whole of Kwangju into a people's sea of blood. In particular, the government of Seychelles, scathingly denouncing the remnants of "yusin" who bestially suppressed the Kwangju Popular Uprising, resolutely decided to break diplomatic relations with the south Korean puppets. Also with the Kwangju incident as a turning point, the tendency of many countries to avoid contact with the south Korean puppets is growing every day.

The external isolation of the south Korean ruling circles is driving into a graver crisis the south Korean economy which depends on foreign forces as the lifeline and is threatening the very existence of the remnants of "yusin."

With the Kwangju Popular Uprising as a turning point, the vicious, cunning U.S. imperialist aggression policy and the true colors of the scoundrels as the positive protector of the dictatorship regime have been bared even more clearly before the world.

It is one of the customary techniques of the U.S. imperialist colonial policy to maintain their colonial rule and intensify suppression against the people by means of encouraging their puppets. U.S. imperialism has by such means been driving the successive puppets of south Korea into suppressing the people and even today is still positively backing the evil military fascist gang of Chon Tu-hwan.

When the gang of south Korea's military dictator Chon Tu-hwan committed fascist outrage on 17 May, the U.S. authorities outwardly expressed "regret" or "concern," but actually, true to their attributes as aggressors, arranged to have several divisions of the puppet army under the command of the U.S. military commander moved into suppressing the people. What is more,a high-ranking U.S. scoundrel, publicly mouthing "the insurgents of Kwangju must be put down by iron fists," wove the web of a heinous plot to mobilize even the U.S. forces in occupation of south Korean into putting down the people's rebellion.

On the other hand, fabricating a wild falsehood that "outside forces might take advantage of" the chaotic situation creatied in south Korea, U.S. imperialism even carried out military operations in south Korea and vicinity such as emergency mobilization of the Airborne Warning and Control System and aircraft carrier.

Under U.S. imperialist encouragement and support, the gang of Chon Tu-hwan, military fascist hooligans, perpetrated the most bestial, the most merciless genocide unprecedented in human history, and the city of Kwangju, a city of resistance, was stained with the red blood of the resistance fighters and good citizens crying freedom and democracy.

All facts eloqeuntly prove that it is indeed the U.S. imperialists who were the mastermind that drove and backed up the gang of Chon Tu-hwan to commit mass murders against the people of Kwangju city who vigorously launched into the struggle for antifascist democratization.

Whatever cunning two-faced stratagem it may resort to, U.S. imperialism absolutely cannot evade the criminal responsibility for causing the bloody tragedy.

Today the entire Korean people and overseas compatriots and the progressive peoples of the world are unable to hold back their soaring indignation against south Korea's military fascist gang and the U.S. imperialists who bestially suppressed the just struggle of the people of Kwangju, and are sternly condemning the scoundrels.

Truly immortal shall be the shining exploits which the youth and students and people of Kwangju have left behind in the sacred struggle cause for freedom and liberation.

Even though the blood shed by the patriotic people of Kwangju did not come to bear the deserved fruits on account of the bestial suppression by the fascist oppressors, their aim and aspiration shall inevitably be realized.

As the great leader taught, it is in the nature of law that where there is oppression, there is resistance and that where there is resistance, revolution breaks out.

Historical experience shows that the more intensified the suppression and oppression by reactionary ruling circles, the more resolute the resistance and struggle of the people against them.

U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, a gang of military hooligans, may put down the just struggle of the people temporarily by the bayonet but they absolutely will not be able to long sustain their remaining lives.

The flames of the south Korean people's struggle will sooner or later give birth to a second, a third Kwangju, more dynamically engulfing the whole region of the south and the remnants of "yusin" will at last burn to death in the flames.

Experience of the Kwangju Popular Uprising shows that the indignation and dissatisfaction of the people against the fascist rule, once turned loose, will display a terrifying strength indeed.

At present the gang of Chon Tu-hwan reigning as the military fascist dictator, organizing what is called "committee of emergency measures for national defense," are desperately trying to resurrect the military fascist dictatorship system.

But the gang of Chon Tu-hwan are being utterly isolated from the south Korean youth and students and people of all strata and are running into the resistance of numerous opposition forces even within the puppet military and "kuyo tanggwon" [? blessed party in power]. At present the gang of Chon Tu-hwan are trembling with unease and fear that they may die at any moment at the hands of the south Korean people and opposition forces.

Then, there is the serious economic crisis, compounding this.

Today the south Korean economy is going through a serious crisis in all areas of currency and production, investment and consumption, and filling the streets to overflowing are an enormous number of the unemployed, stemming from enterprises going bankrupt.

Consumer prices increased fourfold and the cost of living by 40 percent in the first quarter of this year over the same quarter of last year. The number of the unemployed increased by some 400,000 in the same period. In addition, a trading deficit to the tune of some $5 billion is even more driving the south Korean economy into a blind alley. This is threatening the very existence of the gang of Chon Tu-hwan, causing a total collapse of the south Korean economy and a society-wide chaos.

No matter what desperate measures south Korea's military hooligans headed by scoundrel Chon Tu-hwan may take under the positive encouragement of U.S. imperialism, the day of reckoning for the scoundrels is getting ever closer.

It is in the nature of law that fascist dictators who defy the will of the masses of people and put down their just demands by the bayonet, do not last long.

In recent years this was shown by the fate of two dictators--Pahlavi of Iran and Somoza of Nicaragua; this was also proved by the last days of traitors Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui in south Korea.

Neither can be any different the fate of the gang of Chon Tu-hwan clinging to military fascist rule to the end, going against the stream of history.

The present south Korean military fascist ruling circles, finding a deserved lesson in the miserable last days of their predecessors, should refrain from recklessly going wild.

The "yusin" military fascist remnants must lift the "emergency martial law" at once, give up forthwith the fascist military rule, and immediately release the democratic personalities, the patriotic youth and students, the people of all strata who have been unjustly arrested and imprisoned.

At the same time, they must give up anticommunist stratagemical machinations such as the nonexistent "threat of invasion from the north" and "infiltration of the communists" and stop suppressing the people.

Today the anticommunist stratagemical machination so false that no one would believe it but to which south Korea's military fascist elements are clinging is a ruse to cover up the true state of the south Korean situation created by their reactionary suppression policies and intensify their suppression against the people and their war policy.

The south Korean military fascist elements, whatever excuse and plot they may use, never can rationalize the fascist dictatorship unanimously cursed and denounced by the people nor can they justfy the bestial suppression atrocities against the south Korean people.

Today, history is being shaped to suit the aim and aspiration of the masses of people, not the will of the imperialists and their lackeys.

There is no force that can stand in the way of the struggle of the south Korean people to abolish the "yusin system," realize the democratization of society, and hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Inevitably victorious shall be the antifascist democratization struggle of the south Korean people who receive the positive support and encouragement of the people of the northern half of the republic and the progressive peoples of the world.

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UNEMPLOYMENT IS AN INEVITABLE PRODUCT OF THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7, Jul 80 pp 60-64

[Article by Kim Chong-ho]

[Text] Today unemployment is becoming a serious social problem in capitalist countries.

The reactionary ruling circles of capitalist countries, every time they make their policies public, talk about "measures" or "plan" as if they would "insure jobs for people who are living without hope" but this is no more than one of their deceitful techniques to pacify the dissatisfaction of the people growing daily on account of unemployment and poverty.

As the general crisis of capitalism deepens, it further fuels chronic unemployment in many capitalist countries and the ranks of the unemployed and underemployed ceaselessly grow.

Unemployment which is becoming an increasingly serious problem in capitalist countries is more and more betraying the state of decay of the capitalist system resulting in intensifying the conflicts between the exploiting class and the exploited class.

Chronic unemployment is an inevitable product of the capitalist system.

Labor is an indispensable requirement and right for human life but this is not to say that such right is satisfactorily insured in any and all societies.

Under the capitalist system where an extreme minority of the exploiting class monopolizes the powers of the state and the means of production and has everything at its beck and call, it is one of the social phenomena that the right to labor of the masses of working people

is mercilessly trampled and many people capable of labor cannot avoid unemployment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the exploiting society, because the working masses do not have the ruling powers of the state and the means of production, they remain an object of exploitation and oppression, unable to become the master of society, and suffer all kinds of humiliation and contempt in terms of personality. In the capitalist society where money talks, the personality of a man is also assessed by money and he who does not have money is treated as if he were a thing." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, pp 343-344)

The capitalist society is a most reactionary society where a minority of privileged classes such as landlords and capitalists with a grip on the powers of the state and the means of production, oppress and exploit an absolute majority of the working masses as they please.

In the capitalist society, an extreme minority of exploiting classes such as capitalists holds a grip on all the means of production such as machines, facilities, and raw materials as well as a monopoly on all products.

The broad working masses in the capitalist society are in direct charge of production but, only because they possess none of the means of production, they are being used by the capitalist class as an object of exploitation and oppression, as a means of making money.

In the capitalist society, an absolute majority of the working masses in fact have nothing but their labor. Only if they sell their labor to the capitalists, can they avoid starvation to death and barely sustain their lives.

Precisely this being so, in the capitalist society an extreme minority of the capitalist scoundrels rides roughshod over an absolute majority of the working masses and exploits the working masses as it pleases and kicks the workers out of their jobs whenever deemed necessary for its interests. In such capitalist society the phenomenon comes to appear that a certain specific portion of the population possessed of labor abilities loses the means of livelihood, unable to find jobs.

Private ownership of the means of production by the capitalists constitutes not only the basis for determining capitalistic production relationships but also the root cause spawning the economic enslavement and exploitation, impoverishment and unemployment of the working masses by the capitalists.

In the capitalist society, unemployment comes to grow rapidly on a larger scale as capital gets concentrated.

The capitalists employ the workers and run business in order to make more money by exploiting them, not by any means to produce things needed by the working masses.

The capitalists, as long as they make a lot of money, could not care less about the misfortunes and sufferings of the workers, whether they live or die. On the contrary, if the production of certain things does not make money, they stop producing them, no matter how essential they are for the society and social beings.

Capitalistic production is aimed at extracting maximal profits with the least possible capital.

The capitalists expand production in order to extract still greater profits.

The capitalists squander for their luxuries and pleasures part of the surplus value earned by exploiting the workers and use the rest as capital for expanding production on a larger scale.

The growth of capitalistic production increases capital accumulation and ceaselessly enhances the organic structure of capital. In the modern capitalist society, especially as the capitalists adopt new machinery and technology in production on the excuse of "rationalizing" production, they quickly increase the share of invariable capital in the organic structure of capital while conversely reducing the relative demands for variable capital, that is, labor force.

In the capitalist society, the developing new technology and the ensuing production organization, instead of lessening the backbreaking labor of the workers, come to bring the result of employing a less number of workers and turning them into an integral part of machines. In this way, the more the capitalists introduce machinery and technology and "rationalize" production organization and management activity, the worse the labor conditions of the workers in employment and the higher the labor intensity and the larger the number of workers who are kicked out of their jobs.

For instance, last year Japan's "Toyota" automobile plant, by means of "rationalizing" the assembly process and accelerating the speed of the assembly conveyor, increased labor intensity more than 30 percent and let many plant workers go.

In this way, as capitalism develops, mass unemployment expands even more and a large working population comes to completely lose their jobs and means of livelihood.

The developing capitalistic production, as it also intensifies the conflicts between production and consumption, ceaselessly spawns economic panic and massive unemployment.

Under modern capitalism the conflicts between production and consumption intensify and drive economic life as a whole into an extreme chaos.

At present in the capitalist countries, faced with compound difficulties such as unprecedented raw material shortages, fuel shortages, and fund shortages, economic life as a whole is going through a serious crisis. In many capitalist countries nearly all economic branches such as the metallurgical, machine manufacturing, extractive, and textile branches are in a state of stagnation, and industrial production is rapidly falling.

In the case of the U.S. economy, too, the steel, automobile, and construction branches known as the "three pillars" of U.S. industry, are suffering from severe blows. The U.S. automobile industry, on account of severe management difficulties, are closing assembly plants en masses, kicking many workers out of their jobs.

In Japan, too, which is said to have registered "high growth" in economic development in recent years, enterprises are going through management difficulties. At present in Japan, enterprises are operating at 70-80 percent of capacity and branches such as shipbuilding at a mere 50 percent. As for other capitalist countries such as France and West Germany, the situation is the same.

On account of a serious economic crisis sweeping the capitalist world, factories and enterprises in capitalist countries are going bankrupt en masse.

Last year in the United States many medium and small enterprises went bankrupt on account of management difficulty of one kind or another, and in Japan some 16,000 enterprises went bankrupt. In other countries, too, such as France, West Germany, and Belgium, many enterprises went bankrupt and among them were even large monopoly companies.

Under such conditions the monopoly capitalist scoundrels are resorting to all kinds of machinations to avoid by hook or by crook the losses stemming from the economic crisis and are shifting all burdens onto the working masses such as the workers.

The monopoly capitalist scoundrels on a variety of execuses are forcing more ruthless labor conditions and labor intensity upon the workers, intensifying the exploitation of them more than at any time, and under the pretext of reducing so-called "production cost," are driving a large number of workers out of the factories.

The fact that in capitalist countries the unemployed continue to grow in number is also related to the various machinations which multinational enterprises, large monopolies, are perpetrating to pursue maximal profits.

The monopoly capitalists who have fattened themselves by exploiting their domestic workers, come to advance into other countries in order to make still more profits. They grasp even enterprises in other countries by various means such as either buying them out outright or eventually buying out, by means of financing, those enterprises which are expericing management difficulties. In particular, multinational enterprises which are imperialist monopolies, advance on a large scale into many countries of the world to exploit "cheap labor force." By advancing into countries where the sources of raw materials are located and where labor is relatively cheap, instead of investing in the production branches of their own countries, the multinational enterprises are causing a lot of unemployment in their own countries.

Under the capitalist system where the means of production are thus held in the hands of an extreme minority of exploiting classes and production is conducted for their wealth, it becomes an inevitable social phenomenon that no matter how much the working masses work their fingers to the bone, they are completely robbed of their fruits of labor by the capitalists and in the end, have to roam the streets, kicked out of their jobs and deprived of the means of livelihood.

At present in every country of the capitalist world many people, deprived of their jobs, are roaming the streets in a steady stream and their ranks are increasing in number day after day.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Many capitalist countries such as the United States, Japan, and West Germany, are being driven into a great chaos on account of a drastic drop in production, runaway inflation, constantly skyrocketing prices, and the unemployed in the millions are filling the streets to overflowing." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," Vol 2, p 215)

Essentially, unemployment in the capitalist society has been a constant social phenomenon but never before has it become such an acute social problem as today.

At present, unemployment in capitalist countries is becoming a social problem more serious than at any time.

The seriousness of unemployment in capitalist countries is above all in the enormous scale the unemployed ranks have reached.

According to data, at present the completely unemployed in capitalist countries number 50 million. The underemployed added to this figure, the number exceeds 350 million. This is an astounding figure which exceeds the total population of "European Common Market" countries by nearly 100 million.

It is becoming an unstoppable trend that the unemployed ranks in capitalist countries are increasing with each passing day.

In the United States, the unemployed numbered 3.93 million in 1960 but the figure has increased to 8.2 million this year. In last May alone, an additional 900,000 workers lost their jobs in the United States and joined the unemployed ranks.

The unemployed in the member nations of the "European Common Market" numbered 5.04 million in 1975, which increased to 6.2 million as of the end of last year. But this is an official figure and the actual number reaches 10 million. The unemployed in Britain, too, numbered 1.47 million as of January this year or 115,000 more than as of the end of last year. In France, the number of the unemployed increased 11 percent in the past one year to 1.99 million.

An extreme minority of exploiting classes monopolizing the means of production gets richer every day without even moving a finger but the broad working masses, even though they work their fingers to the bone, cannot escape poverty and misfortune and get mercilessly kicked out of their jobs. Precisely such is the reality of the capitalist society today.

The seriousness of unemployment in capitalist countries lies in that it has become a chronic malaise, not a temporary phenomenon.

In the past period, it used to be a general phenomenon that unemployment in capitalist countries went up and down in step with the cyclical boom of the capitalist economy.

In the past, there was a revolving pattern in many capitalist countries that as economic panic occurred, the unemployed drastically increased in number but as the economy regained a temporary boom, the number of the unemployed also decreased to a certain extent.

But in recent years, regardless of the cyclical boom of the economy, the number of the unemployed has continued to rise in many capitalist countries, increasingly taking on the character of a chornic malaise.

From 1977 onward after the 1974-1975 economic panic, capitalist countries showed a partial "recovery in boom" but the unemployment rate increased further instead of decreasing.

For 1975 in the panic period Britain had 978,000 unemployed which increased to 1.446 million in 1978; and for the same period, the unemployed in Italy increased from 654,000 to 1.57 million.

Chronic unemployment is making even more miserable the already sorry plight of the unemployed masses without the means of livelihood.

The many unemployed in capitalist countries who have no means of livelihood are barely sustaining their lives from day to day amid constant misfortunes and sufferings without any hope for today and tomorrow.

It is no accident that even bourgeois publications, reporting on the "growing unemployment" in capitalist countries, write it is a "miracle" that the large unemployed masses, who have no means of finding jobs, are somehow managing to remain alive.

In the capitalist countries, the underemployed ranks are also ceaselessly growing, in addition to the completely unemployed.

At present in the capitalist countries, the number of those underemployed who somehow manage to work only a few days in a week or a month exceed 300 million indeed, it is reported.

Those who live amid constant fear and suffering because their jobs are insecure, are in fact no better off than the completely unemployed.

The seriousness of unemployment in the capitalist society lies in that unemployment occurs not just in any one branch of the economy but in nearly all branches simultaneously.

In the past, it used to be a general phenomenon in capitalist countries that unemployment mainly occurred in seasonal labor branches such as agriculture and construction, or in medium and small enterprises and some supplementary production branches temporarily requiring a great deal of labor. But now the unemployment cyclone in capitalist countries is sweeping not just individual branches but nearly all branches including basic economic branches such as the machine, steel, and metallurgical branches and the processing industrial branch. Thus in the vast armies of the unemployed in the capitalist countries the ratio of healthy youths and women is increasing more and more.

To take a look at the case of "European Common Market" countries, one-third of the total number of the unemployed is youths below the age of 25, and 42 percent are women. In the capitalist countries of Western Europe, and the United States, Canada, and Japan many youths are losing jobs; in Italy, one-third of the 1.2 million unemployed youths is graduates of schools at all levels including universities; in France, 60 percent of the unemployed are women.

The reality wherein those in the prime of life and youths who have received professional education are being driven out of jobs on a large scale bespeaks well how serious the unemployment problem is becoming in the capitalist countries.

The ceaselessly increasing unemployment in the capitalist countries is intensifying the conflicts between the masses of working people and the capitalists and is further deepening the general crisis of capitalism.

The unemployed masses in large numbers who have lost the means of livelihood, kicked out of their jobs, are stepping forward to defy the monopoly capitalist scoundrels and reactionary ruling circles with slogans such as "we oppose dismissals" and "give us jobs." Again, many workers in employment who nevertheless feel their jobs constantly threatened, are launching a mass struggle demanding stable jobs and improvement of their treatment.

The struggle of working people in capitalist countries for their right to living against unemployment is further expanding with each passing day and is gradually developing into a political struggle for democratic freedom and right.

This is a great blow to the monopoly capitalist scoundrels and reactionary ruling circle scoundrels, putting unease and fear in the scoundrels.

The reactionary ruling circle scoundrels of capitalist countries talk of a society of "welfare for all people" every time they open their mouth but this is no more than a cunning stratagem to cover up the decayed state of the capitalist social system and deceive the masses of working people.

Leaving the decayed, sick capitalist social system alone, where exploitation and oppression form the basis of social relationships and the law of the jungle operates, there is absolutely no prescription that can cure the problem of unemployment.

Unemployment can be solved only when overturning the capitalist exploitation system which is the socioeconomic condition that spawns unemployment.

To struggle against the capitalist exploitation system which forces nothing but misfortunes and sufferings of all kinds on the working masses and drives them into unemployment and poverity is the deserved right of the people of capitalist countries; and their just struggle shall inevitably be victorious.

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13 August 1981

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 151

KULLOJA, No. 4, April 1981

Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party published in Pyongyang.

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LET US FURTHER DEEPEN THE TASK OF ESTABLISHING THE UNITARY IDEOLOGY SYSTEM OF THE PARTY TO SUIT THE DEMANDS OF CONVERSION OF THE WHOLE SOCIETY TO THE CHUCHE IDEOLOGY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 81 pp 2-8

[Text] At present the entire party members and working people, as they greet the birthday of . . great leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-song, in a meaningful manner as the happiest national holiday, give glory to the respected and beloved leader in the highest with an infinite feeling of respect and adoration and humbly wish him a long and healthy life.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has struggling throughout his life, devoting his all solely for the sake of the freedom and happiness of our people, for the sake of the unending growth and prosperity of the fatherland and the nation, and compiled great achievements that will take their permanent place in the history of the fatherland, in the revolutionary struggle history of the working class, with uncommon ideotheoretical activities and awesome revolutionary practice that no one could match.

It is one of the most precious achievements scored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the sake of the development of the Korean revolution and world revolution that the respected and beloved leader, enunciating a unique thought and theory regarding the establishment of the unitary ideology system of the party and brilliantly embodying them in party construction and party activity, has strengthened and developed ours into an ever-victorious steely revolutionary party and led our revolution along the one road of victory.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by setting forth the unique thought and theory regarding the establishment of the unitary ideology system of the party, has illuminated the most correct road to consolidating and developing the party of the working class forever into the leader's, the founder's, and to victoriously moving the socialist, communist cause forward and attaining it along the one road indicated by the leader who has marked the beginning of the revolution; and has made immortal contributions to the developing revolutionary theory of the working class.

All party organizations and functionaries, by ceaselessly deepening the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party to suit the demands of the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology,

must go forward to strengthen and develop ours into a chuche party and brilliantly attain the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader.

1

Establishing the unitary ideology system of the party is an important task which must be constantly adhered to for the victory of the socialist, communist cause.

The struggle for communism is for liberating the masses of people once and for all from all kinds of exploitation and oppression, enslavement and inequality and comprehensively providing an independent, creative life for them, and as such, is a process of most incisive revolutionary transformation and creation which is carried out over a long period of time. This historic cause of the working class comes to be successfully attained only by holding the leader's revolutionary thought as the guiding principle and thoroughly embodying it in all areas of revolution and construction. Therefore, in order that the party of the working class and the communists may attain the socialist, communist cause to the end, it is imperative to resolutely defend the cause of the leader who has first charted the road to revolution and ceaselessly strengthen it with a constant grip on the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party.

The task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party is for making the entire party and the whole society filled to overflowing with the leader's revolutionary thought, the purity intact, and for thoroughly realizing the leader's unitary leadership for revolution and construction.

Attaining the revolutionary cause charted by the leader, the socialist and communist cause, is the ultimate objective of the task to establish the unitary ideology system of the party, and the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party constitutes the basic way to defend and win the victory of the leader's cause.

The cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology which our party and people are carrying out today calls for further deepening the task to establish the unitary ideology system of the party with a tight grip on it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party, the revolutionary vanguard of the Korean working class and working people, laying down the militant program for dyeing the whole society one color with our party's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, is today struggling for the realization." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 80)

Conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology--this is a great communist program for building and perfecting a society, the communist society, where the immortal chuche ideology, the guiding thought for revolution and construction of our time, will have been completely embodied, and is the strategic goal which our party must constantly keep in sight.

The struggle to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology is the continuation of our revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the course of conversion to the chuche ideology on a new

higher stage. The historic task in this stage is accelerating the course of conversion to the chuche ideology and winning the ultimate victory of the communist cause by dyeing all aspects of social life one color with the great leader's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology. This bespeaks that the struggle to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology is a process of the most incisive revolutionary transformation with a profound content, a high demand, a towering goal beyond comparison with all the social transformations already accomplished in earlier stages.

From this, in order to attain the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, it is imperative that the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party be deepened even more and lifted onto an even higher stage.

Further deepening the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party is the basic demand for successfully attaining the historic cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, which is a new higher stage in the conversion to the chuche ideology.

What makes this so lies above all in that further deepening the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party constitutes the decisive guarantee for indoctrinating and remolding all members of society into genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries boundlessly faithful to the party and the leader.

Turning all members of society into chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries constitutes part of the basic content of the task of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology and the decisive factor in its successful fulfillment. The task of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology, in the final analysis, boils down to the question of remolding people's ideological consciousness, in other words, the question of remolding people into genuine communist revolutionaries.

Turning people into communist revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader constitutes not only the basic condition for bringing them up as fervent revolutionaries and occupying the ideological fortress of communism but also the key to reshaping all aspects of social life such as the economic and cultural aspects in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology and successfully occupying the material fortress of communism.

This flows from our party's ideotheoretical principle which holds that the basics of revolution and construction tasks are people's thought and that everything is resolved by people's thought.

Ideological consciousness is the decisive factor that governs all actions of people and makes them the master controlling nature and society. Precisely because people have ideological consciousness, they become the most energetic beings in the world.

The role played by people's ideological consciousness grows incomparably big especially in the socialist society, and the more socialist and communist construction progresses, the bigger it grows. The communist society is a

society where all people consciously work for the sake of society and collective, a society which is maintained, consolidated, and developed by people's high ideological consciousness and conscious activity.

Therefore, if conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is to be stepped up and the communist cause attained, it is imperative to direct priority attention to the task of thoroughly remolding the thought of people and turning them into communist revolutionaries in whom none but the chuche-type blood courses.

What is called the chuche-type blood is the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology and boundless faithfulness to the leader and the party. Chuche-oriented revolutionaries are communist revolutionaries possessing the loftiest ideomental features who hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, as their firm world view and boundless faithfulness to the party and the leader as their first and foremost life. Precisely because of this, genuine chuche-oriented revolutionaries become the model of communist social beings comprehensively personifying the intrinsic demands of a society dyed one color with the chuche ideology, the communist society.

Turning all members of society into communist revolutionaries holding the chuche revolutionary world view and possessing boundless faithfulness to the party and the leader constitutes the basics of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party.

The historic task that has to be resolved in establishing the unitary ideology system of the party in the new higher stage of the developing revolution calling for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, is turning all members of society into genuine communist revolutionaries with politicoideological, mental, and moral features on the highest standard.

The high demand and goal of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology for turning all members of society into communist revolutionaries accomplished in the chuche world view and boundless faithfulness to the party and the leader come to be successfully realized only by ceaselessly deepening the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party.

What makes the ceaseless deepening of the task to establish the unitary ideology system of the party the basic demand for converting the whole society to the chuche ideology also lies in that it constitutes a firm guarantee for successfully reshaping all aspects of social life such as the eocnomic and cultural aspects in accordance with the demands of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology.

Reshaping all aspects of social life such as the economic and cultural aspects in accordance with the demands of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, constitutes an important part of the content of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Only by thoroughly reshaping all aspects of social life such as the economic and cultural aspects in accordance with the demands of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, is it possible to

occupy the material fortress of communism, realize the intrinsic demands of the communist society in the realm of economic life, material and cultural life, and successfully attain the cause for conversion of the whole societr to the chuche ideology.

A firm guarantee for thoroughly reshaping all aspects of social life such as the economic and cultural aspects in accordance with the demands of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, lies in ceaselessly deepening the task of thoroughly establishing the unitary ideology system of the party among party members and working people.

Inasmuch as it is an extraordinarily incisive and awesome task to reshape all aspects of social life such as the economic and cultural aspects in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology, the task can be successfully carried out only when the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of all people who participate in it are maximally mobilized. This is not a simple economic job performance task but a great political task that can be carried out only by a revolutionary method, a political method which indoctrinates and remolds thoroughly into communist revolutionaries the people who take charge of the task and makes them consciously, devotedly mobilize themselves.

Therefore, in order to brilliantly carry out the awesome task of re haping all aspects of social life such as the economic and cultural aspects in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology, it is imperative to conduct more in depth than at any time the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party and make all party members and working people, with boundless faithfulness to the party and the leader and an attitude befitting the master of the revolution, bring about ceaseless innovations and leaps forward in revolution and construction.

The task to remake nature and society in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology also urgently calls for thoroughly establishing societywide a strong revolutionary discipline and order where all people move as one body based on a high awareness, for firmly insuring the unitariness and unity of revolution and construciton, for ceaselessly strengthening partywide guidance. All this can be firmly realized only by ceaselessly deepening the task of establishing partywide and societywide the unitary ideology system of the party.

Because the deepening of the task to establish the unitary ideology system of the party strengthens at the same time our politicoideological might in every way, it constitutes a firm guarantee for winning the victory of the historic cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, the communist revolutionary cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The entire party thoroughly arming itself with the chuche ideology and all party members positively upholding the leadership of the party is where the source of the invincible might of our party is, where the decisive guarantee for all of our victories is." (Booklet "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 105)

The invincible unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people thoroughly armed with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology and solidly united around the leader, is the source of our politicoideological strength and the decisive guarantee for all victories.

Because the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party unites the entire party members and working people airtight around the great leader and the party, firmly insures the politicoideological purity of the revolutionary ranks and makes all members of society live and fight on with high faithfulness to the party and the leader, it makes it possible to incomparably strengthen our politicoideological might and energetically hasten the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Thus, ceaselessly deepening the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party, because it turns all party members and working people into communist revolutionaries forever loyal to the party and the leader and strengthens our politicoideological might in every way, constitutes a basic guarantee which makes it possible to successfully carry through the task of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

2

For our party, the struggle to establish the unitary ideology system of the party started from the time the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the party and began leading it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party must be ceaselessly continued as long as the party exists, and the more the revolution deepens and develops, the more the task must be strengthened." (Ibid., p 110)

Our party, putting it forward from the first day of its founding as an overall task of party construction and party activity, as a crucial question determining the victory of the revolution and the fate of building a new society to establish the unitary ideology system of the party, has always energetically led this task throughout the course of leading revolution and construction.

With the Party Center proclaiming conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology as the supreme program of our party and leading the struggle at the helm for the realization, the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party has come to be deepened and developed on a new higher stage.

Our glorious party, setting forth the revolutionary principle and guidelines for thoroughly establishing partywide and societywide the unitary ideology system of the party, has sagaciously led all party organizations to tightly grasp, as the main line of party work, the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party.

The guidelines of the party for ceaselessly deepening the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party, grasping it as the main line of party work, are revolutionary guidelines that make it possible to conduct party work,

party activity thoroughly based on the thought, theory, and method of chuche and solidly consolidate the organizational and ideological cornerstones which constitute the source of the invincible might and combat strength of the party. The guidelines constitute a guiding principle which makes it possible to attain our revolutionary cause to the end, strengthen and develop ours forever into a glorious chuche-oriented revolutionary party.

Where our party is always putting great efforts in establishing the unitary ideology system of the party is the task to ceaselessly improve party ideological work to suit the demands of the developing realities.

Party ideological work is a powerful weapon for thoroughly establishing the unitary ideology system of the party among party members and working people. Inasmuch as the struggle to establish the unitary ideology system of the party is a task to thoroughly arm people with the leader's revolutionary thought and turn them into genuine communist revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the leader and his cause, it urgently calls for aggressively launching the ideological indoctrination task among party members and working people.

Our party is sagaciously leading the way to improve the content and method of party ideological work to suit the demands of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, conduct it with mobility closely linking it to revolutionary practice, and make it become a live indoctriantion task that can give practical help to the establishment of a revolutionary world view of party members and working people.

With the guidelines clearly set forth for indoctrination in faithfulness to the party and the leader, party ideological work with primary emphasis on indoctrination in the unitary ideology, and with all parts of the content of ideological indoctrination work thoroughly subordinated to establishing the unitary ideology system of the party, our party ideological work, completely freed from the conventional old framework, has come to be able to genuinely serve in bringing up all party members and working people as communist revolutionaries with the chuche world view firmly established.

It constitutes a crucial historic event which has brought about an epochal turnaround in establishing partywide and societywide the unitary ideology system of the party that our party, setting forth the unique party construction gudielines for converting the entire party to the chuche ideology, has taken steps to strengthen the party organizationally and ideologically and enhance its militant functions and leadership role.

Essentially, the task of converting the entire party to the chuche ideology is thoroughly establishing the unitary ideology system within the party. Only by energetically launching the struggle to convert the entire party to the chuche ideology, turn all party members into revolutionary soldiers forever loyal to the party and the leader, and revolutionarily improve party work, party activity, is it possible to thoroughly establish the unitary ideology system within the party and consolidate like bedrock the organizational and ideological cornerstones of the party. Only if our party is further strengthened and developed into a chuche-oriented revolutionary party and its militant functions and leadership role are ceaselessly enhanced, is it possible to even more thoroughly establish the unitary ideology system of the party societywide.

Our party has led the way to turn all party members into chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries and conduct party construction and party activity thoroughly based on the thought, theory, and method of chuche, on the one hand and has energetically launched the struggle to establish a steely revolutionary discipline whereby the entire party moves in unison under the unitary guidance of the Party Central Committee.

With the struggle to establish the unitary ideology system of the party vigorously launched under the energetic guidance of the glorious Party Center, the politicoideological unity and revolutionary solidarity of the whole party and the entire people have come to reach a new higher standard today. The whole party and the entire people have come to be united airtight around the Party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and solidly bonded in terms of ideological will based on the chuche ideology.

The revolutionary spirit has been established partywide of unconditionally accepting the decisions and directives of the party and carrying them through to the end, and the steely discipline established whereby all party organizations and party members move in unison under the unitary guidance of the Party Center. Along with the deepening of the task to establish the unitary ideology system of the party has come to be thoroughly established among party members and working people the revolutionary spirit to thoroughly establish the chuche revolutionary world view, think with chuche brains, act with chuche will, and one and all have come to be able to energetically step up socialist construction, displaying high revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness with an attitude befitting the master toward the revolution.

The glory-filled struggle journey of the Korean revolution brimming with great events shows that when we go forward to thoroughly establish the unitary ideology system of the party among party members and working people, we can win the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause, breaking through any storm, however formidable.

Today when the struggle is energetically under way to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology, in order to brilliantly attain the chuche revolutionary cause it is imperative to even more deepen the task of thoroughly establishing partywide and societywide the unitary ideology system of the party to suit the new demands of the developing revolution.

Most important in deepening the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party to suit the demands of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is further strengthening indoctrination in the chuche ideology among party members and working people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The unitary ideology system of our party is an ideology system of chuche. We must thoroughly arm all party members with the chuche ideology and make the whole party filled to overflowing with the chuche ideology." (Ibid., p 110)

The immortal chuche ideology is a scientific world view the communists must possess and the unitarily correct guiding principle for successfully carrying out the Korean revolution.

Only if all party members and working people are thoroughly armed with the great chuche ideology, can they firmly establish their independent stand and self-dependent opnions toward the Korean revolution and victoriously move our revolution forward with their own strength, overcoming all bottlenecks and barriers.

Only by strengthening indoctrination in the chuche ideology among party members and working people is it possible to firmly arm them with the chuche ideology and energetically move revolution and construction forward in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

That today our people hold such high dignity and glory and our party commands such absolute authority and prestige that nothing can break--this is altogether a precious achievement scored as a result that they have stoutly fought along the road illuminated by the immortal chuche ideology under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

At present when the struggle is energetically under way to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology, it is imperative above all to further strengthen indoctrination in the chuche ideology among party members and working people and thoroughly prepare them politicoideologically in order to brilliantly attain our revolutionary cause.

All party members and working people, systematically and deeply studying the original texts of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's imperishable works and teachings where the immortal chuche ideology is comprehensively embodied, must thoroughly master the profound thoughts, contents, and ways of the prosecution contained therein. In this way all party members and working people must be made to hold the chuche ideology as their firm creed, think and act in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology, and hold the firm stand and viewpoint that they know none but the chuche ideology.

Important in establishing the unitary ideology system of the party is also further strengthening the unity of ideological unity and revolutionary solidarity of the party ranks based on the chuche ideology.

Strengthening the politicoideological unity of the party and the revolutionary solidarity of the entire people constitutes the basic condition for thoroughly establishing partywide and societywide the unitary ideology system of the party. This is a firm guarantee for defending the chuche character of our party, for consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically, for brilliantly carrying forward and attaining the chuche revolutionary cause, whatever the storm and trial.

By the sagacious leadership of the great leader and the glorious Party Center the unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people is reaching a high standard today. It is because of the presence of the strength of this great unity and solidarity that in the past period we were able to always win victory and move forward in the awesome struggle to oppose internal and external class enemies and revolutionarily remake and transform nature and society.

Only by the strength of unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people solidly united as one around the respected and beloved leader and the

party is it possible to go forward to brilliantly attain the historic cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Under conditions that old ideological dregs still remain in people's heads and the imperialists continue their counterrevolutionary ideological offensives, there could be no absolute guarantee without a ceaseless struggle to establish the unitary ideology system of the party that insures the purity of the party ranks and the unity of ideological will of the revolutionary ranks.

By further deepening the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party to suit the demands of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology while consolidating the achievements scored in the task in the past period, we must strengthen the unity of the party and the solidarity of the revolutionary ranks in every way.

All party members and working people must defend like the apple of the eye the airtight unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people achieved through the struggle of half a century and must uncompromisingly struggle against all kinds of morbid phenomena gnawing at the unity and solidarity of the party.

Establishing a revolutionary work system and discipline within the party is an important demand arising in establishing the unitary ideology system of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In establishing the unitary ideology system of the party, it is very important to establish a revolutionary work system and discipline within the party." (Ibid., p 111)

Establishing a revolutionary work system and discipline within the party is a firm guarantee for satisfactorily realizing the leadership of the party for revolution and construction and enhancing the militant functions and leadership role of the party.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, the thought and leadership of our party get embodied by the revolutionary guidance of the Party Central Committee, and revolution and construction, too, only under the precise guidance of the party can move forward along the straight road of victory and get accomplished to the end.

Only if a revolutionary work system and discipline are firmly established within the party, is it possible to brilliantly embody partywide and societywide the thought and leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and energetically step up revolution and construction in accordance with the thought and intent of the respected and beloved leader. Only then is it also possible to defend the purity of the chuche ideology and firmly insure the unity of ideological will and action of the party ranks.

Even more thoroughly establishing a revolutionary work system within the party, we must establish partywide the spirit of unconditionally accepting and carrying through to the end the decisions and directives of the party and strengthen the revolutionary discipline whereby the entire party moves in unison.

Today for our party, the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party can be successfully realized only through the unitary guidance of the party.

The unitary guidance of the Party Center is revolutionary guidance for thoroughly embodying partywide and societywide the thought and leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, for moving our revolution forward and leading it to victory as intended by the leader, for attaining generation after generation to the end the revolutionary cause charted by the leader.

The unitary guidance of the party is precisely for embodying the unitary leaderhip of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Only by insuring the unitary guidance of the Party Center is it possible to thoroughly establish the unitary ideology system of the party and insure the unconditional, complete unity of ideological will and action of the entire party and the whole society, and based thereon, successfully resolve the difficult and complex task of dyeing the whole society one color with the chuche ideology.

All party members and working people must unconditionally accept and carry through to the end the guidelines set forth by our party and thoroughly establish a steely centralized discipline whereby the entire party and the whole society move in unison under the unitary guidance of the Party Center. In this way they must make the entire party and the whole society brim with the immortal chuche ideology, and even more thoroughly organizing our revolutionary ranks and with the strength of unity and solidarity of the party and the people, must go forward to energetically hasten the historic cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

When the whole party and the entire people continue to deepen the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party, our revolutionary forces will be further strengthened, great leaps forward and innovations will ceaselessly happen in revolution and construction, and the chuche revolutionary cause will be attained ahead of schedule.

Invincible is the struggle of our people going forward solidly united around the great leader and the glorious party to attain the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology and there will only be victory and glory on the road ahead for us.

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THE CHUCHE REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION ESTABLISHED BY THE RESPECTED AND BELOVED LEADER IS A PRICELESS HERITAGE OF OUR PARTY AND REVOLUTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 81 pp 9-15

[Article by Kim Ch'ol-man]

[Text] Today our people, amid an environment wherein they are dynamically launching an all-out march in all areas of revolution and construction loyally upholding the programmatic tasks laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party, greet the respected and beloved leader's birthday in a most meaningful manner as the happiest national holiday.

Greeting this day, our people's hearts are burning with an infinite feeling of adoration and loyalty for the fatherly leader who has been devoting his whole life to providing us with today's happiness envying no one anything in the world and a brilliant future, as they look back with deep emotions on the immortal revolutionary achievements of the respected and beloved leader.

What occupies an important place in the immortal achievements compiled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song before the party and the people is that he has established the glorious revolutionary tradition which is the historical roots of our party and revolution.

Because of the presence of the glorious revolutionary tradition provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean revolution has been able to walk only the road of victory and glory, clearing all kinds of barriers and trials, and it has been possible for ours to strengthen and develop itself into a most authoritative and tested steely party like today.

1

The chuche revolutionary tradition created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the historical roots of our party and revolution, and a priceless heritage that must be brilliantly carried forward and developed generation after generation of the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The brilliant revolutionary tradition established in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle is a priceless heritage of our revolution and a precious resource for revolutionarily indoctrinating the people."
("On Socialist Pedagogy," p 393)

Revolutionary tradition is the lifeblood that connects the entire course of the revolutionary struggle of the working class for socialism and communism, a source of strength that gives it an eternal life force, and a basic cornerstone that must be held as a firm support in the struggle for its victory.

In the revolutionary tradition of the party of the working class are synthesized the ideomental heritages, priceless achievements, and struggle experiences scored by the leader who has first charted the road to revolution. Only if the party of the working class and the masses of people resolutely protect and defend, brilliantly carry forward and develop these precious revolutionary heritages provided by the leader, can they successfully discharge their revolutionary duties in various stages of the difficult and complex task to transform nature and society, and resolutely defending the lifeblood of the revolution, attain the socialist, communist cause to the end.

The revolutionary tradition of the working class is established in the historical period of an outstanding leader charting a correct road to victory of the revolution and victoriously moving the revolutionary cause forward.

The leader of the working class, in the course of charting the revolutionary cause to suit the basic demands and interests of the masses of working people and leading it to victory in the forefront of the class, founds the guiding thought for the revolution, scores immortal revolutionary achievements, and creates rich ideomental heritages. All the achievements and heritages created by the leader of the working class in the course of organically combining the revolutionary theory and revolutionary practice and victoriously moving the revolution forward become none other than the revolutionary tradition, and the struggle to carry forward and develop it becomes the historic task which the working class must carry out.

The glorious revolutionary tradition our party and people have inherited was created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song amid the flames of the unprecedentedly arduous and bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle--this was a glorious revolutionary struggle organized and launched under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song whom our people had waited for thousands of years in their history to attend as the leader of revolution, as the center for unity and solidarity; this was a great revolutionary struggle during which the roots of our party were struck and the sacred road to fatherland restoration charted. By the brilliant victory of this struggle our people came to be rescued from the life-and-death crisis; an end was put to the long history of national misfortune and suffering; and a new history of hero Korea came to unfold.

In bygone days, because they had not had an outstanding leader, the plight of our nation and people was miserable beyond description. The whole country was immersed in a sea of blood, a sea of fire, and the revolution repeatedly had to go through bitter failures, twists and turns.

The initial communist movement of our country which began developing in the early 1920's had to go through trials, unable to find a correct direction and ways of the struggle in the absence of the leadership of an outstanding leader. The early communist movement leaders and nationalists, divorced from the masses, wasted time indulging in empty talks that had nothing to do with the revolution, and were up to their ears in satifying their ugly political ambitions; thus they fragmented the revolutionary ranks every which way, driving the revolution into a state of extreme chaos.

Thus our country's anti-Japanese national liberation movement which was ceaselessly launched in various forms ended in failure, leaving behind only blood lessons.

How to lead the Korean revolution along what road was a crucial question bearing on the destiny of the revolution.

As the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song took the helm of the revolution with the banner of the anti-Japanese revolution held high in such dark period when national misfortune and suffering had reached the peak, the dawn of national rebirth came to break and the road to victory of the Korean revolution came to be charted.

Incomparably great was the jubilation and excitement of the Korean communists and the entire nation who came to loyally attend the great leader of the revolution for whom they had so earnestly waited.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song opened up a new road to revolution entirely different from that of the nationalist movement leaders or of the eearly communist movement leaders, and with a chuche-oriented revolutionary line, outstanding strategies and tactics, and intrepid guerrilla war techniques, beat back the Japanese imperialist aggressors and brilliantly attained the historic cause for fatherland restoration.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established our party's revolutionary tradition amid the flames of the long and arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle leading the Korean revolution to victory under the ganner of the chuche ideology, and further developed and enriched it in the course of embodying it in all areas of postliberation revolution and construction. In the revolutionary tradition of our party the thought, theory, and method of chuche founded by the great leader are comprehensively embodied and the priceless revolutionary achievements and experiences personally scored by the leader are fully synthesized.

The glorious revolutionary tradition achieved by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the historical roots of our party and revolution, most precious heritages that must be forever defended, carried forward and developed generation aftrer generation.

This is so because our party's revolutionary tradition is the basic source which makes it possible for our revolution to move forward only along the road the immortal chuche ideology teaches.

Our party's revolutionary tradition, because it has been achieved in the course of embodying the immortal chuche ideology, is becoming the banner of struggle brightly illuminating the road ahead for the revolution and construction of our time.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was a historic struggle in which chuche was firmly established in our revolution for the first time. That it was conducted with the chuche ideology firmly held as a guiding compass based on the principle of independent stand and attitude is where the intrinsic characteristics of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle differentiated from all prior struggles is. The banner of chuche held aloft by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song at such a difficult time when flunkeyism and dogmatism prevailed, was indeed a great beacon that rescued the fate of the Korean revolution. Had not our people fought with their own strength bearing arms under the banner of the chuche ideology, the Korean revolution would not have been able to move forward along the road of victory nor would our nation have been able to be resuscitated ever.

Precisely because our party's revolutionary tradition was achieved in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and launched under the banner of the chuche ideology founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all the contents and achievements held therein are permeated with the chuche ideology.

Our party's revolutionary tradition permeated with the immortal chuche ideology is the lifeline of revolution connecting the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the bright future of communism, not to mention today's struggle, with the chuche lifeblood.

Our party's revolutionary tradition, because it is a great revolutionary tradition embodying the immortal chuche ideology, will be functioning as the eternal factor of victory, as the source of invincible strength even after the changing of generations has taken place in the revolution.

What makes our party's revolutionary tradition created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the precious heritage of revolution also lies in that it richly holds in greatest width a priceless content which constitutes a prototype, model, for attaining the chuche cause.

The anti-Japanese revolutilnary struggle during which our party's revolutionary tradition was established, was not a simple armed struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors but a great revolutionary struggle which had solved the overall questions arising in charting the road ahead for the times and revolution and our nation's destiny all together.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the course of leading this sacred revolutionary struggle gave comprehensive answers to all the large and small questions arising in the revolutionary struggle from the basic principle, strategy and tactics of revolution to the work method for organizing and mobilizing the masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the course of organizing and leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle provided solid heritages indeed for the

development of the Korean revolution and the ultimate victory of the chuche cause, such as laying sound foundations for the founding of a party and strengthening and developing it and the cornerstone of a people's administration, and establishing revolutionary armed forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song illuminated a unique road to founding a party already in the first days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and uniting all the people embarking on revolution, into organizations and indoctrinating them, brought them up as the genuine backbone of the Korean revolution, as fervent revolutionaries. In the process, priceless achievements and experiences were scored in the areas of party construction and party activity, such as the experience in realizing the unity and solidarity of the anti-Japanese revolutionary ranks based on the unitary ideology system, the experience in conducting work with people which is the basics of party work, the experience in strengthening the party life of party members and enhancing their vanguard role, the experience in performing mass political work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with his scientific insight into our country's class relations, our revolution's character and immediate duties at the time, set forth a unique line for building a revolutionary administration and in the course of brilliantly embodying it, gained rich experiences of principled significance in the establishment, strengthening and development of a people's administration.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who founded the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, the first revolutionary armed forces of our country, enunciated important principled questions arising in building armed forces and gained rich experiences in establishing the conscious discipline of the revolutionary army and the spirit of unity of the government and the army, unity of the army and the people and in setting up an all-people defense system with primary emphasis on arming all people and fortifying bases, and created new guerrilla war tactics and methods.

All the priceless achievements and experiences scored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song day in, day out of glory in organizing and leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle have been comprehensively embodied in our party's revolutionary tradition and the content enriched.

Thus in our party's revolutionary tradition have been comprehensively synthesized the extraordinarily rich and many-sided experiences and achievements scored in solving the difficult and complex questions arising in all aspects of social life from the political, economic, and military questions to culture and arts.

All these precious achievements and rich, many-sided struggle experiences contained in our party's revolutionary tradition constitute an admirable model, a genuine prototype of the struggle to attain the chuche revolutionary cause and precious resources that must of necessity be carried forward and developed throughout the historical period of the Korean revolution.

What makes our party's glorious revolutionary tradition a precious heritage of our revolution also lies in that it is becoming an inexhaustible source of our people's ideomental strength in the struggle for the ultimate victory of the chuche cause.

The great leqer Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our working people, engraving in their hearts a great sense of pride and responsibility for being heirs of the anti-Japanese partisans' revolutionary cause and encouraged by their heroic struggle achievements every time barriers and bottlenecks stand in the way, are displaying extraordinary patriotc devotion and initiative in socialist construction." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 3, 2d impression, p 180)

Our party's glorious revolutionary tradition is the inexhaustible ideomental motive power of our party members and working people in revolution and construction and an important factor for all victories and successes.

The fighting spirit and revolutionary ethos of members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas who won in the fight against robber Japanese imperialism in a struggle of not one or two years but 20 long years, overcoming formidable trials beyond human imagination in a difficult environment where there was no support of a regular army nor the rear of the state, infinitely move people and energetically inspire them to struggle.

In particular, the mental world, infinite faithfulness to the leader of members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas who fought to defend the command headquarters of the Korean revolution during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, constitutes a brilliant model that makes our party members and working people loyally attend the party and the leader.

The revolutionary spirit and immortal services of members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas who had resolutely protected and defended the command headquarters of the revolution politicoideologically and at the risk of their lives in the arduous struggle in which they had to break through the forest of bayonets at every step of the way vividly show on what stand with what posture the communist revolutionaries must attend their leader.

Members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army regarded it as their lifetime revolutionary duty to go forward to brilliantly attain the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader, and whether they were left alone on a lonely island in the far-off sea, whether they were put behind bars by the enemy, whether they were about to die on the gallows, their hearts throbbed to the last breath of life with the glory and pride for being the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary soldiers, and they stopped at nothing until unconditionally carrying through the leader's orders and directives to the end, whatever the adversity.

The faithfulness of the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who, with one mind of boundless loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, had infinitely believed, followed, and revered none but the fatherly leader, is a brilliant exemplar which our party members and working people must necessarily learn from and carry forward and develop generation after generation.

Thus our party's revolutionary tradition brims with precious living examples which infinitely move our party members and working people and energetically inspire them to heroic struggle. Therefore, our party's revolutionary tradition

constitutes revolutionary food that makes our people always disply high devotion and mass heroism in revolution and construction, an inexhaustible source that gives people strength, courage, and faith.

Every time they have run into difficult barriers in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks, our people have gained faith and sought out the ways of struggle from the anti-Japanese revolution tradition, and they have not only resolutely fought courageously breaking through whatever storms and trials but are racing forward even more dynamically toward a bright communist future.

Our party's glorious revolutionary tradition is thus a basic factor for victory throughout the historical course of the developing Korean revolution, an infinitely precious revolutionary heritage constituting a source of great strength powerfully propelling our developing revolution.

Because of all this, our party's revolutionary tradition created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song writing a new chapter in the history of the revolution constitutes the greatest, most glorious tradition unprecedented in the history of the revolutionary movement, shining brilliantly as an eternal beacon for the attainment of the chuche cause.

2

The glorious revolutionary tradition created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is being even more solidly consolidated and brilliantly carried and developed as a heritage for the ages for the ultimate victory of the chuche cause under the sagacious leadership of our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"By tightly grasping it as an important task of party work to struggle to continue and develop the revolutionary tradition, we shall energetically step up revolution and construction and brilliantly continue and attain the chuche revolutionary cause." (Booklet "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 119)

The revolutionary tradition created by the leader of the working class comes to be defended, developed, and enriched by the party infinitely faithful to the leader's cause.

To brilliantly carry forward and develop the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition, giving prominence to it as the permanent cornerstone of the revolution unwavering for the ages is the stern will of our party which struggles to attain generation after generation to the end the chuche cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Precisely such principled stand and attitude toward the revolutionary tradition is at the base of the positive activity and struggle of our party which, holding infinitely dear all the heritages created day in and day out of the anti-Japanese revolution, is making them blossom in full bloom. From this, our party always presents the task of carrying forward the revolutionary tradition as a most crucial question in continuing the lifeblood of the revolution, as a vital question for the very existence, strengthening, and development of the party itself.

With our party setting forth the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a permanent cornerstone, the revolutionary tradition has come to shine even more brightly as the cornerstone of the revolution unwavering for the ages, as a precious heritage that must be glorified for tens of thousands of generations to come, and the task of carrying forward and developing it has come to be enunciated not as a temporary task but as a perpetual task that must be carried out throughout the period of attaining the chuche cause.

By the most precise principled stand toward the revolutionary tradition enunciated by the party our people have come to deeply engrave in their hearts a rock-hard faith intent on forever carrying forward and developing generation after generation the revolutionary tradition created by the great leader, and the chuche revolutionary tradition has come to shine even more brilliantly as a heritage for the ages that gives our revolution an unending life force without losing its brightness even after tens of thousands of years.

Our party, by thoroughly protecting and defending the politicoideological purity of the revolutionary tradition and by carrying forward and developing only one tradition, the chuche revolutionary tradition, is making the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition even more solidly consolidated as a heritage of our revolution for the ages.

Protecting and defending the purity of the revolutionary tradition is a precondition which has basic significance in consolidating it as a precious heritage of the party and the revolution, and a basic question directly connected to the question of carrying forward the leader's cause. If hodgepodge ideas should infiltrate the revolutionary tradition in the slightest, the purity of the revolutionary tradition will be muddied and its character degerated, and in the end, will result in losing its significance as a heritage of the revolution. Only if the purity of the revolutionary tradition is preserved, will it be possible to unchangingly preserve the original face of the revolutionary tradition achieved by the leader even as the revolution continues and the changing of generations takes place, long glorify it as a precious heritage of the revolution, and attain to the end the revolutionary cause charted by the leader. Historical experience in the revolutionary struggle shows that, failing to preserve and brilliantly carry forward the purity of the revolutionary tradition, which is the roots of the party and the revolution, it will become impossible to victoriously move revolution and construction forward.

Our party, firmly maintaining the stand that there could be none but the chuche revolutionary tradition within the party, has prevented a scintilla of anything that has nothing to do with the revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from slipping into the revolutionary tradition, and correctly seeking out for all areas of revolution and construction the revolutionary tradition achieved during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, has led the way to thoroughly carry forward and develop it. The revolutionary guidelines of the party for positively seeking out for the domains of literature and arts the precious heritages created during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and for being faithful to the original works and original music in the creation of revolutionary arts graphically show the principled stand of our party for preserving the purity of the revolutionary tradition.

By the principled stand and sagacious leadership of our party today our party members and working people, regarding it as a basic question in preserving the life of the revolutionary tradition to defend the purity of the chuche revolutionary tradition, are resolutely protecting and brilliantly carrying forward and dewveloping our party's revolutionary tradition. Because of this, the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition, as its purity is being preserved, whatever the adversity, is being solidly consolidated as a cornerstone unwavering for the ages.

The chuche revolutionary tradition created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in the course of being comprehensively embodied in all areas of revolution and construction under the energetic leadership of our party, is blossoming in fuller bloom as a precious heritage of the revolution.

The revolutionary tradition is neither a mere legacy nor simple historical data. The revolutionary tradition comes to manifest its might and high value in revolution and construction commendably conducted with it as a resource.

Our party, putting it forward as an important party task to carry forward and develop the revolutionary tradition, has led the way to energetically push ahead with the task of arming the entire people with the revolutionary tradition and the task of embodying it in practical activities as one unified process. By doing so it is leading the way to have the chuche revolutionary tradition deeply implanted in all people's hearts and make miracles and innovations happen with it substantively embodied in all areas of revolution and construction.

In particular, our party, by ceaselessly deepening indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition to suit the realistic conditions that our revolution takes on a long-term nature and arduousness and the changing of generations of the revolution takes place, is thoroughly preparing the entire working people and the younger generation soundly as people in charge of the revolution, as reliable continuers of the revolutionary tradition.

Our party's slogan calling for conducting all tasks in manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas is a militant banner which has immense significance in making blossom forever in full bloom the precious heritages created in anti-Japanese days. This slogan of the party "production, study, and life--all in manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas!" by making not any one dimension of the revolutionary tradition but all of its ideomental heritages from the fighting spirit to the work habit and method, work style comprehensively embodied in our work and life, contains the lofty will to long glorify the glorious revolutionary tradition achieved by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and attain to the end the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the leader.

That today in the mode of thinking, way of work, and struggle trait of all of our functionaries and working people a basic turnaround has occurred and the fire of speed battle is blazing even more sweepingly in socialist construction--this bespeaks well that, with the plan of our party brilliantly realized for making precisely the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition display its spirit vigorously societywide, it is manifesting its immense vitality.

By the sagacious leadership of the party everywhere throughout the country have been respectfully preserved and fixed up revolutionary battlefields, revolutionary

sites, museums of the revolution, museums of revolutionary artifacts, research rooms for revolutionary thought, which have come to genuinely serve in arming party members and working people with our party's revolutionary tradition. Our people, who visit the Taeroch'on Museum of the Revolution in the region of Paektu Mountain, the sacred mountain of revolution, and the Museum of Revolutionary Artifacts in the Onsong region, as they look back with deep emotions on the brilliant revolutionary history of the fatherly leader who had cleared the road of bloody battle day in and day out of the anti-Japanese struggle, warmly feel with all their hearts the great leadership of our party leading the chuche revolutionary cause to brilliant victory.

Truly, because of the presence of the tested leadership of our party which always starts from the revolutionary tradition and brilliantly carries it forward in planning and launching all tasks arising in revolution and construction, all the heritages created in anti-Japanese days are being more solidly consolidated and are brilliantly blossoming in full bloom.

More than half a century has elapsed since the bright road ahead for the Korean revolution was charted and a new beginning of socialism and communism made under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

This long journey has been a prideful travel in which the glorious chuche revolutionary tradition has been created and brilliantly embodied in revolution and construction.

In the future the same as in the past we must more brilliantly carry forward and develop the revolutionary tradition created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Only if we carry forward and develop our party's revolutionary tradition, the purity intact, can we strengthen and develop ours forever into a chuche party, thoroughly defend the revolution, and attain the revolutionary cause to the end.

By conducting revolutionary tradition indoctrination in width and by making all party members and working people faithfully uphold generation after generation the immortal revolutionary achievements scored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our glorious party, we must brilliantly carry forward and attain our revolutionary cause.

In particular, we must substantively indoctrinate party members and working people in the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition.

The objective of revolutionary tradition indoctrination lies not in merely acquainting them with the past historical facts but through and through in making them learn from and follow that lofty revolutionary thought and fighting spirit which have scored brilliant victory overcoming all kinds of trials, following the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In the early period of the revolutionary activity when our revolution began dawning, Korea's genuine young communists had loyally attended the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with firm convictions as the unitary center for unity, as the sun of the revolution; and the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters,

unswervingly following none but the fatherly leader and whatever the barrier and trial, had defended the command headquarters of the Korean revolution politicoideologically and at the risk of their lives.

Learning from such fighting spirit and examples, we must prepare ourselves as genuine communist revolutionaries, and must go forward to resolutely fight for the attainment of the chuche cause.

Strengthening our party in every way and loyally upholding the leadership of the party is the decisive guarantee for glorifying the revolutionary tradition for tens of thousands of generations to come.

The leadership of our party is a leadership for thoroughly embodying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought partywide and societywide, for moving our revolution forward as intended and wished by the leader, for attaining to the end the revolutionary cause charted by the fatherly leader.

By loyally upholding the leadership of the great leader and the party and glorifying the chuche revolutionary tradition for tens of thousands of generations to come we shall more dynamically step up the struggle for the attainment of our revolutionary cause charted by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

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THE GREAT LEADER'S IMMORTAL CHUCHE IDEOLOGY IS A MAN-CENTERED WORLD VIEW

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[Article by Yang Hyong-sop]

[Text] The glorious journey of revolutionary activity the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has walked passing the critical points of multilayer barriers and formidable trials is a most lofty and beautiful history that he has devoted his whole life to the sacred cause for the freedom and liberation of the people, and a brilliant history of immortal world-historic achievements compiled before the Korean revolution and world revolution, before the times and mankind.

In the great achievements scored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song through his revolutionary activities over half a century, his ideotheoretical achievements occupy an outstanding place.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, providing a most scientific and revolutionary world view by founding the immortal chuche ideology with his creative thinking and tireless energetic disquisition, has brought about a basic change in the people's ideological life and mode of thinking, and made infinitely precious contributions to hastening the victory of the cause of sovereignty.

The history of victory of the Korean revolution, the miraculous achievements scored in our country's revolution and construction, all the momentous events taking place in the international arena, and the entire course of the developing world history of our time graphically show the correctness and inexhaustible vitality of the chuche ideology and the greatness of achievements of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has founded the chuche ideology.

1

Establishing a correct world view is one of the very crucial questions that arise in successfully carrying out revolution and construction.

Revolution and consttuction are a task to remake nature and society to suit the demands of the masses of people aiming for an independent life; consequently, it is predicated upon a scientific discernment of the world, target of the remaking. Only with a scientific and revolutionary world view is it possible to establish a correct understanding and attitude toward the world and seek out the precise ways of remaking the world.

The history of mankind shows that, depending on the kind of world view held by people, their mode of thinking and the character and content of their ideological life have been determined and the success or failure of their activity of discernment and of their activity of remaking the world has been influenced.

A progressive and scientific world view, by enunciating for people a correct understanding and attitude toward the world, has helped them cast off the influence of a reactionary world view and made them highly display independent and creative stand and attitude in their practical activities to remake nature and society.

Conversely, a reactionary and unscientific world view, by giving an erroneous understanding and attitude toward the world, has nibbled away at people's independent consciousness and creative abilities, paralyzed their fighting spirit, and obstructed their activities of discerning and remaking the world.

Thus great beyond measure is the role played by a world view in people's activities to discern and remake the world, in revolution and construction.

Ours is an era of independent stand and attitude that the people who used to be oppressed and mistreated in bygone days have entered the stage as the master of the world and independently, creatively work out their destiny. Our era, giving the people who have risen up in the struggle for inuependent stand and attitude, the awareness and conviction that the master in command of their destiny is themselves and that the strength to work out their destiny also resides in themselves, called for a new guiding thought, a new world view that solves all questions arising in revolution and construction with man, the masses of people, at the center.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by founding the immortal chuche ideology with his deep insight into the new characteristics and basic demands of our era, has provided a most scientific and revolutionary world view basically differentiated from prior world views in terms of its basis, ideotheoretical content, and mission, and given an ever-victorious guiding thought to the people struggling for independent stand and attitude.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The chuche ideology is a man-centered world outlook that everything must be thought out with man at the center and geared to serving man, and is a revolutionary theory aimed at realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people." (Booklet "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 31)

In this classical proposition set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is formalized the basic characteristics of the chuche world view. The basic characteristics of the chuche world view differentiated from all prior world view lies in that it is a man-centered world view enunciating the understanding and attitude toward the world with man at the center. That it is a man-centered world view is precisely where the uniqueness, scientific character, and inexhaustible practical might of the chuche world view lie.

What makes the chuche ideology a man-centered world view lies above all in that it solves, with man at the center, all questions arising in discerning and remaking the world.

To say to think out everything with man at the center means to examine, starting from man's demands, the questions arising in discerning and remaking the world, and solve them with primary emphasis on man's role.

Man is the subject of discernment and remaking.

Discernment and remaking are an activity of people to cast off the enslavement of their surrounding world and enjoy an independent, creative life. Therefore, apart from man there could be no discernment and remaking of the world, and without enhancing man's role it is impossible to expect any success in the task to discern and remake the world. This shows that thinking out everything with man at the center is a demand flowing from the intrinsic nature itself of the activity of discernment and remaking.

What makes the chuche ideology a man-centered world view also lies in that this ideology is a world view that gears everything to serving man.

To say to gear everything to serving man means to consider man as the most precious being in the world and target the activities of discernment and remaking, the objectives and mission of revolution and construction on providing an independent and creative life for people.

Man is the most precious resource in the world and the most energetic being who resolves everything. is by people's creative labor and goal-conscious struggle that nature is e, material wealth produced, and social transformation and progress achieved.

To launch the activity of discernment or to struggle to remake nature and society is not the end in itself but is through and through to insure an independent, creative life for people. It may be regarded that the value of everything of nature and society is ultimately determined by how much it serves people.

Thus, thinking out everything with man at the center and gearing everything to serving man is where the major ground that the chuche ideology is a man-centered world view is.

The chuche ideology founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most scientific and revolutionary world view because it places man at the center of the understanding and attitude toward the world.

Essentially, placing man at the center of a world view is the deserved demand arising from the intrinsic nature and practical mission of a world view.

A world view is a system of people's understanding and attitude toward the world, and people hold a world view from their earnest demand to work out their destiny. People's desire to know the face of the world and the law of its movement and development stems from their practical demand through and though to remake nature and society to suit their demands. Therefore, all attemps to enunciate the

understanding and attitude toward the world without placing man at the center of all questions are incompatible with the intrinsic nature and mission of a world view itself, and as such, cannot have any significance in people's real life nor is it possible to give correct answers to the pressing questions arising in the struggle of the masses of working people for independent stand and attitude.

This fact bespeaks that a world view, precisely when it becomes a man-centered world view, comes to have a scientific nature and revolutionary character.

The chuche ideology, which is a man-centered world view, is the most scientific and revolutionary world view because it is based on a scientific elucidation of man's position and role in the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has provided a sound theoretical cornerstone of the man-centered world view by setting forth for the first time the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and resolves everything.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The chuche ideology is based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and resolves everything." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 260)

The philosophical principle of chuche, by enunciating man's position and role in the world, gives a correct answer to the question of relationship between man and the world, scientifically defining the basic characteristics of the existence and movement of the real world.

To say that man is the master of everything means that man is the most developed being who subordinates and controls the world to suit his demands. Man's relationship with the world is characterized by the fact that man occupies the position of the master in the world as he lives controlling the outside world. As man's independent stand and attitude grows, the realm of man's control over the world is widened and man's position in the world as the master is further enhanced.

To say that man resolves everything bespeaks that man is the most energetic being who remakes and transforms the world to suit his demands. The relationship between man and the world is characterized not only by man's position in the world as the master but also by the immense role man's creative activity plays in the transformation of the world. The history of mankind shows that as man's creative abilities grow, so grow man's functions exerted on the transformation of the world.

Placing man at the center of a world view is a corollary of precisely such position and role of man in the world. To put it another way, because man occupies the position and plays the role in the world as the master, it is imperative that in the activity of discerning and remaking the world, everything must of necessity be thought out with man at the center and geared to serving man. Therefore, a world view that does not examine everything with man at the center, a world view that cannot serve man's practice, cannot properly discharge its mission.

This bespeaks that thinking out everything with man at the center and gearing everything to serving man is the most important condition that guarantees success in the activity to discern and remake the world and makes it possible for the world view to admirably discharge its mission.

Again, the chuche ideology which is the man-centered world view is the most scientific and revolutionary world view because it is based on the most scientific understanding of man's inherent nature.

An understanding of man's inherent nature, an attitude toward man's dinity and value is one of the important questions which shows the scientific nature and progressive character of a world view or the lack of them.

The question as to what kind of a being man is and what are man's inherent attributes had been an object of debate for thousands of years since the emergence of philosophical speculation. But even as people had launched activities to remake nature and society for a long period, they failed to come up with a correct elucidation as to what kind of a being man, the subject of nature and society, is.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by defining man as a social being possessing independent and creative stand and attitude, has scientifically elucidated man's inherent attributes basically differentiated from other material beings and established the most correct understanding of man.

Man's independent stand and attitude is his nature to live, subordinating and controlling his surrounding world to suit his demands instead of passively adapting or subordinating himself to it. Because man possesses such characteristics, he becomes the unitary being who defends his independent position in his relationship with his surrounding world, the master of nature and society, the master in command of his destiny.

Man's creative stand and attitude is his nature to remake the objects and phenomena of his surrounding world to suit his independent demands by his goal-conscious, active activity, produce what is nonexistent in nature, and go forward to solve all questions to suit his specific conditions. Creative stand and attitude expresses one of the intrinsic characteristics native to all activities of a social being possessing an ideological consciousness.

Because independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude are attributes characterizing the basic mode of the existence and activity of a social being, they have key significance in enunciating man's inherent nature. Man's other attributes, when compared with his independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, are secondary and non-intrinsic through and through.

Man, precisely because he is a social being possessing independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, is the master of everything, the basic factor resolving everything, the most developed and energetic being, the most precious being in the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by establishing the chuche-oriented understanding of man, has provided an energetic ideotheoretical weapon which makes it possible to set man's value the highest and thoroughly protect his dignity.

Truly, the chuche world view which is based on a profound and unique understanding of man's position and role in the world and man's inherent nature, is the most scientific and revolutionary world view that firmly guarantees success in the activities of discernment and remaking, and a great ideotheoretical weapon which people struggling for independent stand and attitude must tightly grasp.

2

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by establishing the man-centered world view for the first time in history, has compiled immortal achievements which will long shine in the ideological history of mankind and made brilliant contributions to the development of the great task of sovereignty.

The immense wo ld-historic significance of the firmly established chuche world view lies in having brought about a new revolutionary turnaround in the realm of world view and given the people struggle for independent stand and attitude an energetic weapon for discerning and remaking the world.

The ideological history of mankind stretches over thousands of years but none of the world views had been able to scientifically enunciate man's position and role in the world, thus failing to provide an understanding of the world with man at the center.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by founding the chuche ideology, has firmly established the most scientific and revolutionary man-centered world view in complete accord with the intrinsic nature and mission of a world view based on man's position and role in the world as the master.

The firm establishment of the chuche world view--this represents the greatest revolution in the ideological history of mankind, a crucial event that has opened up a new stage in the developing world view.

By the founding of the chuche ideology the framework of world views merely engaging in abstract and unrealistic debates divorced from man, the masses of working people, has been completely shattered and an entirely new and most scientific viewpoint and attitude of approaching the world with man at the center have been established and the overall system and content of world view perfected. This bespeaks that as a result of the firm establishment of the chuche world view, a new history has begun in the developing world view which examines and resolves everthing with man at the center.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by firmly establishing the man-centered world view, has not only opened up a new stage in the developing world view but provided the most correct guiding principle which guarantees victory and success in revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has set forth a new revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics based on the chuche ideology which is the man-centered

world view. The chuche revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics are the principles of the man-centered world view applied to people's struggle for independent stand and attitude, and as such, their intrinsic characteristics lie in viewing all questions arising in revolution and construction with man, the masses of working people, at the center and solving them based on the role of man, the masses of working people.

All social movements including the revolutionary movement are man's movements. Apart from man and his activity there could be no social movements, no social phenomena. The law of the developing revolution operates through man's conscious activity, and the decisive factor influencing the victory or defeat of revolution and construction, too, lies in chuche factor, not in objective conditions.

Of course, in order that the revolutionary struggle may win and society may develop, there have to be created objective conditions. People's goal-conscious struggle to reshape social relations and develop society is predicated upon the matureness of certain objective material conditions. Unless this is taken into account, the demands for the remaking of society cannot have feasibility; and the revolutionary struggle launched disregarding this fact cannot score success.

But this is not to say that objective conditions are the decisive factor determining the fate of revolution and construction. Objective conditions themselves are changed by man, and the conditions unfavorable to the revolution are turned around as favorable conditions and matureness of the necessary conditions expedited by the conscious struggle of the masses of working people. The decisive factor determining the victory of revolution and the development of society is through and through man who is the master of everything and resolves everything, the masses of working people who are the subject of history.

This fact enunciates the inevitability that the revolutionary theory must be evolved with man, the masses of working people, at the center and that the strategy and tactics of revolution must be established based on the role of man, the masses of working people.

All the revolutionary theories and strategies and tactics laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have been evolved with the masses of working people at the center and established based on the role of the working masses, and as such, always illuminate the most straight road to the victory of revolution and construction and display invincible might.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has laid down the chuche methodology based on the man-centered world view.

The chuche methodology is a man-centered methodology which seeks in man the key to the solution of all questions arising in revolution and construction. To put it another way, it is the most scientific and revolutionary methodology that resolves everything with primary emphasis not on objective conditions or environment but on bringing up man, the masses of working people, as energetic beings and enhancing their awareness as the master.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... most important in social development is bringing up people as more energetic beings; and in order to energetically push ahead with revolution and construction, it is imperative to give priority to work with people, work to remold people." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, p 277)

Inasmuch as man is the master of nature and society and the basic factor resolving everything, it is possible to successfully carry out revolution and construction only by bringing up people as energetic beings and enhancing the revolutionary awareness of the masses, strengthening work with people. It is a truth tested and proved by revolutionary practice that everything gets resolved properly when people are brought up as energetic beings and work with people is commendably conducted, otherwise there follows standstill and marking time.

Establishment of the chuche revolutionary theory and methodology has immeasurably crucial theoretical and practical significance in the developing revolutionary thought of the working class and its attainment of the cause of sovereignty.

The chuche revolutionary theory and the chuche methodology--they are infinitely precious ideotheoretical heritages that have developed the communist revolutionary theory onto a new higher stage and the most correct guiding theory, guiding method that makes it possible to successfully solve all questions arising in revolution and construction with man, the masses of working people, at the center.

By the establishment of the chuche revolutionary theory and the chuche methodology the revolutionary thought of the working class has come to be perfected as a great monoaxial revolutionary theory complete with a man-centered world view, and a man-centered revolutionary theory and man-centered methodology based thereon; and an ever-victorious ideotheoretical weapon has come to be provided for remolding nature, society, and social beings and successfully carrying out the great tasks of national liberation, class liberation, and human liberation.

The chuche ideology which is the man-centered world view, brilliantly embodied in our country's realities, is manifesting great vitality.

Establishing a correct line and policy is a crucial question influencing the destiny of revolution and construction. One of the important criteria for the correctness and might of the line and policy hinges on how precisely the aim, demand, and interest of the masses of working people are reflected.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song establishes all lines, policies, and guidelines, placing the aim, demand, and interest of the masses of working people in the first and foremost place based on the man-centered world view.

The demands for thinking out everything with man at the center and gearing everything to serving man are thoroughly embodied in all the lines, policies, and guidelines of our party such as the unique guidelines for giving priority to the ideological revolution in socialist and communist construction, the unique party work guidelines with primary emphasis on work with people, the guidelines for giving priority over all other tasks to educational work which is an important part of work with people, and the chuche guidelines for economic construction and technological revolution. Precisely herein lies an important secret that all the lines, policies, and guidelines of our party always dynamically capture

the people's hearts, get transformed into an indeflectible creed of the masses, beget great victories and miracles and manifest inexhaustible vitality in the realities.

The chuche ideology which is the man-centered world view, comprehensively embodied in our country's socialist system, is bearing great fruits.

Our country's socialist system provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most superior and people-oriented social system where man, the masses of working people, have become the genuine master of society and everything of the society is thoroughly geared to serving man, the masses of working people. In our country, with the chuche ideology comprehensively embodied in all aspects of social life, people are considered the most precious, their individualities and rights are maximally respected, and all of them enjoy an independent, creative life to their hearts' content as they add luster to their dignity and value and make their talents blossom in full bloom.

The immortal chuche ideology is a powerful weapon of ideological liberation that has brought about a basic change in the ideomental features and ideological life of our people. As a result that they have thoroughly armed themselves with the chuche ideology, the man-centered world view, our people have come to free themselves completely from the shackles of flunkeyism, national nihilism, and dogmatism which used to nibble away at their independent consciousness and national pride, paralyze their creative stand and attitude, inflict such enormous harm on the nation's development, revolution and construction and to have the high awareness that the master of their destiny is themselves, and an invincible faith in their strength.

Our country's brilliant realities wherein the entire people's hearts are burning with the fervor of loyalty to the party and the leader and they are dynamically moving forward toward the victory of the chuche cause, united airtight around the party and the leader, graphically show the greatness and incisiveness of the revolutionary transformation that has occurred in our people's ideomental features, ideological life, and mode of thinking.

This is an energetic part of proof that testifies to the great vitality of the chuche ideology and an infinitely precious achievement that firmly guarantees the ultimate victory of the chuche cause.

Truly, the immortal achievements which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, establishing the man-centered world view, has compiled in the developing ideology of mankind and in the attainment of the cause of sovereignty, will be eternally shining in history and our country will be radiating rays for tens of thousands of generations to come as the glorious fatherland of chuche.

Today our people are energetically launching the rewarding struggle to realize the program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party.

The cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is a sacred task to build the communist society, holding the chuche ideology as a firm guiding principle and thoroughly embodying the chuche ideology.

The most important task arising before our party members and working people in the historic struggle to attain the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is studying the chuche ideology in depth and thoroughly establishing the chuche world view which is a man-centered world view.

Only by thoroughly establishing the chuche world view can they acquire the ideomental qulifications of a chuche-oriented revolutionary and solve all questions arising in revolution and construction, to suit the demands of the chuche ideology.

By further strengthening chuche ideology indoctrination we must strive to make all party members and working people assimilate the chuche ideology into their flesh and bone, into the unitary principle for their activity, and think and act to suit the demands of the chuche ideology.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of our people dynamically moving forward along the one road the chuche ideology teaches under the sagacious leadership of the glorious Party Center, loyally revering the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, founder of the immortal chuche ideology.

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THE SELF-RELIANT NATIONAL ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION LINE SET FORTH BY THE GREAT LEADER AND ITS INVINCIBLE VITALITY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 81 pp 23-29

[Article by Hyon Mu-kwang]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with his unique ideotheoretical activities and awesome revolutionary practice since he early embarked on the road to revolution to the present, has compiled immortal achievements before the times and mankind.

What occupies an important place in the immortal achievements compiled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is that he has transformed our country into a socialist power in a historically short period, setting forth the self-reliant national economic construction line and brilliantly embodying it.

The self-reliant national economic construction line set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a unique economic construction program that graphically illuminates the road to successfully laying the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism, and a powerful ideotheoretical weapon that makes it possible to maximally step up socialist, communist construction.

The correctness of the self-reliant national economic construction line has been graphically proved through the practice of our country's socialist construction, and its invincible vitality is being displayed more energetically with each passing day.

Achieving economic self-sufficiency is one of the important tasks that arises in firmly insuring the country's independent stand and attitude and bringing about the nation's unending growth and prosperity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Only if economic self-sufficiency is achieved by commendable economic construction, is it possible to consolidate the independence of the country, insure an independent and creative life for the people, and successfully build socialism, communism." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 266)

Independent stand and attitude is the life of a country and nation; and an important guarantee for firmly insuring the independent stand and attitude lies in achieving

economic self-sufficiency. Economic self-sufficiency is the material cornerstone of political independence and independent stand and attitude.

A nation which has been unable to achieve economic self-sufficiency, absolutely cannot be politically free either. If a country comes to rely on another country economically, the country comes to follow that country politically as well, and if a country comes to be subordinated to another country economically, the country will be unable to correctly defend its politically independent stand and attitude either. Only if a country becomes economically self-reliant, can it consolidate its national independence, and thoroughly maintaining its politically independent stand and attitude, resolutely defend its national dignity and glory, whatever the environment.

A powerful self-reliant economic might constitutes a sound resource that can firmly insure an independent and creative happy material and cultural life for the people. When a country's economic self-sufficiency is strong, it can ceaselessly improve the standard of living for the people, satisfactorily filling the daily growing material needs of the people on its own, and firmly achieve an unending growth and prosperity of the nation, breaking through all barriers and bottlenecks with its own strength.

Our era, which is an era of independent stand and attitude, calls upon the people who have embarked on the road to building a new society, to more energeticall launch the struggle to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

Ours is an era of independent stand and attitude in which the people, who used to be oppressed and mistreated in bygone days, have entered the stage as the master of the world, and work out their destiny, holding it in their own hands. In order that a nation may go forward to work out its destiny on its own responsibility to suit the demands of the era of independent stand and attitude, it is imperative that it must thoroughly maintain its independent stand and attitude and at the same time lay self-reliant economic foundations that can materially underpin it.

Apart from the struggle to achieve economic self-sufficiency a nation cannot work out its destiny independently, creatively. Only by thoroughly repudiating reliance on outside forces and energetically launching the struggle to achieve economic self-sufficiency can a nation liquidate the centuries-old backwardness in the economy and technology, and poverty left behind by the imperialist colonial rule and firmly insure materially the people's stand as the master of the state and society.

All this clearly shows that achieving economic self-sufficiency is one of the vital questions arising before a country and nation and a pressing task our era presents.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by setting forth early on the self-reliant national economic construction line with his deep insight into this crucial question the times and the revolution present, illuminated the straight road to achieving national economic self-sufficiency and energetically stepping up revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"If politically complete independent stand and attitude is to be had, it is imperative to necessarily have economic self-sufficiency; and if economic self-sufficiency is to be achieved, it is imperative to build a national economy possessing its own sound raw material base, developed in many-sided ways and equipped with modern technical provisions." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," Vol 2, p 139)

To say to build a self-reliant national economy bespeaks to create an economic might powerful enough to run on its own the nation's economy and the people's hosuekeeping, relying on the strength of the people and on the resources of the country.

What constitutes an important part of the content of self-reliant national economic construction is firmly insuring the many-sided character and independent nature of industrial branch structures. Only an economy where the many-sided character and independent nature of production structures are insured complete with all the necessary branches of the people's economy such as the heavy industry with the machine building industry as the core, the light industry, and agriculture, is capable of self-dependently conducting expanded reproduction and satisfactorily filling on its own the needs of the people.

A self-reliant national economy is also an economy possessing its own sound raw material and fuel bases. An economy relying on others for raw materials and fuel agsolutely cannot develop foresightedly on a secure basis. Only by soundly organizing its own raw material and fuel bases and basically satisfying on its own the needs of raw materials and fuel is it possible to build a powerful national economy assuredly walking on its own feet under whatever conditions.

One of the important demands arising in self-reliant national economic construction is equipping the people's economy with modern technical provisions and solidly organizing its own national cadre ranks. Only by building an economy which is equipped with modern technical provisions and run by its own technology and managerial cadres is it possible to firmly insure national technical and economic self-sufficiency and sustain a ceaseless high rate of speed of economic development.

Thus, when a modern, comprehensive economic system has been created which is run by its own raw materials, technologies, and national cadres, complete with all the production branches necessary to the extent of basically satisying with its own production the diverse material needs arising in its own country, it may be said that a sound self-reliant national economy has been built.

Under conditions that each country has a different economic developmental standard, different kinds of natural resources and different amounts of their deposits, it is never an easy task to build a sound self-reliant national economy. But if each country maximally mobilzies and utilizes its own manpower and material resources, it will be quite capable of building a self-reliant national economy. A basic way of building a self-reliant national economy with one's own strength and resources lies in thoroughly embodying the revolutionary principle of self-reliance.

Self-reliance is a thoroughly revolutionary stand intent on completing one's own country's revolution basically relying on its own chuche strength and an independent stand intent on carrying out the building of its own country with the labor of its

own people and the resources of its own country. Manufacturing what is nonexistent and seeking out more of what is in short supply and courageously breaking through all kinds of barriers and trials with one's own strength is precisely self-reliance.

Only if the revolutionary principle of self-reliance is tightly maintained in economic construction, is it possible to successfully solve various complex questions arising in economic construction, maximally mobilizing the strength and wisdom of one's own people and the resources and production potentialities of one's own country and to amply provide with one's own strength a happy material and cultural life for one's own people. Unless the revolutionary principle of self-reliance is tightly maintained in economic construction, one will not believe in one's own strength, one will be unable to effectively mobilize and utilize one's own country's internal resources, and in the end, one will merely come to look to others out of hand. Practicing self-reliance is precisely where the road to stepping up economic construction with one's own strength and building a sound self-reliant national economy is, where a firm guarantee for achieving one's country's enrichment, strengthening and development is.

The self-reliant national economic construction line set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a revolutionary economic construction line that makes it possible to insure the victory of the socialist, communist cause, stepping up revolution and construction with one's own strength.

If the ultimate victory of the socialist, communist cause is to be won, it is imperative to occupy the ideological fortress and material fortress of communism; and in order to successfully occupy the material fortress of communism, it is imperative to step up economic construction and lay sound material and technical foundations of socialism and communism.

To say to lay the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism means to completely liberate working people from backbreaking labor and create produtive forces developed to the extent of realizing the communist principle "from each according to abilities, to each according to needs." As long as national differences remain and states exist, such material and technical foundations must be laid on a nation-state basis, and to this end, a self-reliant national economy must be built.

Self-reliant national economic construction, precisely because it makes it possible to form a modern, comprehensive economic system with the strength of its own people, the technologies of its own country, and the resources of its own country, makes it possible to quickly liberate its working people from backbreaking labor and satisfactorily fill their material needs. If without building a self-reliant national economy one goes forward to develop only a few of the branches of the people's economy, it will become impossible to comprehensively utilize the country's natural resources and production potentialities and insure a high rate of speed of the growth of production, unable to self-reliantly balance the branches.

Therefore, the self-reliant national economic construction line is a revolutionary economic construction line that makes it possible to soundly lay with one's own strength the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism, quickly promote the well-being of the people, and ultimately insure the final victory of the socialist, communist cause.

The self-reliant national economic construction line set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is also the most correct economic construction line that makes it possible to eliminate national inequalities and admirably discharge the national duties and international duties of the working class all together.

The practical basis of national inequalities lies in economic backwardness. National inequalities are not something that disappears forthwith once national independence is achieved and the exploiting system liquidated, nor are they something that is overcome by the union of nations by this or that means. In order to eliminate national inequalities and ultimately solve the question of nations, their practical basis, economic backwardness, must be eliminated, necessarily achieving economic self-sufficiency.

Self-reliant national economic construction, because it enables each nation to have a sound economic might, makes it possible for each nation to eliminate the factors that have spawned national inequalities, achieve its own maximal free development and comprehensive blossoming, and develop external relations on the principles of complete equality, reciprocity, and independent stand and attitude.

Building a self-reliant national economy, because it also firmly reinforces the individual links of the world revolution, makes it possible to strengthen the overall economic might of countries aiming for independent stand and attitude, lessen the burden of fraternal countries, and help even better the revolutionary peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism.

All this graphically proves that the self-reliant national economic construction line is a powerful weapon for maximally stepping up economic construction to suit the demands of the era of independent stand and attitude, a revolutionary economic construction line which makes it possible for the working class to discharge its national duties and international duties admirably all together. Precisely herein lie the important significance, correctness, and revolutionary nature of the self-reliant national economic construction line set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, sagaciously leading the struggle to carry through the self-reliant national economic construction line, has scored immortal achievements in socialist economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... setting forth the line for building a self-reliant national economy as early as immediately after liberation and braving all barriers, we have carried it through." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," p 210)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, setting it forth already in the early days of building a new society as one of the key questions influencing the rise or fall of the country and the people to build a self-reliant national economy, sagaciously led the way to energetically launch the struggle to lay the foundations of a self-reliant national economy.

But the struggle in our country to lay the foundations of a self-reliant national economy was interrupted temporarily by the war provoked by U.S. imperialism, and after the war we had to start all over again.

The postwar situation in our country was difficult indeed. Everything had been destroyed, not one brick remaining intact, and the people's living conditions were also very hard. Mouthing that Korea would never be able to rise again in a hundred years, the U.S. imperialists viciously perpetrated machinations to provoke another war. Indeed the circumstances at the time were such that it was difficult to decide where to begin first.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, precisely at such a time setting forth a unique economic construction line and guidelines with his deep insight into our country's socioeconomic conditions and future prospects of development, opened up a wide road to energetically launching the struggle to clear existing difficulties and build a self-reliant national economy.

One of the most important questions that arose in building a self-reliant national economy was correctly defining the basic direction of economic construction. Only by precisely solving this question was it possible to energetically step up economic construction along a straight road toward a clearly defined goal and successfully solve difficult and complex questions arising in self-reliant national economic construction, effectively mobilizing and utilizing to the maximum all the manpower and material resources of the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, setting forth the basic line of socialist economic construction, graphically enunciated the basic direction of economic construction, and precisely defining the stages for the realization, sagaciously led the struggle to build a self-reliant national economy. By the basic line of socialist economic construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for developing heavy industry with priority but simultaneously with light industry and agriculture a new road was illuminated to maximally stepping up self-reliant national economic construction by quickly developing heavy industry, light industry, and agriculture all together in close linkage instead of waiting until after the construction of heavy industry before building light industry or as was the case in capitalist countries, of developing light industry first and with capital funds earned therefrom, building heavy industry.

The struggle to carry through the basic line of socialist economic construction in our country was a process of incisive struggle against flunkeys, dogmatists. The antiparty, counterrevolutionary factional elements who were stubborn flunkeys and dogmatists, mouthing "rice does not grow on machines," persistently maneuvered against the party line and in the end, came out to blatantly challenge our party and the government of the republic.

But our party, unwavering in the slightest and resolutely smashing the machinations of the flunkeys and dogmatists, went forward to carry through the socialist economic construction line. Our party, above all rationally combining the rehabilitation, reconstruction, and new construction of heavy industry factories in accordance with the basic line of socialist economic construction, put great efforts into building heavy industry, not as heavy industry for the sake of heavy industry but as heavy industry that could most effectively serve in the development of light industry and rural economy. Thus in a historically short period with comparatively less funds it was possible to build a powerful heavy industry base and based thereon, quickly develop light industry and agriculture as well, and completely overcoming the colonial deformities and lopsidedness of the economy, achieve a many-sided development of the people's economy.

One of the most important tasks arising in self-reliant national economic construction is realizing socialist industrialization and technological revolution. Only by carrying out socialist industrialization and technological revolution is it possible to strengthen national technical and economic self-sufficiency and lay sound material and technical foundations of socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, setting forth a unique industrialization line with the construction of a self-reliant, modern industry as a major part of its content, unlike the past theory on socialist industrialization solely aimed at establishing a modern heavy industry, illuminated a new road to realizing socialist industrialization to suit the demands of self-reliant national economic construction, and provided a sound guarantee for extraordinarily strengthening our national economic might in a short period. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, brilliantly embodying the immortal chuche ideology, also comprehensively enunciated the intrinsic nature and content of the technological revolution, the principle which must be strictly adhered to in carrying out the technological revolution, and the ways to solve on our own the question of technical personnel, and setting forth a unique theory on three technological revolutions, opened up a wide road to stepping up the technical improvement of the people's economy and liberating working people from backbreaking labor.

With the thorough realization of the chuche-oriented socialist industrialization line and technological revolution guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, self-reliant industries have been built in our country which are capable of producing and securing on their own the necessary means of production and consumer goods relying on our own resources and technologies; the historically inherited technical and economic backwardness has been completely liquidated; and all branches of the people's economy have been placed firmly on modern technical foundations.

Thus with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song setting forth the unique economic construction line and guidelines, our party and people have been able to energetically step up self-reliant national economic construction along a straight road, and overcoming multilayer barriers and trials, extraordinarily strengthen our national economic might. Life clearly shows the correctness and vitality of the economic construction line set forth by the great leader and energetically proves that only when the line is thoroughly carried through is it possible to win brilliant victory in economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by going in deep among the masses of workng people every time a difficult and complex task arose in socialist economic construction and by making them maximally display their strength and wisdom, has brilliantly carried out the awesome task of building a socialist self-reliant national economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in the first days of basic socialist construction when internal and external situations were complex and acute more than at any time, personally visited the working class of Kangson, acquainted them with the tense national situation and the intent of the party, and kindled a great revolutionary upswing in socialist construction. Thus in our country the great history of the chollima movement began, and amid the sweeping flames of the chollima movement the difficult situation was overcome and unprecedented miracles

and innovations happened on all fronts of socialist construction. All of our working people, dynamically moving forward in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitutde, worked the miracles of producing some 13,000 units of machine tools in one year over and above the plan and erecting some 1,000 local industry factories with idle local materials and facilities, and with their own strength and technologies, scored the prideful achievement of producing modern machines such as tractors and trucks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, also by personally creating the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit and Ch'ongsan-ri method, the Taean work system and a new agricultural guidance system to suit the new environment wherein the socialist reshaping of production relations had been completed and the nation's comprehensive technical improvement expedited, and by leading the functionaries by the hand to thoroughly embody them, made it possible to continue to highly promote the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of working people. As, with the establishment of a new economic management system, the work method and work style of functionaries were improved and the functions and roles of state economic organs as economic organizers were enhanced, various difficult and complex questions arising in economic construction were successfully solved and great achievements were scored in the task of establishing a self-reliant national economic system.

Indeed the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been a source of invincible strength that has brought about great leaps forward and miracles in socialist economic construction, and the decisive factor that has made it possible to display to the hilt the correctness of the self-reliant national economic construction line.

The self-reliant national economic construction line set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is displaying great vitality in our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The government of the republic set forth the line of building an independent national economy, and has adhered to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance. As a result, it has admirably built an independent national economy fed with our own raw materials, run by our own technique and our own cadres, comprehensively developed and equipped with up-to-date technology." (Booklet "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction Under the Banner of Chuche Thought," p 6)

By strictly adhering to the socialist self-reliant national economic construction line, above all we have been able to develop the people's economy at a ceaseless high rate of speed.

Between 1961 and 1970 when the task of socialist industrialization was in full swing, our industry developed at the high average annual rate of 12.8 percent, and between 1970 and 1979 when the struggle was under way to consolidate and develop the achievements scored in industrialization and occupy a new towering height of socialist construction, it grew at the extraordinarily high average annual rate of 15.9 percent.

Thus we were able to brilliantly complete the historic task of industrialization in the short span of no more than 14 postwar years, a task which others had taken

one century or even several centuries to accomplish, and even under conditions that the economy had grown unprecedentedly in scope and the linkages between branches, between production units of the people's economy had become very complex and close, we were able to fulfill the enormous Six-Year Plan as much as 1 year and 4 months ahead of schedule and are now overfulfilling every year the magnificent task of the second Seven-Year Plan as well.

This prideful achievement scored in our country at a time when many countries of the world have been going through serious economic unevenness in recent years constitutes energetic proof of the superiority of our country's socialist system and of the might of our self-reliant national economy.

With the construction of a powerful socialist self-reliant national economy we have come to be able to satisfactorily fill with our own production the material needs arising in economic development and people's life.

Today our self-reliant national economy, complet with all branches such as a powerful heavy industry with the machine building industry as the core, modern light industry, and developed rural economy, is mass-producing various kinds of machinery and equipment, raw materials, supplies, and people's consumer goods.

In bygone days, on account of even primitive cutting machines in short supply, our country was unable to properly cut parts nor was it able to produce on its own even simple farm implements. But today our country is producing at will modern machine tools such as 20-meter lathes, automatic and semi-automatic lathes as well as comprehensive plant facilities for newly built factories and enterprises such as power plant facilities, metal factory facilities, and cement plant facilities. Again, our country is brilliantly realizing the automation and remote control of production, producing on its own automation instruments and elements requiring high science and technology and precision.

Under our party's chuche-oriented economic construction guidelines many mines large and small have been newly tapped and many hydroelectric and thermal power plants have been built with definite priority to the extractive industry and power industry, and the self-sufficiency of the metal industry, chemical industry, and building materials industry has been further strengthened. Thus our own raw material, fuel, and power bases have been solidly organized, and the domestic demands for ferrous and nonferrous metal products, chemical products, and building materials of various specifications are being satisfactorily filled on our own.

Our country used to import almost all of its consumer goods but having rapidly developed not only the heavy industry but also the light industry, we are now satisfying with our own production the daily growing demands of working people for consumer goods. Today in our country, with the bases of a modern textile industry, food industry, and daily necessities industry solidly organized, there have been created resources capable of quickly increasing the production of consumer goods in the future.

Through the struggle to build a self-reliant national economy the historically inherited rural backwardness was eliminated in a short period, and the material and technical foundations of agriculture have been incomparably strengthened. With the introduction to the rural economy of irrigation and electrification completed,

irrigation canals have been laid like a spider's web and the rural areas electrified, and with mechanization and chemicalization expedited, the peasants are now doing farming by machines and weeding by chemicals. With the mechanization and modernization of agriculture expedited and the chuche farming method carried through, we are reaping year after year high harvests on a secure basis in spite of the severe effects of the cold front.

Today in many countries of the world the unemployed ranks are growing daily and hundreds of millions of people are going hungry but our people, thanks to the self-reliant modern industry and developed rural economy, are enjoying a happy life to their hearts' content, free from any worry about food, clothing, and shelter.

With the thorough realization of the self-reliant national economic construction line set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the international authority and prestige of our republic have risen extraordinarily high.

As a result of the sound construction of a powerful socialist self-reliant national economy our people, forever casting off their sorry plight of humiliation and contempt of all kinds to which they were subjected in bygone days only because of a backward economy, have come to be able to enter the international arena in their own right as an energetic, developed people with the same rights as all the other nations of the world large and small. Today our country, as a socialist state with dignity that no one may dare taunt, is developing relations with other countries, and the international prestige of our country is growing higher with each passing day.

Truly the achievements our people have scored in self-reliant national economic construction are victory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal chuche ideology and priceless heritages for the happiness of tens of thousands of generations to come.

Today we are faced with the glorious task to further strengthen our socialist self-reliant national economy, carrying through the guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy.

The entire party members and working people, by deeply engraving in their hearts fiery loyalty to the party and the leader and by energetically launching the struggle to step up the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance highly displayed, shall further strengthen our national economic might and occupy ahead of schedule the magnificent targets of the new long-term task.

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THE GREAT-LEADER-STYLE WORK METHOD IS A CONSUMMATE COMMUNIST LEADERSHIP METHOD

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 81 pp 30-36

[Article by Yi Chae-yun]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, creating a communist mass leadership method and brilliantly embodying it in the course of leading the unprecedentedly arduous and complex Korean revolution, has compiled immortal achievements before our party and people.

The communist work method created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a prototype of the revolutionary leadership method most correctly solving all questions arising in mass leadership and a brilliant model of the scientific leadership art leading the revolutionary cause to victory.

The communist work method provided by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a completely unique work method that can only be named after the leader's revered name, the great-leader-style work method, whether in terms of of its ideotheoretical basis and the background of its creation, or in terms of how it has come to be comprehensively established.

The prideful journey in which the chuche revolutionary cause was charted and its victorious forward movement has been made practically proves the correctness and invincible vitality of the great-leader-style work method and graphically shows the fatherly leader's consummate leadership art.

1

Establishing a scientific and revolutionary leadership method is one of the most important questions arising before the party of the working class.

Inasmuch as the master of revolution and construction is the masses of people, only if the party of the working class possesses a mass leadership method to correctly organize and mobilize the masses of people, can it successfully attain the socialist, communist cause.

As socialist, communist construction progresses, it arises as an even more pressing question to correctly establish a mass leadership method to energetically organize and mobilize the masses in revolution and construction.

Only if the party of the working class keeps ceaselessly perfecting the mass leadership method to suit the new demands of the developing revolution, can it energetically step up revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by creating a unique revolutionary work method and continuing to ceaselessly perfect it in the course of his revolutionary activities over a long period, has brilliantly solved the mass leadership question.

Our people call it the great-leader-style work method, naming the revolutionary work method after the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song which he has personally created and set brilliant examples of it.

The great-leader-style work method is a consummate mass leadership method embodying the immortal chuche ideology and a revolutionary mass line based on it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It is the invariable work method of our party in revolution and construction to believe the inexhaustible strength of the masses, rely on them, discuss with them, and inspire their wisdom and creative positiveness." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 3, 2d impression, p 3)

The scientific nature and greatness of a work method are determined by the guiding thought and mass guidance principle underlying it. Only a work method based on a correct guiding thought and guiding principle can become a great mass leadership method. The chuche ideology and the revolutionary mass line enunciate the ideotheoretical basis and methodological principle of the great-leader-style work method.

The great-leader-style work method, by holding the chuche ideology as the ideotheoretical and methodological bases of mass guidance, views the masses of people as the master of revolution and construction and makes revolution and construction conducted by means of ceaselessly enhancing their role. In this way it makes it possible for the masses of people to acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role as the master in the complex revolutionary struggle to remake nature and society.

The great-leader-style work method, by putting forward the revolutionary mass line as the basic principle of mass guidance, also places the interests of the masses of people in the first and foremost place and deals with everything to suit them, and by going in deep among the masses of people, makes all questions solved relying on their wisdom and strength.

The intrinsic revolutionary nature of the great-leader-style work method lies, in a word, in that it is a work method of solving all questions arising in revolution and construction with a correct viewpoint and stand toward the massea of working people and relying on their strength and wisdom. Resting on the immortal chuche ideology and comprehensively embodying the demands of the revolutionary mass line is precisely where the intrinsic characteristics of the great-leader-style work method is, where its correctness, uniqueness and the inexhaustible source of its invincible vitality are.

What makes the great-leader-style work method a consummate communist leadership method lies above all in that it is a work method flowing from the inherent nature of the communists.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It may be said that it is the work method flowing from the inherent nature of the communists to fight revolution, mobilizing the masses." ("On the Question of Socialist Economic Management," Vol 3, p 40)

The communists are revolutionaries shouldering the glorious mission to liberate the masses of working people from all kinds of exploitation and oppression and build the communist society where their independent stand and attitude will have been completely realized. It is a task that absolutely cannot be carried out by the strength of the communists alone to liberate the masses of people from all kinds of constraints and provide an independent and creative life for them.

The communists, only if they rely on the broad masses and mobilize the masses, can successfully expedite the difficult and enormous task of transforming society and remaking nature and brilliantly discharge their lofty mission and weighty duties. Therefore, it is a most important intrinsic demand made of the communists to carry out revolution and construction, relying on the masses of people and setting the masses of people in motion.

For the communists, there could be no revolutionary tasks, no revolutionary activities apart from the masses of people. It is the mode of activity native to the communists to always work and live together with the masses of people. Only if the communists believe the strength of the masses of people and going in deep among them, share life and death with the masses, can they most precisely find out the opinions and demands of the masses of people and resolve everything to suit their interests.

The great-leader-style work method is a revolutionary work method which makes it possible to resolve everything to suit the interests and demands of the masses of people, going in deep among them, and successfully realize an independent and creative life for the masses of people. In this work method are graphically embodied the respected and beloved leader's warm love and concern for the people and his noble people-oriented character and consummate leadership power always firmly believing the strength of the masses of people and conducting work relying on them. Precisely because of this, the great-leader-style work method constitutes a work method native to the communists, a genuine model of the revolutionary owrk method.

What makes the great-leader-style work method a consummate communist leadership method also lies in that it is a mass leadership method correctly embodying the demands of the law of socialist, communist construction.

Socialist, communist construction is an incisive class struggle and at the same time a creative task to revolutionarily reshape nature, society, and social beings. This task, every part of it, can be successfully carried out only by a scientific leadership method consistent with the objective laws.

The task of revolutionarily reshaping nature, society, and social beings cannot be conducted within an inflexibly set framework, for the task calls for resolving everything creatively to suit the objective realities.

If we were to work clinging to extant theories or experiences without considering the concrete realities, not only would we be unable to score success; we would be unable to avoid failure.

The great-leader-style work method is a fresh, creative work method which, eliminating the old conventional, stereotyped method of conducting work in conformity with a fixed form without considering the specific conditions, makes one think out all questions with one's own head and solve them to suit the specific conditions. To put it another way, the great-leader-style work method is a work method in which the functionaries ceaselessly seek out animated, fresh ways to successfully carry out the revolutionary tasks at hand, deeply studying and analyzing the complex realities, and energetically launch organizational political work by various methods in various forms. This work method, by relying on the creative wisdom and practical experience of the masses in solving all questions, makes it possible to eliminate subjectivism and find a most scientific and revolutionary way for the solution to all questions. Accordingly, the great-leader-style work method, by always insuring creative stand and attitude and scientific nature in work with the masses, makes it possible to most successfully realize mass leadership to suit the demands of socialist, communist construction.

What makes the great-leader-style work method a consummate communist leadership method also lies in that it is a work method which comprehensively enunciates the principled questions arising in mass guidance in all stages, in all areas of revolution and construction.

The revolutionary struggle of the working class calls for a rich and many-sided mass leadership method.

None but a rich and many-sided work method which has been tested and proved in its practical application in all stages, in all areas of the struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people can become a genuine mass leadership method energetically leading the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

The great-leader-style work method comprehensively enunciates concrete forms and methods in correctly organizing and mobilizing the mass struggle in different historical environments from the low stage to the high stage of the developing revolutionary struggle of the working class. Here are comprehensively included many-sided and rich work methods encompassing all the political, economic, cultural, and military areas such as the underground struggle method and lawful activity method, the violent struggle method and non-violent struggle method, the methods of administration construction and economic management and operation, etc.

The great-leader-style work method not only enunciates the mass guidance method in all stages of the revolution but comprehensively sets forth even the concrete methodology arising in mass leadership.

In the great-leader-style work method is comprehensively enunciated the correct methodology which makes it possible for the functionaries to successfully solve concrete questions arising in mass guidance from the methods of blueprinting, operational planning, and organizing and launching work to the methods of meeting people, talking with them, and heuristically teaching them.

Comprehensively enunciating the general principle and concrete work methodology arising in mass guidance in all areas of revolution and construction, in all stages of the revolution where a major part of the ground that the great-leader-style work method constitutes a universal communist leadership method is.

With a revolutionary work method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the party of the working class and the communists have come to have a revolutionary leadership method that meets the intrinsic demands of their activity and be able to successfully solve whatever difficult and complex questions arising in all stages, in all areas of revolution and construction as well.

Moreover, the revolutionary thought of the working class has come to be further developed and enriched as a revolutionary thought thoroughly complete not only with the theories on revolution and construction but even with the leadership method for embodying them and leading revolution and construction to victory.

Indeed the creation of the great-leader-style work method constitutes a great event which has provided a theoretical and practical weapon for most precisely solving all questions that arise in realizing revolutionary leadership for the masses.

2

The entire period in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has led our revolution along the one road of victory is a prideful journey in which he has created the communist work method and set brilliant examples of it, and a glorious history of having sagaciously led the Korean revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enunciating the precious truth of revolution in the course of organizing and leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle that the master of revolution is the masses of people and that if their creative power is organized and mobilized, there is nothing that cannot be done, created a work method relying on the masses of people, the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla work method created amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is our party's traditional work method, and as such, constittutes a prototype of the great-leader-style work method.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in the course of the difficult and complex revolutionary struggle in many stages of the revolution such as the postliberation anti-imperialist, antifeudalistic democratic revolution, the socialist revolution, and socialist construction, brilliantly embodied the traditional revolutionary work method and ceaselessly developed and perfected it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, concretizing and developing the traditional work method which he had early on created, to suit the new demands of socialist construction, created the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The Ch'ongsan-ri spirit and the Ch'ongsan-ri method are our party's traditional revolutionary mass line concretized and developed to suit the new reality of socialsit construction." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, 2d impression, p 298)

The Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method holds as its prototype the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method permeated with the immortal chuche ideology and the revolutionary mass line based on it, which has been concretized and developed to suit the new reality of socialist construction.

The Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method is a model of the great-leader-style work method where the unique thought and all revolutionary work methods created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song regarding mass guidance are monoaxially synthesized.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, brilliantly embodying the chuche-oriented revolutionary leadership theory in the long period of leading revolution and construction to victory, has created a great exemplar of tested leadership art.

The leadership art which the great leader has uniquely created and personally set practical examples of it, covering matters ranging from the methods of blueprinting, operational planning, and organizing and launching work to the concrete question of bringing about a ceaseless upsurge in the revolutionary struggle, is a revolutionary leadership art which makes it possible to lead revolution and construction along an ever-victorious road.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, above all setting forth correct lines and guidelines and outstanding strategies and tactics, is brightly illuminating the road ahead for our revolution.

Socialist, communist construction is a process of creation and transformation where all questions must be solved anew. Only if correct lines and guidelines are enunciated, can the people victoriously work out the communist future with a firm faith in victory without any tilting whatever.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, perceiving in the simple voice of common workers and peasants the mature demands of the developing revolution and the earnest wishes of the people throughout the country, translates them into policies. In this way in our country what the people wish, what the people consider good is forthwith turned into policies and guidelines of the party and the state.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, also always going in deep among the masses of people and inspiring the inexhaustible strength of the masses, their revolutionary fervor and initiative, is sagaciously leading them to work ceaseless miracles and innovations in revolution and construction.

The tested leadership skills and organizational power of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who goes forward to resolve the revolutionary tasks at hand lightning-quick, firmly believing the strength of the masses of people and setting them in motion, have become the decisive factor in leading our country's revolution and construction along the ever-victorious one road. It is precisely because the great leader, embodying the revolutionary mass line, goes forward to solve all questions by an all-party, all-people movement that in our country revolution and construction go well and numerous miraculous events occur one after another.

Also, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, every time heavy tasks arise before revolution and construction, always goes in among the masses of people, timely acquaints them with the plan and intent of the party, and boldly pushes ahead with the struggle for the realization with uncommon revolutionary launching power and stern will.

During such difficult postwar period the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally visited the working class of Kangson and energetically inspired them to majestic struggle for carrying through our party's chuche-oriented socialist economic construction line, acquainting them in detail with the difficult situation of the country, the demands of the revolution, the party's determination and telling them that we only had the main force of our revolution to trust, the working class.

Because of the presence of the consummate leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is always with the people, confronts all barriers head on together with them and leads revolution and construction to a ceaseless upsurge, we have always been able to win brilliant victories, be it in the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction conducted clearing the ashes, or in the struggle to carry out economic construction and national defense construction simultaneously, or in the battle of great socialist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, kindling innovation at one unit and generalizing it countrywide, is sagaciously leading the way to have new miracles and feats happen ceaselessly in all areas. The great leader, discovering a budding innovation at a small nameless local factory in the course of his on-the-spot guidance, initiated the "machine tool-begets-machine tool movement" which brought forth a massive corps of machines, and through the struggle to generalize the experiences of Ch'angsong and Pukch'ong, led the way to make the whole country blossom into an El Dorado of mountains of gold and orchards.

Brilliant examples of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's consummate leadership method, leadership art, are seen intensively in his on-the-spot guidance.

In the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance method are monoaxially synthesized the communist work method and consummate leadership art. The great leader, through his historic on-the-spot guidance for Ch'ongsan-ri not only graphically enunciated the direction of socialist agrarian construction and its concrete struggle tasks but set brilliant examples of a revolutionary work method and consummate leadership art for the functionaries, such as the method of going down to the base level and helping it, the method of ascertaining and analyzing the state of affairs and working out a concrete way of work, and the

work method of giving priority to political work in all tasks and focusing strength on the central link.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance is reaching all regions of the country, all areas of revolution and construction, and every nook and corner of our people's life. There is no place in our country from Sosura, the northernmost point of the country to a small lonely island off the west coast which has not been imprinted with the blessed on-the-spot guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The on-the-spot guidance of the respected and beloved leader who always opens up a road of victory at the helm of our revolution has written a new chapter of miracle and creation in history and given our people a rewarding and happy life.

Truly, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's tested consummate leadership art constitutes an inexhaustible source of strength victoriously leading revolution and construction.

The revolutionary mass leadership method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is being comprehensively carried forward and developed by our party today.

Our party, with a view to thoroughly embodying the great-leader-style work method partywide, laid down revolutionary guidelines such as the guidelines for conducting party work in manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, the guidelines for correctly establishing the party work methodology, and the guidelines for establishing an orderly work system for all functionaries to go down to the base level, and is sagaciously leading the struggle for the realization.

With the party's sagacious guidelines laid down for thoroughly embodying the great-leader-style work method, the chuche leadership theory and leadership method set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song are being even more brilliantly carried forward and developed, and the leader's thought and leadership have come to be more brilliantly embodied partywide and societywide.

As a result of the great-leader-style work method brilliantly embodied under the sagacious leadership of the party, a basic change is occurring in our party work.

The militant functions and roles of all party organizations have come to be enhanced more than at any time and an orderly party work system with primary emphasis on work with people thoroughly established within the party.
By the new party work system the old conventional work method has come to be thoroughly overcome, the work system thoroughly established whereby the functionaries of higher units deeply penetrate the realities and substantively help base-level functionaries, and a basic turnaround brought about in functionaries' work style as well.

As a new change occurs in party work, the process of revolutionarily remaking our society is being extraordinarily expedited and people's mental and moral features also are changing beyond recognition.

Today our people, entrusting all their destiny to the party, are infinitely trusting and following the party, and absolutely supporting and protecting the lines and policies of the party, are struggling, devoting their all, for the realization.

All of our people are brimming with a fiery resolve to protect and defend the party politicoideologically and at the risk of their lives, whatever the storm and trial, and share destiny with the party to the end.

All this graphically proves the correctness and inexhaustible vitality of the great-leader-style work method.

3

Thoroughly embodying the great-leader-style work method is an important guarantee for energetically hastening the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Converting the whole society to the chuche ideology is the overall duty of our revolution and the first great revolution for completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people. This is a very difficult and complex struggle, an unfamiliar task that has to chart a path never before walked by anyone.

If we are to energetically lead this historic cause, we must strengthen more than at any time the leadership role of our party which is the heart of the society and a great driving force for the revolution.

Our party's sagacious leadership is a firm guarantee for accomplishing generation after generation to the end our revolution which has been charted and developed under the banner of the chuche ideology.

Only under the tested leadership of our party can our people reunify the divided fatherland and win the complete victory of socialism and ultimately attain brilliantly the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

If the party's leadership role is to be strengthened, it is imperative to ceaselessly improve the party work method.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Only by ceaselessly improving the method of party work is it possible to successfully carry through the lines and policies of the party and thoroughly unite the broad masses around the party." (Booklet "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 123)

Ceaselessly improving the party work method is an important task to turn ours into a party vibrant and powerful in combat might and a firm guarantee for correctly insuring the leadership of the party.

Only by ceaselessly improving the party work method to suit the demands of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is it possible to strengthen and develop

ours into an even more revolutionary and militant party and brilliantly discharge the overall duty of the party for remolding man, society, and nature in accordance with the demands of chuche.

All party organizations, thoroughly embodying the great-leader-style work method, must strive to even more thoroughly establish a revolutionary work system and order within the party and make the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally accepting and carrying through the the decisions and directives of the party to the end prevail partywide.

Only if the whole party becomes a militant column moving in unison in accordance with one ideological will, is it possible to embody even better the thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the intent of the party in all areas and energetically hasten the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Party organizations, firmly giving priority to political work in all tasks in accordance with the demands of the great-leader-style work method, must energetically organize and mobilize the broad masses in fulfilling revolutionary tasks, and move and set in motion all party members and working people by means of moving one who in turn moves ten who in turn move a hundred who in turn move a thousand and so on.

To penetrate the realities all the time, teach the base-level people with kindness and substantively help them is an important work attitude and life-style that our functionaries must possess.

The functionaries must go deeply into the bubbling realities, and breathing together with the masses, discuss with them the ways to carry out revolutionary tasks, have pending questions solved with timliness, and energetically lead the masses by setting personal examples.

At the same time, they must approach the masses magnanimously with a motherly feeling and warmly lead them, and must live a simple, frugal life anytime anywhere as do the people.

The immediate struggle task arising before our party and people today in converting the whole society to the chuche ideology is winning the complete victory of socialism.

Energetically launching the struggle to occupy the new 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction set forth by the Sixth Party Congress has great significance in laying sound material and techncial foundations consistent with the completely victorious socialist society and in epochally improving the material and cultural standards of living for the people.

At present the whole party and the entire people have vigorously launched in unison into a rewarding all-out march movement, loyally upholding the new prospective targets and this year's militant tasks. The revolutionary fervor of our party members and working people who have launched into the new rewarding battle is very high and their fighting spirit is also very good. The question is: How will our functionaries who are in the driver's seat of the revolution organize and

command today's rewarding all-out march? Only if our functionaries revolutionarily improve their work method and spiritedly, ably organize the battle to suit the heightened spirit of the masses, can they energetically accelerate today's all-out march and ceaselessly bring about new miracles and innovations on all fronts of socialist construction.

Today our party earnestly calls upon the guidance functionaries of all branches, all units, to energetically accelerate the all-out march with bold operational planning, able command, and energetic political work, thoroughly embodying the great-leader-style work method.

Bold operational planning, able command, energetic political work--this is an important demand our functionaries must tightly grasp in embodying the great-leader-style work method in the present period.

All guidance functionaries, setting high struggle goals the way the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song early on set brilliant examples, must boldly launch all tasks, ably organize and command battle to suit existing situation, and spiritedly launch political work that strikes deep chords among the masses. In this way they must make the entire people positively launch into the new all-out march with a firm faith and exuberant fighting spirit and the fire of great revolutionary upswing dynamically blaze on every battlefield of socialist construction.

Even more thoroughly embodying the great-leader-style work method whose correctness and invincible vitality have been proved through life is where a firm guarantee for our functionaries to acquit themselves fully of their duties and energetically accelerate today's all-out march is.

By more deeply mastering and thoroughly embodying the great-leader-style work method all functionaries shall bring about a ceaseless upsurge in socialist construction and energetically hasten the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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REVOLUTIONARY CAMARADERIE AND ETHICS HIGHLY DISPLAYED ON THE ROAD OF THE GLORIOUS CHUCHE CAUSE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 81 pp 37-44

[Article by Paek Hak-nim]

[Text] More than half a century has elapsed since the chuche revolutionary cause was charted under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader is a sacred revolutionary cause to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people and a glorious revolutionary cause to build and perfect the communist society, the supreme ideal of mankind.

On the road of attaining the glorious chuche revolutionary cause the Korean communists and people have always struggled united on the basis of revolutionary camaraderie and ethics and won brilliant victories.

The entire journey of the Korean revolution, which has opened up a new era in history with the banner of the great chuche ideology held high, is a prideful travel where revolutionary camaraderie and ethics have been displayed on the loftiest plane.

The strength of the leader and soldiers of revolution, the leader and the people, solidly united in lofty camaraderie and ethics--precisely because of the presence of this great strength the Korean revolution, overcoming all kinds of barriers and trials encountered on the road of its forward movement, has been able to walk the one road of pressing hard on the hells of the enemy.

1

The unity and solidarity of ideological will of the revolutionary ranks based on revolutionary camaraderie and ethics is an important guarantee for victory of the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"If victory is to be won in revolution, many peopie must participate in the revolutionary struggle, and unity and solidarity among them must be insured. Genuine unity and solidarity among the people participating in revolutionary

tasks is achieved on the basis of revolutionary camaraderie." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, pp 504-505)

The revolutionary struggle begins with the combination of people sharing the same thought and mind.

Only if there exists a strong revolutionary organization formed with people sharing the same thought and mind and members of the organization achieve solid unity and solidarity of ideological will based on revolutionary camaraderie and ethics, is it possible to win brilliant victory in the revolutionary struggle.

For the people who have embarked on the road to revolution, there is nothing more precious than their comrades. In human relations, love for parents, wife and children, love between brothers, love between close friends are of course important, but no matter how deep and precious such love is, it cannot be compared with comradely love.

People fighting revolution can live away from their parents, wives, and children, but cannot live for a moment away from their comrades. The love between revolutionary comrades enables them to dearly engrave in their hearts political life which is more precious than physical life, glorify it, and fight to the end in the glorious revolutionary ranks.

Within the revolutionary ranks there could be phony comrades dreaming different dreams with different ideas. Between phony comrades there could be no genuine comradely love and ethics nor could genuine unity and solidarity be achieved. History of the people's revolutionary struggle, history of the communist movement teaches numerous blood lessons of excruciating pains caused by phony comrades unfaithful to camaraderie and ethics, betrayers of the revolution.

The nationalist movement and the early communist movement in our country, too, on account of acts of betrayal by phony comrades and degerates who had sneaked into their ranks and of the power struggle among those who outwardly kept step but secretly entertained different ideas, had to go through terrible trials.

Patriots and like-minded people had embarked on breaking the chains of oppression but because there was no outstanding leader who would lead the Korean revolution to victory, they were unable to find their way and had to shed blood in vain and were torn asunder in the absence of a center for unity, even though they had wanted to unite themselves in one revolutionary column.

In precisely such a tormenting period the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took the helm of the revolution and the Korean revolution made a new beginning and the history of genuine camaraderie and ethics began.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the immortal chuche ideology, early taking the helm of the Korean revolution, and as he was charting a new road to the Korean revolution under its banner, devoted his all to bringing up one by one revolutionary comrades sharing the same thought and mind, and put all his energy into achieving the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks based on revolutionary camaraaderie and ethics.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, illuminating the road ahead for the Korean revolution with his uncommon wisdom and sagacious leadership, charts the glorious chuche revolutionary cause and brings up all the people in his inifinitely benevolent bosom of love, is the great leader for whom our people have waited thousands of years in history, the most respected and adored comrade and teacher of the communists and the people.

So it was that those concerned with the destiny of the country and the nation and aiming for a genuine revolution--hot-blooded youths, patriots and like-minded people in the country and in far-off foreign lands--converged on where the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was, crossing the death line and completely entrusting all their destiny and the future of the revolution to the great leader.

Korea's young communists and people, with fiery convictions from the bottom of their hearts, loyally revered and followed Comrade Kim Il-song the young general as the sun of the revolution, as the center for unity, and solidly united around the leader, went forward to stoutly fight along the one road of chuche.

Thus emerged satellites of the Korean revolution around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun and the invincible unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks resting on revolutionary camaraderie and ethics centered on the leader.

The Korean communists and people from that time when they began loyally attending the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader of the revolution have formed the loftiest comradely relations in history on the one road of revolution charted and led by the leader and kept on highly displaying the flower of revolutionary camaraderie and ethics.

The revolutionary camaraderie and ethics deeply engraved in the hearts of the Korean communists and people and the unity and solidarity of ideological will of the revolutionary ranks based thereon have been the source of invincible strength pushing our revolution along the one road of victory and glory.

The Korean communists and people, by going forward to fight solidly united in one ideological will based on revolutionary camaraderie and ethics under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, were able to win brilliantly victory, courageously overcoming all kinds of barriers and trials in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the most arduous and formidable struggle unprecedented in history.

Our people, by inheriting in toto the beautiful virtue of revolutionary camaraderie and ethics highly displayed in anti-Japanese days and by fighting solidly united as one around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, were able to brilliantly carry out the task of the democratic revolution in a short period of time even such difficult and complex environment following liberation and to display before the whoel world the heroic vigor of the Korean people, vanquishing the U.S. imperialist aggressors vaunted as "the mightiest in the world" in the formidable Fatherland Liberation War.

Because of the presence of unity of ideological will and revolutionary solidarity based on revolutionary camaraderie and ethics, our people were able to erect a socialist paradise from the ground up, smashing at every step of the way the

machinations of the antiparty, counterrevolutionary factional elements and transform our country into a socialist power of self-dependence, self-support and self-defense.

Truly, our revolution's one-half-century history is a prideful history in which genuine unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks has been formed resting on revolutionary camaraderie and ethics centered on the great leader and by its might the chuche revolutionary cause has been brilliantly victorious.

2

The entire journey of the Korean revolution is a travel of glory in which revolutionary camaraderie and ethics centered on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have been displayed on the loftiest plane.

The revolutionary camaraderie and ethics displayed by the late revolutionary fighters in the 20 long years of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, beginning with the young communists in the dawning period of the Korean revolution; and the revolutionary camaraderie and ethics displayed by the Korean communists and people on the road of revolution never before walked by anyone, carrying forward the brilliant tradition from liberation to this day--this is an epic of comradely love and ethics that can only be achieved by genuine revolutionaries and people receiving the leadership of an outstanding leader.

Throughout the journey of attaining the chuche cause have been highly displayed among our revolutionary ranks the loftiest revolutionary camaraderie and ethics where the leader firmly believes his soldiers and people and for their part, his soldiers and people believe, follow, and unswervingly attend none but the leader; the beautiful communist virtue of the sincerest and warmest comradely love and ethics where they share blood and even unhesitatingly offer their lives for the sake of revolutionary comrades.

The history of the communist movement tells many beautiful stories of revolutionary camaraderie and ethics but knows of no instance of such lofty, sincere, warm camaraderie and ethics as the camaraderie and ethics displayed by the Korean communists and people on such a lofty plane on the road of struggle to attain the chuche cause.

What makes the revolutionary camaraderie and ethics displayed among the Korean communists and people the loftiest, the sincerest, the warmest lies in that they have been achieved based on the immortal chuche ideology, a man-centered world view.

How deep, pure, and lofty the love and ethics between comrades are depends on the underlying ideological viewpoint and stand of the people. The viewpoint and stand toward revolutionary comrades constitute a basis determing the height, depth, and solidity of the comradely love and ethics.

The revolutionary camaraderie and ethics which the Korean communists and people have deeply engraved in their hearts and highly displayed rest on the great chuche ideology.

The great chuche ideology, based on the phisolosphical principle that man is the master of everything and resolves everything, gives the viewpoint that regards man as the most precious, that regards revolutionary comrades as the most precious.

The Korean communists and people, by thoroughly arming themselves with the great chuche ideology, have come to form comradely relations between themselves in firm kindred ties and display on a lofty plane the beautiful communist virtue of thoroughly observing comradely ethics.

What makes the revolutionary camaraderie and ethics highly displayed among the Korean communists and people the loftiest, the sincerest, the warmest especially lies in that they have been achieved based on the purest and cleanest of loyalty to the leader of the revolution, the rock-hard convictions and stern will to fight revolution to the end, loyally attending the leader and following his leadership.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Only when the people receive the correct leadership of the leader can they score brilliant achievements in revolution and construction and walk the straight road of victory." ("A Collection of Documents on the Visits of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Foreign Countries," p 67)

In the revolutionary struggle of the working class the leader plays the decisive role. The working class and the masses of people can score brilliant achievements in revolution and construction only when they receive the sagacious leadership of an outstanding leader.

Therefore, in order that the working class and the people may win victory in the revolutionary struggle, they must of necessity loyally attend an outstanding leader and acquit themselves fully of their loyalty to the leader.

This is the rock-hard creed and revolutionary ethics the Korean communists have bodily acquired amid their arduous struggle not only in terms of principle but also in terms of life.

In the dawning period of the revolution when there was neither the party nor political power and it was not known when the revolution would win, Korea's young communists had written and disseminated the immortal revolutionary hymn "The Star of Korea" loyally revering Comrade Kim Il-song, young general in his 20's, as the salvation star of national liberation, as the sun of the nation. This was not something anyone had forced them to do and moreover, it was not something they had done in anticipation of glory and fame that would come later. They did so because they had been convinced with all their hearts from the blood lesson of the early communist movement laden with turns and twists and from their personal life experience that only when loyally attending the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader and going forward following the leader's leadership would they be able to bring about fatherland restoration and win the ultimate victory of the revolution.

The young communists, because of their infinite loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, solemnly reaffirmed the oath of forever unchanging loaylty

on the one road of revolution following the leader, and neither wavered nor degenerated in the slightest, however formidable the trials and adversities.

Because they were accomplished in their posture and stand attending the leader of the revolution, the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters had gathered in the Paektu forests, forsaking their personal comfort and their families, and launched the unprecedentedly arduous anti-Japanese bloody war, loyally attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with all their hearts, and defended the command headquarters of the revolution at the risk of their lives every time it was endangered. Holding it as their lifetime wish to be buried in Paektu Mountain after death and depending on each other and loving each other solidly united around the great leader, they courageously cleared the bramble-filled road ahead for the revolution laden with trials.

The Korean revolutionaries and people regarded it as deserved moral ethics, lofty revolutionary duty to loyally attend the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, bringing the dawn of the revolution at a time when the dark cloud of a ruined country was heavily hanging over the mountains and rivers of the fatherland, bestowed on them precious political life. Precisely such being the case, they went forward to stouly fight, solidly united in one mind, in one will, around the leader, singing the immortal revolutionary hymn they had written themselves in praise of General Kim Il-song, the legendary hero of all time. Holding it as their rock-hard creed that they did not have the right even to die before carrying through the thoughts and orders of the great leader, they waded through sea of blood, sea of fire, and fought on, oberserving the revolutionary ethics as the leader's soldiers and shouting at the top of their lungs "Long Live General Kim Il-song!" even on the gallows.

The Korean communists, even as they were sleeping in the mountains and feeding on grass roots, never left the general's bosom, and holding it as their fiery creed to hang together, in life and death, along the one road of revolution the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was leading, infinitely valued and loved revolutionary comrades and preserved their revolutionary ethics, the purity intact, whatever the storm and trial. Firmly believing each other and uniting with one another based on their infinite loyalty to the great leader, they braved the storms of revolution, and on that road, always thinking of comrades ahead of themselves, not only shared blood but unhesitatingly offered even their lives for the sake of their comrades.

Thus the entire journey of the Korean revolution has been brilliantly embroidered with beautiful stories of the loftiest, sincerest, warmest comradely love and ethics highly displayed based on the purest and cleanest of loyalty, forever unchanging faithfulness to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Such lofty, beautiful comradely love and ethics absolutely are not something that was formed and displayed spontaneously.

Great thought, great leadership, noble communist character alone begets great love and unites the revolutionary ranks in genuine comradely relations.

The basic factor that has made the Korean communists and people display revolutionary camaraderie and ethics on the loftiest plane throughout the journey of attaining

the glorious chuche revolutionary cause lies in the great thought, leadership, and noble communist character of the respected and beloved leader Comre Kim Il-song.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked on the road to revolution at precisely such a time that all of the patriots and the people were thirsting for the emergence of an outstanding leader who would save the fate of the country and the nation in the tormenting period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule when the misfortune and suffering of the nation had reached the apex and all the fellow countrymen were at a crossroads of life or death chained to colonial slavery, rebirth of the nation began dawning and a bright road ahead for the revolution came to be opened up.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, personally shouldering the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, took the helm of the revolution, founded with the uncommon wisdom beyond anyone's reach the immortal chuche ideology which is a revolutionary theory and man-centered world view for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, and clearly illuminated the road ahead for the Korean revolution, setting forth chuche revolutionary lines and guidelines.

The immortal chuche ideology founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the unitarily correct guiding thought for revolution that has given light to the revolutionaries and people thrashing around unable to find their way and clearly illuminates the road ahead for the times, and the banner of struggle, the banner of unity that unites as one the communists and the people in the sacred revolutionary struggle for independent stand and attitude.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, uniting the Korean communists and people under the banner of the immortal chuche ideology, has charted the chuche revolutionary cause, and with consummate, tested leadership, led the Korean revolution along the one road of straight victory.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, because of the greatness of his thought and leadership, has come to enjoy the infinite trust of all fellow countrymen from the first day he took the helm of the revolution and command absolute leadership authority.

The Korean communists and people, revering the name of such great, illustrious young general Comrade Kim Il-song as a new star rising high in the eastern sky, as the sun, have loyally attended the great leader as the center for unity and solidarity, as the great slavation star of the Korean revolution.

In the course of loyally attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the center for unity and solidarity, as the sun of the nation, and victoriously hastening the chuche revolutionary cause following the sagacious leadership of the leader, the Korean communists and people have come to form kindred comradely relations centered on the great leader and highly display revolutionary camaraderie and ethics based on infinite loyalty to the leader.

The greatness of the leader of the working class lies in his noble communist character as well as in his consummate thought and leadership power. The leader's noble character constitutes a source of strength that solidly unites the communists and people in terms of ideological will, in terms of moral ethics.

To infinitely value and love revolutionary comrades and most thoroughly observe revolutionary ethics is the firm conviction and lofty character of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the noblest communist character has set great personal examples of revolutionary camaraderie and ethics throughout the period from the first day he embarked on the road to revolution to this day. The whole life of the respected and beloved leader as the comrade the revolutionaries most respect and adore, as the affectionate father of all people,is a history of great gracious love with which he has held in his infinitely broad and warm bosom and looked after the revolutionary soldiers and people.

The respected and beloved fatherly leader's comradely love and ethics--this is a great love that gives people an everlasting life.

For people, what is more precious than physical life is eternal political life. Political life that even parents cannot give, a life that lives eternally even after death, is one that only an outstanding leader can give.

It was all because of the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's bosom of love higher than the sky and warmer than the sun that in the formidable period when the fate of the country and the nation had one foot in the coffin, the hot-blooded youths who had been thrashing around unable to find their way even though they had had the mind of achieving fatherland restoration, came to learn the truth of the revolution and have an everlasting life even after death on the genuine road of revolution, that the people who, chained to oppression, had been forced to live the life of blood and tears as slaves, came to understand the revolution of working out their destiny and display their glory eternally as revolutionaries, launching into the anti-Japanese bloody war.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Ilsong, embracing in his bosom, with the great love of his deeply held in anti-Japanese days, the workers and peasants who used to groan under lack of rights, obscurantism, and all kinds of mistreatment and humiliation in bygone days, has brought up all of them as the genuine master of the country, as reliable workers, and led them to wage a rewarding fight on the one road of chuche.

Our workers and peasants, who could not afford even crude hemp clothes and straw sandals in bygone days, have now become the master of the country in their own right and are enjoying a most happy and prideful life without envying anyone anything in the world. This is unthinkable apart from the familial love of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Indeed so moving that it is difficult to hold back tears are the stories of the warm comradely love and lofty ethics of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kimil-song who, still remembering to this day even after the passage of so many years the sacrifice made by the revolutionary soldiers whom he had personally brought up during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and seeking out all of their bereaved children, is making them remember their parents and is leading the way to make the political life of the soldiers who departed this world first on the road of revolution, shine forever.

Although 30 years, 50 years has elapsed since revolutionary soldiers such as Ch'a Kwang-su, Kim Hyok, O Chung-hup, and Kim Ch'aek, departed the ranks while fighting side by side with him, the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il-song still remembers them, and calling them one by one by their names and giving prominence to them as the epitome of genuine revolutionaries from whom our communists and people must learn, is directing his great concern so that their meritorious services may shine even more brilliantly together with the advancing revolution.

The history of human love is thousands of years old but such gracious, benevolent comradely love and ethics as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's cannot be found in any page of the history.

It is because of the great love and leadership and warm familial love of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song that the revolutionary soldiers believing and following none but the fatherly leader have come to be born and to grow up into revolutionary ranks tens of millions strong and that the invincible unity and solidarity of the entire party and the whole society has come to be formed and consolidated where the great leader and the revolutionary soldiers and the people have been solidly united in unbreakable kindred ties and comradely relations.

Truly, the entire journey of the Korean revolution is a travel of glory that has shown with brilliant examples how the relations between the leader and the soldiers and the people should be formed and what the genuine revolutionary camaraderie and ethics should be.

3

The lofty revolutionary camaraderie and ethics highly displayed throughout the historical journey in which the chuche revolutionary cause has been charted and victorious, are being carried forward in toto and even more highly displayed today under the sagacious leadership of the glorious party on the new great march route toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

To resolutely defend and further strengthen generation after generation the unity and solidarity of our party resting on the revolutionary camaraderie and ethics achieved by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is none other than a glorious struggle to brilliantly carry forward and attain the leader's revolutionary cause.

It is the immutable creed and will of the glorious Party Center that it is imperative to achieve the unity of ideological will of the entire party and the whole society based on revolutionary camaraderie and ethics, wholeheartedly attend the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and forever fully discharge loyalty to the leader.

The party has enunciated the iron truth that the comradely relations and ethics and comradely love formed on the road of revolution must be based on unswerving loyalty to the leader who is the brain behind the revolution and the center for unity and that only then is it possible to achieve the genuine unity and solidarity of ideological will. Based on this, our party is sagaciously leading the whole party and the entire people to learn from that spirit, that feature, the purity intact, formed at the time when genuine comradely relations were formed in our revolution for the first time and the new history of the loftiest revolutionary camaraderie and ethics began.

The party's firm determination and sagacious leadership have consolidated our people's comradely love and ethics one grade higher as sincere and revolutionary camaraderie and ethics.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Truly, never before has there been a parallel to what goes on in our country today--the party believing the people, the people following the party, and the party and people, becoming one, confidently moving forward along the straight road of victory for revolution and construction." (Booklet "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 10)

By the sagacious leadership of the glorious party the very ideological feelings of the lofty revolutionary camaraderie and ethics achieved centered around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song amid the bloody struggle of the arduous anti-Japanese revolution are warmly pulsating today in every heart of party members and people, and the unity and solidarity of ideological will of the entire party and the whole society based on boundless faithfulness to the leader has been consolidated like bedrock on a new higher standard.

The party and the leader believing the people, the people following the party and the leader, the party and the people becoming one, and all members of society, solidly united, confidently moving forward--this is the revolutionary face and prideful reality of our country today.

Today our communists and people are unswervingly carrying forward and developing boundless faithfulness to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and revolutionary ethics in upholding the party which is forever loyal to the leader's revolutionary cause.

It has its source in the greatness and gracious love of the glorious party that our party members and people, with an unswerving faith intent on upholding to the end the leadership of the party on the road of attaining the chuche cause, are highly displaying comradely love and ethics based on boundless loyalty to the party and the leader.

Our party, by setting forth the program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology and sagaciously leading the struggle for the realization with its consummate, tested leadership, has brightly illuminated the road ahead for the attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation to the end, opened up a new historical era majestically moving forward toward the communist future, and ushered in the heyday of growth and prosperity unprecedented in the history of our fatherland and nation.

The glorious Party Center, faithfully personifying the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's noble character, is bestowing infinite love and concern on our revolutionary soldiers and people to forever glorify the eternal political life provided them by the leader.

Truly, our glorious party is a steely party possessing a consummate, tested leadership power and invincible might capable of attaining to the end the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and our

party's bosom is a revolutionary bosom where our own fate and that of posterity and the future of the fatherland are completely entrusted.

It is the indeflectible convictions and unswerving creed of our communists and people deeply engraved in their hearts through real life that because of the presence of the glorious party's sagacio9s leadership and bosom of great love we have our today's infinite glory and happiness and the bright communist future.

Precisely because of such convictions all of our party members and working people are dynamically hastening the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, solidly united in revolutionary camaraderie and ethics based on firm convictions intent on protecting and defending the authority of the glorious Party Center in every way with the purest, cleanest, warmest of hearts and forever sharing life and death with the party.

The cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology our party is leading--this is a continuation on a new higher stage of the chuche cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and as such, the first great revolution moving forward toward communism.

In order to victoriously step up this great revolution and hasten the arrival of the communist future at an early date, it is imperative to resolutely defend and consolidate airtight our party's unity and solidarity oased on revolutionary camaraderie and ethics.

Revolutionary camaraderie and ethics must be based through and through on the purest and cleanest of loyalty to the party and the leader, and only then can they become genuinely pure, sincere and solid ones.

All party members and working people must faithfully learn from the brilliant examples of the revolutionary camaraderie and lofty ethics resting on unswerving loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song so highly displayed by the first vanguard of the Korean revolution on the one road of revolution.

The beautiful virtue of revolutionary camaraderie and ethics highly displayed by the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters was established in the period when the genuine beginning of the Korean communist movement was being made under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and consolidated on the road of the most arduous revolutionary struggle; and precisely because of this, they are becoming so precious heritages and a mirror of struggle and life.

The revolutionary camaraderie displayed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was comradely love hotter than fire formed between people prepared to share life and death for the sake of comrades, and a source that literally turned comradely relations into the crystallization of ideological will. This was also the resolute revolutionary spirit that made them protect and defend the command headquarters of the Korean revolution with their lives, and the inexhaustible moral motive power that enabled them to attain the historic cause of fatherland restoration, wading through the anti-Japanese sea of blood, sea of fire.

Brilliantly carrying forward the precious tradition of revolutionary camaraderie established during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and holding the rock-hard convictions as did the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters forever

loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that we know none but the party and the leader, whatever the environement and condition, we must completely entrust all our destiny to the party and the leader and with the one mind of the purest and cleanest of loyalty, must firmly believe, follow, and forever loyally uphold the party and the leader.

By loyally upholding the leadership of the glorious party and continuing to highly display the revolutiolnry camaraderie and ethics based on forever unswerving faithfulness, we shall further consolidate like bedrock the steely unity and solidarity of the entire party and the whole society and hasten the ultimate victory of the chuche cause.

Invincible is the strength of our party and our people going forward to fight solidly united in the loftiest revolutioanry camaraderie and ethics, following the sagacious leadership of the party.

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THE UNITY AND SOLIDARITY OF THE WHOLE PARTY AND THE ENTIRE PEOPLE SOLIDLY UNITED AROUND THE GREAT LEADER IS THE DECISIVE GUARANTEE FOR THE VICTORY OF OUR REVOLUTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 81 pp 45-51

[Article by Mun Song-sul]

[Text] Today the unity and solidarity of our party and people has been brilliantly realized on the loftiest plane ever in the history of the communist movement.

The unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people consolidated airtight amid the flames of the arduous and formidable revolution is the most precious gain of the revolution won under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party.

Because of the presence of such unity and solidarity possessing invincible might, our party and people have been able to win victory and move forward along the one road of chuche, breaking through all kinds of storm and trial. For our people, this is a great national honor and pride.

Protecting like the apple of the eye and ceaselessly consolidating and developing the unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and further consolidated like bedrock by our party is where a firm guarantee for the ultimate attainment of the chuche cause is.

1

Strengthening and developing the unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people in every way is one of the basic questions arising in attaining the revolutionary cause of the working class, the communist cause, to the end.

The revolutionary task of the working class for socialism, communism, gets realized through an arduous and complex struggle over a long period of time. If the working class and the masses of people are to always win victory and move forward on the arduous road of revolution, it is imperative to realize the unity and solidarity of ideological will centered on the leader. Only the party of the working class which has achieved firm unity and solidarity with the leader's revolutionary thought as the unitary guiding thought, can acquit itself fully of its mission and role as political staff of the revolution; and only the masses of people who are thoroughly armed with the leader's revolutionary thought and organized based on it, can victoriously work out their destiny.

Thoroughly consolidating the unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people solidly united around the leader arises as an even more urgent demand as the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks deepen and develop.

As the socialist, communist cause advances, difficult and enormous revolutionary duties come to arise before the party of the working class and the people to thoroughly defend gains of the revolution from the sabotage machinations of all kinds of class enemies and ceaselessly consolidate and develop them.

Only if the party of the working class goes forward to strengthen and develop the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks, can it victoriously move the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks forward, breaking through all the storms and trials encountered on the road of revolution, and attain generation after generation to the end the revolutionary cause charted by the leader.

Today in our country under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the politicoideological unity and revolutionary solidarity of the whole party and the entire people have been realized brillaintly on a high standard, which are becoming most solid with greatest vitality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Today the unity and solidarity of our party have reached a new higher level. The entire party stands airtight centered around the Party Central Committee and solidly united in ideological will on the basis of the chuche ideology." (Booklet "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 104)

...e invincibility of the unity and solidarity of our party and people which have reached a new higher level unprecedented in the history of our party and people lies above all in that they are based on our people's absolute trust in and boundless faithfulness to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

It is our people's indeflectible creed and will deeply engraved in their hearts in the course of the arduous revolutionary struggle that they infinitely trust the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and forever acquit themselves fully of their loyalty to him.

Only because they did not have an outstanding leader to attend in bygone days, our people had to go through bitter twists and turns in the revolutionary struggle and were forced to live the colonial slave life of blood and tears.

Only when they came to attend the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader, our people were able to usher in a new era of fulfilling struggle and forward movement, putting an end to the long history of suffering and become a most dignified and proud people building an independent and creative life in the socialist fatherland of chuche.

Indeed, apart from the sagacious leadership and broad bosom of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, today's prosperous fatherland and our people's infinite happiness, glory, and bright future are unthinkable. So it is that our people hold it as their immutable creed to forever revere and follow the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and entrusting all destiny to the leader, acquit themselves

fully of their loyalty in attaining the chuche revolutionary cause charted and still being led by the leader. Because our people hold such fiery loyalty to and infinite trust in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the politicoideological unity of the whole party and the entire people united with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the center is the most solid unity and solidarity possessing invincible might.

The solidity of the unity and solidarity of our party and people lies in that they are based on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology.

The unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks, only when based on a great guiding thought leading revolution and construction to victory, can become the most solid with the greatest vitality.

The unity and solidarity of our party and people are the most pure and solid unity and solidarity firmly united in ideological will on the basis of the immortal chuche ideology, the genuine revolutionary world view of the working class and the guiding thought of revolution. Today our party members and working people are thinking and acting in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology, holding the chuche ideology as their firm creed, and are living and struggling on the firm stand and viewpoint that they know none but the chuche ideology. Thus the whole country has literally become a unified body of ideological will pulsating with the chuche ideology, an organic body possessing an everlasting life force.

The entire party and the whole society breathing in unison based on the chuche ideology and speaking and acting as one is precisely where the solidity of the unity and solidarity of our party and people solidly united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is.

The invincibility of our people's politicoideological unity and solidarity also lies in that the party and the masses of people have formed unbreakable kindred ties.

The party is the pioneer of people's destiny and the guiding force leading the masses of people to victory. The destiny of the party and the masses of people is always one. The masses of people, only when they receive the leadership of the party, can independently and creatively work out their destiny as the master in command of history. Only if the party, striking its roots deep among the masses of people, receives the positive support of the masses and thoroughly relies on them, can it have invincible might.

Historical experience shows that when such kindred ties as would make the party and the people share destiny are not formed, the genuine unity and solidarity of of the party cannot be achieved and in the end, the very existence of the party itself cannot be sustained.

Our party, establishing correct lines and policies precisely reflecting the aims and demands of the masses of people, is sagaciously organizing and leading the struggle for the realization, and protects people's political life, always directing deep concern for their happy material and cultural life. Our people,

confidently seeing their bright future in the sagacious leadership of the party, infinitely trust and follow our party, and completely entrusting all their destiny to the party, are displaying incomparable devotion and sacrificial spirit in carrying through the lines and policies of the party.

It is our people's firm convictions and will that apart from the party, they could neither live nor be happy, and so is our party's stand that apart from the people, it could neither sustain its own existence nor lead the revolution.

The unbreakable kindred ties of the party and the masses of people--precisely herein lies the basic source that makes the unity and solidarity of our party and the entire people most solid and invincible with the greatest vitality that nothing could break.

The unity and solidarity of our party and people solidly united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are also most powerful because they have been formed amid the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle and consolidated in the course of breaking through trials of the revolution.

The unity and solidarity of our party and people are not something that was handily formed in a smooth and peaceful environment. They struck their viable roots amid the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and have been thoroughly consolidated amid dynamic practical struggle in the two stages of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Truly, the unity and solidarity of our party and people are unity and solidarity based on their fiery loyalty absolutely trusting and following the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the most solid and pure unity and solidarity firmly cemented in one ideological will amid the flames of arduous struggle.

The politicoideological unity and solidarity of our party and people are reaching a new higher standard amid the sacred historic march toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, and are being dynamically consolidated into the permanent and unchanging for generations to come.

Today amid the struggle to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology under the sagacious leadership of the Party Center, the entire party and the whole society are being organized even more thoroughly into the ranks of revolution's pure nuclear elements fighting with total devotion of body and mind for the ultimate victory of the chuche cause, into a solidly united single force of chuche-oriented revolutionaries forever faithful to the party and the leader.

The old revolutionaries who have been protecting and defending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song politicoideologically and at the risk of their lives, the longtime party members and functionaries who have been resolutely walking the road of revolution from the first day of the founding of the party, and the entire people have been solidly united with none but the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary thought held as their unitary creed.

Because of the presence of the invincible might of the unity and solidarity of the party and the people energetically pushing ahead with revolution and construction solidly united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party, admirably carrying out revolutionary tasks in many stages amid the flames of the formidable

revolution, has been able to erect an energetic, dignified socialist power of self-dependence, self-support, and self-defense as it exists today, and achieve the unending growth and prosperity of our fatherland nation.

Because they had the strength of unity and solidarity solidly united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people were able to brilliantly defend the independence and glory of the fatherland, vanquishing the U.S. imperialists vaunted as "the mightiest" in the world, and cleared the ashes of the war and worked the miracle of the century of successfully realizing socialist industrialization in the short span of no more than 14 years, fueling the sweeping flames of revolutionary upswing and smashing the gibberish of the enemies that Korea would never be able to rise again in a hundred years.

Because of the presence of the strength of unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people solidly united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we have been able to crush at every step of the way the U.S. imperialist machinations to provoke another war. When the U.S. imperialists militarily threatened our republic, creating the incident of the armed spy ship "Pueblo," the incident of spy plane "EC-121," and the "Panmunjom incident," we were able to deal them bitter ignominious defeats with the invincible strength of unity and solidarity solidly united around the party and the leader without the slightest wavering.

The invincible strength of unity and solidarity of our party and people has also been displayed to the hilt in the nature-remaking projects, projects for the ages, set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and in achieving a ceaseless upsurge in agricultural production year after year, overcoming the effects of the cold fronts which have been sweeping the world.

It is also because of the presence of the invincible strength of unity and solidarity of our party and people solidly united around the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that today in our country's socialist construction an astounding march pace is being constantly maintained, everywhere monumental structures are being erected one after another glorifying the Workers Party era, and with The Three Revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--energetically stepped up amid the flames of an all-people mass movement, the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is being successfully pushed.

Truly invincible is the strength of unity and solidarity of our party and people consolidated airtight by the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the energetic guidance of the glorious Party Center.

2

The great victory and achievement scored in the struggle for the politicoideological unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people are the brilliant fruition of the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the energetic struggle of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, viewing it from the first days he set out on the road to revolution as one of the basic questions for victory of the revolution to achieve the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks, has sagaciously led the struggle for the realization.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party, by steadfastly struggling to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the party from the first day of its founding, has firmly established the unitary ideology system within the party and realized the bedrock unity and solidarity of the whole party." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 263)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on his priceless experience gained in achieving the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, has sagaciously led the struggle to realize the unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by embodying the great chuche ideology and setting forth a unique thought and theory regarding the unitary ideology system of the party, has illuminated the road to firmly realizing the organizational and ideological unity and solidarity of the ranks, which are the life of the party, and made it possible to energetically hasten the revolutionary cause, preserving the purity of the revolutionary ranks and creating powerful chuche revolutionary forces.

Establishing the unitary ideology system of the party is the decisive guarantee that makes it possible to ceaselessly consolidate and develop the unity and solidarity of the party as an organized unit of the working class and thoroughly establish a steely revolutionary discipline and order within the party. This makes the politicoideological unity of the revolutionary ranks realized based on the leader's revolutionary thought and the whole society move as one body under the leader's unitary leadership.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song setting it forth as an invariable principle of party ideological work to strengthen the indoctrination of party members and working people in the party's unitary ideology, the chuche ideology, to suit the demands of the developing revolution and leading the way to energetically push ahead with it, our party has achieved solid unity and solidarity in terms of organization, in terms of ideological will, based on the immortal chuche ideology, and a steely revolutionary discipline and order have come to be established partywide and societywide.

In the struggle of our party to achieve the unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people it arose as a particularly important question to oppose flunkeyism and dogmatism, thoroughly establish chuche, defend the purity of the revolutionary ranks, and overcome factionalism and opportunism.

The more complex the internal and external environments of the party and the revolution and the more fierce and arduous the revolutionary struggle, the higher the revolutionary banner of unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people held, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sagaciously led all party members and working people to the struggle to smash the machinations of antiparty, counterrevolutionary factional elements.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by leading the way to conduct the struggle against factionalism, flunkeyism, dogmatism, revisionism in combination with the struggle to establish chuche, has made it possible to thoroughly overcome all antiparty, counterrevolutionary ideological currents

and at the same time, successfully push ahead with the task to thoroughly arm the whole party and the entire people with our party's unitary ideology, the chuche ideology.

Thoroughly liquidating the factional filth which historically had inflicted normous harm on the revolutionary movement was a historic task that could not be put off any longer in realizing the unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people centerd on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and an urgent demand for moving revolution and construction forward.

The factional elements had persistently plotted against the party from the first day of the founding of the party. Every time the party was going through a most difficult trial, the scoundrels came out in frontal opposition to the lines and policies of the party and viciously maneuvered to cause alienation of the party and the masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, timely seeing through the antiparty, antistate plots of the factional elements, focused the major attack on factionalism, and setting party organizations and the mass of party members in motion, energetically led a partywide ideological struggle to liquidate the lingering effects of the counterrevolutionary ideological toxin spread by the antiparty factional elements.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, leading the way to strictly adhere to the principle of attacking the active and embracing the passive in the struggle against factionalism and opportunism, made it possible to conclusively smash the machinations of the antiparty factional elements on the one hand and thoroughly liquidate the lingering effects of the ideological toxin spread by the scoundrels.

Thus the factional filth and all kinds of opportunist elements who had long inflicted enormous harm on our country's communist movement came to be liquidated in a clean sweep and the organizational and ideological purity of the revolutionary ranks firmly insured, and the politicoideological unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people based on the chuche ideology have come to be more thoroughly consolidated.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also led the way to conduct the struggle to overcome and liquidate all kinds of antiparty, counterrevolutionary ideological currents such as factionalism and insure the unity and solidarity of the party in close combination with the practical struggle to bring about one great upsurge in socialist construction. Every time a difficult trial confronted the party and the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by always firmly believing the masses of people and going in among them and energetically inspiring party members and working people, made the fire of a great revolutionary upswing blaze in production and construction and a resolute counterblow dealt to the machinations of the factional elements and opportunists.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song led the way to energetically launch the struggle against all kinds of antiparty, counterrevolutionary ideological currents on the one hand and strengthening indoctrination in the party's unitary ideology, the chuche ideology, among party members and working people, made them highly

display the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally accepting and carrying through the lines and policies of the party to the end.

Thus under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song all kinds of opportunist filth such as factionalism which had been historically active were liquidated, and the unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people, which the Korean communists had so wanted to see, was at last completely realized.

The history of the unity and solidarity of our party and people has been a journey of prideful victory in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, clearing the formidable road of the revolutionary struggle and going through multilayer barriers and trials with his tested leadership, has crushed all the aggression and sabotage machinations of internal and external enemies.

The unity and solidarity achieved by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song today are being consolidated even more solidly by the energetic guidance of our party and are being brilliantly defended generation after generation.

Our glorious party is leading the way to ceaselessly deepen the task with a tight grip on it as the main line for establishing the unitary ideology system of the party with primary emphasis on indoctrination in faithfulness to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song among party members and working people with a view to further strengthening the politicoideological unity and solidarity of the party and the people to suit the realistic demands of the developing revolution wherein the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology has come to the fore.

Tightly grasping it as an important principled question in protecting, defending, and attaining to the end the revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to struggle to defend and further strengthen generation after generation the politicoideological unity and purity of the revolutionary ranks, our party is also sagaciously leading the way to ceaselessly deepen this task.

Thus the unity and solidarity of our party and people achieved through the sharp and incisive struggle against internal and external enemies and all sorts of opportunists are precious gains of the revolution won solely by the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the energetic guidance of the Party Center.

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The invincible unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people solidly united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitute a firm guarantee for the ultimate attainment of the chuche cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Today our country's working people are one and all thoroughly armed with the chuche ideology and solidly united around the party in one mind, in one will. This is the most precious achievement we have scored and the decisive guarantee for a new victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," Vol 2, p 51)

The airtight unity and solidarity of our party and people possessing invincible might above all make it possible to unswervingly defend our party's chuche character.

The party of the working class is a political weapon for realizing its leader's revolutionary thought.

To say that the party of the working class defends its revolutionary character means essentially to protect and defend the revolutionary thought of its leader who has founded the party and go forward to attain to the end the revolutionary cause charted by the leader. If the party is to defend its revolutionary character and discharge its historic mission, it is imperative tthat the entire party must think and act as one, holding the leader's revolutionary thought as its immutable guiding ideology and forever based on the leader's revolutionary thought. Otherwise, ideas contrary to the leader's revolutionary thought will be encouraged within the party, ideological chaos and disorder spawned, the combat strength of the party paralyzed, and it will become impossible to sustain the very existence of the party itself.

It constitutes a firm guarantee for our party to resolutely protect and defend the leader's thought generation after generation and attain the chuche revolutionary cause to the end that the whole party and the entire people have been firmly united airtight around the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

With the unity and solidarity of our party and people brilliantly realized on the highest standard our party has come to be further strengthened and developed as a glorious revolutionary party forever continuing the chuche bloodline, and the organizational and ideological cornerstones consolidated like bedrock for attaining the chuche revolutionary cause to the end. This is the most precious achievement our party and people have scored, and bespeaks that the basic question influencing the future destiny of the party and the revolution has been brilliantly solved in our country.

It also makes it possible to thoroughly defend the immortal revolutionary achievements scored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and glorify them for tens of thousands of generations to come that the unity and solidarity of our party and people have been realized like bedrock.

Defending and glorifying the revolutionary achievements scored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitutes an important part of the content of the task to carry forward and attain the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the leader.

The revolutionary cause of the working class gets attained in the course of protecting and defending, carrying forward and developing the revolutionary achievements scored by its leader.

Faithfulness of the party of the working class to the revolutionary cause charted by its leader is intensively expressed precisely in resolutely protecting and defending the revolutionary achievements of its leader. Only when the whole party and the entire people are solidly united in one ideological will, can they thoroughly defend and glorify their leader's revolutionary achievements and attain to the end the revolutionary cause charted by their leader.

The immortal revolutionary achievements scored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are being brilliantly protected and defended by our party, and our revolutionary cause is dynamically moving forward along the one road of chuche, unswering in the slightest.

The invincible unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people also constitute the decisive condition for energetically moving our revolutionary cause forward only along the one road of victory, breaking through whatever storms and trials.

The road of revolution is not a smooth, wide road, and there could be incalculable barriers and trials on that road.

The party of the working class, only if it breaks through whatever barriers and trials with its own strength, can win the ultimate victory of its revolutionary cause.

A party, no matter how long a revolutionary struggle history it has behind it, if it fails to overcome arduous trials in its revolutionary struggle, will become unable to fully perform its role as a struggle weapon for realizing its leader's revolutionary thought.

With the unity and solidarity of our party and the masses of people consolidated like bedrock under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our politicoideological might has been extraordinarily strengthened more than ever, which is becoming a source of invincible strength making it possible to attain the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology to the end.

With the unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people brilliantly realized, our revolutionary ranks have been extraordinarily strengthened into one political force and it has become possible to ceaselessly move the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks forward as wished by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and intended by the party.

Truly, the invincible politicoideological unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people solidly united around the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitute a firm guarantee that makes it possible to attain the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation to the end.

Under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader we have come far along the one road of victory.

In the future just as in the past, solidly united in one ideological will around the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we must go forward to dynamically fight for the ultimate attainment of the chuche cause.

There will be none but victory and glory on the road ahead for our party and people dynamically moving forward with the banner of the chuche ideology held high, solidly united in one mind, in one will around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious Party Center.

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THE PROPOSAL SET FORTH BY THE GREAT LEADER FOR ESTABLISHING THE DCRK IS A REUNIFICATION PROGRAM REFLECTING THE AIM OF THE WHOLE NATION

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[Article by Kim Kon-hwan]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the peerless patriot, the sun of the nation, the legendary hero is the great salvation star of fatherland reunification confidently leading our people's fatherland reunification cause along the one road of victory and glory, brightly illuminating the road ahead for fatherland reunification with the radiant rays of the immortal chuche ideology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, setting forth the fatherland reunification cause as the supreme national task from the first day of division of the country and the nation by outside forces, has energetically inspired the whole nation to struggle for the realization.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has enunciated the most precise line and guidelines for fatherland reunification based on the immortal chuche ideology, and has sagaciously led our people's struggle for the reunification along the one road of victory, actively setting forth concrete reunification proposals in each period, each stage of the developing situation.

By the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the door to talks between the North and South was opened and North-South dialogue realized in 1972 and as a result, the historic North-South Joint Statement was published.

With the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement comprising, as its basic content, the three principles of sovereignty, peaceful reunification, and great national unity set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the 3-point principle of fatherland reunification became the unitary, common national program for the reunification confirmed jointly by the North and South and solemnly proclaimed at home and abroad.

Realization of the North-South talks and announcement of the historic North-South Joint Statement were a historic event that provided a turning point for a new turnaround on the road ahead for our people's struggle to attain the historic cause for fatherland reunification.

From that time one, the ground swell of fatherland reunification came to quickly grow on a nationawide basis.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, at that grave time when the danger of perpetual division of the country and the nation into two had been created by the splittist machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, enunciated the 5-point guidelines for fatherland reunification and once again opened up the bright prospects for fatherland reunification, blocking and frustrating the plot of internal and external splittists to create "two Koreas."

All the guidelines enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for fatherland reunification from liberation to this day are filled to overflowing with his great love and infinite benevolence for the fatherland and the nation and his revolutionary will to bring a reunified fatherland to the entire fellow countrymen and posterity, putting an end to the misfortune of national division at all costs in our generation.

By the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our nation's chuche force is being further strengthened and internal and external situations are changing every day ever more to the advantage of our people's fatherland reunification cause.

Truly it is because of the presence of the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that our people are confidently charting the road ahead for fatherland reunification with a great faith and hope, crushing all the splittist machinations of the enemies.

Today our party and people are faced with the pressing task to bring about the reunfiication of the country at the earliest possible date based on the 3-point principle of fatherland reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a new reunification proposal in his historic report to the Sixth Party Congress for the North and South to jointly establish a unified state, the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The proposal set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for establishing the DCRK is a reunfiication banner energetically inspiring the whole nation to a new national salvation struggle and a country-loving, nation-loving banner most precisely reflecting the aim and aspiration of the nation.

The entire people of north and south Korea and all overseas compatriots shall unanimously launch into the sacred struggle to establish the DCRK and bring about the growth and prosperity of the nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic report to the sixth congress of our party enunciated a new fatherland reunification proposal for the North and South to jointly form a confederal state as the most feasible, rational way to reunify the fatherland independently, peacefully, on the principle of great national unity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party contends that the fatherland be reunified with the North and South organizing a united national government in which the North and South participate on an equal footing on the basis of recognizing and accepting each other's ideology and system as they now exist and under it establishing a confederal republic where

the North and South respectively implement a regional autonomous system with the same rights and duties." (Booklet "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 76)

The proposal set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for establishing the DCRK is one that has embodied the immortal chuche ideology in the solution to the reunification question and a most fair and just reunification proposal based on the 3-point principle of fatherland reunification and the concrete realities of our country, and as such, the national aim and aspiration of our people are precisely reflected in it.

The proposal set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for establishing the DCRK is above all a reunification program wherein the aim and demand of the whole nation for most correctly resolving the question of the nation's destiny are thoroughly embodied.

The question of a nation's destiny is an important one relating to its rise or fall.

The state of a nation's destiny is, in the final analysis, determined by how that nation's independent stand and attitude is defended.

The question of a nation is essentially one to realize that nation's independent stand and attitude, casting off domination and enslavement in all forms. Whatever country, whatever nation, only if it firmly maintains its independent stand and attitude in all areas of its state activity and properly exercises its sovereign rights, can defend its nation's dignity and interests and work out its destiny to suit its own will and demands.

The proposal for establishing the confederal republic illuminates precisely the true road to realizing the aim and demand of the whole nation for living and developing as the master in command of its destiny, regaining its independent stand and attitude trampled by outside imperialist aggressive forces.

The proposal for establishing the confederal state defines that the proposed DCRK must become a completely independent sovereign state, a nonaligned state which neither becomes a satellite of any other country nor depends on any outside force.

This constitutes the basic guarantee for making the confederal state a completely independent sovereign state which, opposing intervention in all forms by outside forces and dependence on outside forces, exercises complete sovereign rights in internal and external activities and goes forward to independently solve all questions arising in state politics to suit the basic interests of our nation and the specific condtions of our country.

A nation-state, only by establishing an independent administration, can firmly guarantee its independence. Only a nation with an independent administration can decide and carry through its lines and policies according to its own convictions without submitting to any pressure or coercion of the imperialist, dominationist forces.

An administration which permits intervention by outside forces in its internal affairs and moves as pressured or directed by others, cannot assume responsibility

for the destiny of its people and in the end, will become unable to firmly maintain its position as an independent state.

The proposal for founding the confederal republic, by establishing an independent, neutral, peace-loving unified state from start to finish, illuminates the correct road that makes it possible to achieve the unending prosperity of the nation, thoroughly embodying the principle of independent stand and attitude in all the political, economic, cultural, and military areas.

Therefore, he who is concerned with the fate and future of the nation, whether he is a nationalist or a communist, regardless of where he is living, espousing what kind of thought and idea and system, must subordinate everything to the struggle to regain the independent stand and attitude of the nation.

The proposal set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for establishing the DCRK is also a reunification program most precisely reflecting the common interests and demands of the whole nation.

To establish the confederal state, amply reflecting the common interests and demands of the nation, is an important question arising from the objectives and demands of forming the confederal republic. If, in forming the confederal state, the privileged rights of any one specific class, stratum were permitted or only one-sided rights and obligations were set, it would be impossible to form the confederal state and it would also run counter to the objectives of forming the confederal state.

Moreover, under the conditions of our country that different systems exist in the North and South where people with different ideologies live, it arises as a very important question to establish a confederal state which takes into account their interests and demand simultaneously all together.

The proposal for founding the DCRK clearly shows the most rational way to establish a unified state reflecting the common interests and demands of the nation on the basis of recognizing and accepting the ideologies and systems in the North and South as they now exist.

Every part of the content of the proposal for establishing the confederal state has been set rationally and in a fair and just manner completely to suit the interests and demands of the whole nation.

The united government of the confederal state, which will consist of an equal number of representatives from the North and South and an appropriate number of overseas compatriots, will be admirably realizing the aim and aspiration of the entire nation for national reunification by discussing and deciding common questions relating to the overall interests of the country and the nation such as the political question, the question of defense of the fatherland and the question of external relations on an equitable principle consistent with the unity, collaboration and reunification of the entire nation and by expediting the task for the unified development of the country and the nation.

And the proposal for establishing the confederal state provides that on condition of forming a bilateral federal system based on the different systems within the nation,

the North and South implement a regional autonomous system with equal rights and obligations in their respective regions. The regional governments, free to act and develop as self-dependent entities, will be launching activities to realize the common interests and demands of the whole nation. Under such conditions it will be possible, even after the formation of the confederal state, to comprehensively realize the interests and demands of the whole nation without damaging in the slightest the interests of all classes, all strata, all parties and factions.

Moreover, even in dealing with the name of the confederal state, the proposal suggests the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to suit the national feeling of the entire Korean people equitably without favoring either the North or the South.

Koryo is the name of our country as a unified state already known worldwide, and democracy is not only a common political idea congenial and acceptable to people with different ideologies and political beliefs alike but also a sacred right which the masses of people must rightly possess and enjoy. The DCRK as the name of the confederal state is a most rational and precise one that suits the aim and interest of our nation.

Thus the proposal for establishing the confederal state thoroughly reflects the interests and demands of our nation with regard to all questions relating to the formation of the confederal state such as the composition of the federal government, its functions and its name.

The 10 major administrative guidelines which the confederal state will be executing after its establishment clearly prove that the proposal for establishing the DCRK is a reunification program reflecting the interests and aims of our nation.

In the administrative guidelines is clearly laid down the question that the confederal state, firmly maintaining independent stand and attitude which is the unanimous aim of the nation, in all areas of state activity, will implement independent policies, insure democracy in sociopolitical life, and strive for great national unity. The administrative guidelines also brightly illuminate a wide road which will make it possible to thoroughly insure the interests of the nation by providing the content to implement economic collaboration and exchanges based on recognizing the different economic systems and diverse economic activities of enterprises in the North and South, and recognize and protect the state holdings, cooperative holdings and private holdings in the North and South all together.

At the same time, the administrative guidelines provide the content of the interests of the whole nation such as the question of realizing exchanges and cooperation in the scientific, educational, and cultural areas, the question of insuring the unrestricted use of the means of transportation and communications, the question of forming a united national army, and the question of implementing neutral external policies.

When all the questions clearly set forth in the administrative guidelines are resolved, the common interests of our nation will be thoroughly insured, the linkage between the North and South will be strengthened, national ties between the people will be formed, and the unified development of the country will be smoothly insured.

Thus the proposal for establishing the DCRK and the administrative guidelines firmly guarantee the realization of the interests and demands of the nation from start to finish.

The proposal for establishing the DCRK set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is also a reunification program thoroughly reflecting the earnest national aspiration of the entire people of north and south Korea to achieving the reunification of the country at the earliest possible date.

The long-cherished supreme national aspiration of our people is to reunify the fatherland at the earliest possible date, putting an end to the division of the country and the nation.

Our people, whether in the North or the South, unanimously want reunification and wish to live harmoniously in a reunified land.

But our people's aspiration to reunification has yet to be realized even after 36 long years on account of the machinations of internal and external splittists to perpetuate national division, and the tragedy of division is deepening with each passing day. This is a great misfortune and unbearable suffering for our nation which has lived in one territority priding itself on one language and one culture for thousands of years. Only by putting an end to such anomaly at the earliest possible date and realizing the long-cherished national aspiration to fatherland reunification is it possible to achieve the growth and prosperity of the country and liberate the south Korean people from their plight of colonial slavery.

In particular, when viewed from the situations surrounding our country, attaining the cause for fatherland reunification arises as a burning issue that can no longer be put off.

Today in the international arena the interests of various countries are intricately entangled, and confrontation and clashes between the powers are daily intensifying. If at such a time our country should continue to remain divided into the North and South unable to achieve reunification, our nation could once again become a sacrificial lamb of outside forces, a colonial slave. We must never repeat the bitter history of bygone days when the destiny of the country and the nation was turned into a plaything of outside powers, depending on their interests and our people had to live the life of a ruined country, and to this end, we must reunify the fatherland at the earliest possible date.

The proposal enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for realizing fatherland reunification by establishing an independent, neutral, peaceful unified state in confederal form is the unitarily correct proposal which makes it possible to establish the nation's sovereign rights and realize national unity without our country becoming a satellite of any country or leaning to any bloc. This proposal is a correct reunification program which makes it possible to admirably and most quickly realize our nation's earnest reunification aspiration without damaging the interests of the neighboring states, not to mention the interests of the North and South, based on our country's internal and external situations and all realistic conditions amply taken into account.

All facts positively prove that the proposal set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for establishing the DCRK is the most precise reunification propsal which makes it possible to successfully realize fatherland reunification at the earliest possible date to suit the aims and demands of our people.

The proposal enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for establishing the confederal state is one for founding a confederal state wherein the question of a confederal state under conditions of different ideologies and systems has been uniquely elucidated for the first time in history.

The proposal set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for establishing the confederal state constitutes a scientific elucidation of the building of a confederal state consistent with our country's concrete realities and national ethos.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has enunciated that inasmuch as fatherland reunification is the pressing supreme national task and the entire people unanimously desire reunification, the different ideologies and systems currently existing in the North and South could not become a condition making reunification impossible and that, provided both sides maintain the stand not to impose their ideology and system on the other side, there is no reason why people with different ideologies could not live together within one country.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song enunciating the unique thought for forming the confederal state under conditions of different ideologies and systems, a powerful weapon has come to be provided which makes it possible to achieve the reunification of the country, forming a confederal state to suit the common aim and aspiration of the whole nation even under conditions that different ideologies and systems exist within one nation.

Moreover, the proposal enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for establishing the confederal state is a reunification outline wherein everything is uniquely set forth and flawlessly elucidated from the question of the apparatus and composition of the united federal government to the question of its name.

The confederal state established in our country, an end will be put to the long history of national suffering, the broken national bloodline will be reconnected, and it will be possible to achieve national prosperity and growth on a nationwide scale.

And our people, advancing into the international arena as a single nation, will be adding luster to national glory and resourcefulness and greatly contributing to the cause of peace in Asia and the world as well.

The proposal for establishing the DCRK, because of its correctness, uniqueness, great significance, is generating great repercussions at home and abroad.

The people of the northern half of the republic, receiving the new reunification program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are filled to overflowing with a great hope and faith, and are launching more dynamically than at any time the struggle to hasten the historic cause of fatherland reunification.

Encouraged by the new national salvation program, the south Korean people are courageously launching into the struggle for democracy and peaceful reunification of the country, praising the proposal for establishing the confederal state as "a reunification program precisely embodying the historic national aspirations and existing internal and external conditions," "a brilliant beacon clearly showing the road ahead for the nation," and "the cyrstallization of warm reunification aspirations and patriotism."

Overseas compatriots, too, highly praising "the proposal clearly set forth by the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song for establishing the confederal state is a great reunification charter encouraging and inspiring our 50 million fellow countrymen," are positively launching into the struggle to realize this proposal.

Also, the governments, political parties, social organizations, and progressive peoples of various countries of the world, warmly supporting and welcoming the proposal for establishing the confederal state as "the most correct and rational" and "very realistic," are expressing firm solidarity with our people's cause of fatherland reunification.

Indeed in the proposal set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for establishing the confederal state is literally embodied the lofty country-loving, nation-loving thought of the fatherly leader who is anxious to give the whole nation a reunified fatherland at the earliest possible date, the division of the country paining him so.

It constitutes a momentous event in our people's struggle for reunifying the divided fatherland that a new proposal has been set forth for achieving the reunification of the country, establishing the DCRK.

Those who love the country and the nation and genuinely wish reunification, whether they are in the North or the South or overseas, whether they are communists or nationalists, should launch in unison into the struggle to establish the DCRK under the banner of fatherland reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to establish a confederal republic and realize fatherland reunification as proposed by our party, all Koreans in the North, South and abroad must struggle, solidly united in one great united national front under the banner of fatherland reunification, regardless of differences in ideology, system, party affiliation, and political belief." (Ibid., p 85)

Forming a great united national front is an indispensable requirement for establishing the confederal state.

Establishing the DCRK is a crucial task relating to our nation's future and a great all-nation task that can be achieved only with the united strength of the whole nation.

Only when all the reunification forces at home and abroad launch an all-nation struggle solidly united in a great united national front, can our people successfully

attain the lofty cause to establish the confederal republic, crushing the plot of internal and external splittists to create "two Koreas."

In order that the whole nation may be solidly united in a great united national front, it is imperative to seek the common ground for reunification, transcending differences in ideology and system, party affiliation and political belief.

Inasmuch as establishing the confederal state is a great task for the interests of the whole nation, once everything is subordinated to it the differences in ideology and system, party affiliation and political belief could not constitute a problem.

The entire people of north and south Korea, putting aside until a later date the differences in ideology and system, party affiliation and political belief, must give predence to the interests of the country and the nation and subordinate everything to it.

In order to realize the proposal for establishing the DCRK, it is also imperative to realize democratization of the south Korean society.

Only under conditions that the fascist dictatorship in south Korea has been removed and democratization of the society realized is it possible for the patriotic people of all strata of south Korea to freely participate in the task of establishing the confederal state and for all Koreans in the North, South, and overseas to discuss with an open mind the momentous question of realizing the proposal for establishing the confederal state.

U.S. imperialism is the ringleader obstructing the reunification of our country.

The U.S. imperialists are persistently clinging to their criminal plot to create "two Koreas" in opposition to Korea's peaceful reunification and are inciting the south Korean puppets to fascistize the south Korean society, pursuing confrontation, division, and war machinations. Although the U.S. imperialists are intensifying the state of tension in our country by staging an unprecedently large-scale war exercise racket such as "Team Spirit 81," the scoundrels could not stand in the way of our people to reunify the fatherland, whatever means they might resort to. The U.S. imperialists must go back to their lair, taking with them their aggressive armed forces from south Korea, and give up obstructing our people's reunfiication cause. The scoundrels must prudently act, looking the realities squarely in the eye.

Although the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are perpetrating all kinds of vicious machinations to perpetuate our country's division, today the overall situation is changing to the advantage of our people's fatherland reunification cause.

When the whole nation rises up solidly united to realize the proposal set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for establishing the DCRK, our people's fatherland reunification cause will inevitably be attained.

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THE IDEA OF SOVEREIGNTY, FRIENDSHIP, AND PEACE SET FORTH BY THE GREAT LEADER IS A FIRM PRINCIPLE OF OUR PARTY'S EXTERNAL POLICY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 81 pp 58-64

[Article by Hyon Chun-kuk]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, setting forth the line and guidelines for an independent external policy based on his scientific insight into the demands of our developing revolution and world revolution and sagaciously leading the struggle for the realization, has compiled great achievements and immortal services in the area of international relationship.

By loyally revering the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader and moving forward following his sagacious leadership and the guidance of the glorious Party Center, our party and people have scored prideful victory and brilliant achievement unprecedented in the area of international relationship, and our country's international authority and prestige have been incomparably enhanced.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, clearly reiterating the basic idea of our party's external policy in his historic report to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party, provided a guiding principle to which our party and people must adhere in the area of international relationship.

Our party and the government of the republic, by thoroughly embodying the idea of sovereignty, friendship, and peace in their external policies, will strengthen the international solidarity of our revolution, eliminate domination and enslavement in all forms, and positively contribute to the common cause of mankind to build an independent and peaceful world.

The basic external policy idea of sovereignty, friendship, and peace set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a firm principle to which our party must adhere in its external policy and external activity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the future the same as in the past, our party shall positively strive to firmly maintain independent stand and attitude in external activities, develop relations of friendship and cooperation with various countries of the world and

insure the peace and security of the world. Sovereignty, friendship, and peace--this is the basic idea of our party's external policy." (Booklet "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 97)

To say that our party holds sovereignty, friendship, and peace as the basic idea of its external policy means to positively struggle to firmly maintain independent stand and attitude in the area of international relationship and thoroughly protect the basic interests of the Korean revolution and our people, develop relations of friendship and cooperation with various countries of the world and strengthen the unity of anti-imperialist sovereignty forces, block and frustrate the imperialist poolicy of aggression and war and insure the peace and security of the world.

What makes the idea of sovereignty, friendship, and peace a firm principle of our party's external policy lies in that this idea precisely embodies the immortal chuche ideology, the great guiding thought of our era.

The idea of sovereignty, frinedship, and peace, starting from the demands of the chuche ideology, illuminates a clear way to achieve the growth and development of the anti-imperialist sovereignty forces, thoroughly maintaining independent stand and attitude in external activities and constantly expanding and strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries of the world which respect the sovereign rights of our country.

Again, this idea embodies the common aspiration of the people of the world who protect independent stand and attitude, to building, solidly united, a peaceful, prosperlus new world free from domination and enslavement of every kind, free from aggression and war.

The idea of sovereignty, friendship, and peace is a guiding idea which most precisely reflects the basic interests of our revolution, the demands of our era, and the current international situation.

Our party above all holds the idea of sovereignty as a firm principle of external policy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The Korean Workers Party shall implement an independent external policy with the banner of the chuche ideology held high." (Ibid., p 97)

What kind of idea the party of the working class sets forth in its external relations is an important factor influencing the success or failure of its external relations and exerts great influence on its own country's revolution and world revolution.

In order that the party of each country may commendably conduct its own country's revolution and fully discharge its internationalist duties before the world revolution, it is imperative above all to thoroughly embody the idea of sovereignty in its external policy.

Embodying the idea of sovereignty is a basic demand and precondition for defending national dignity and right. All nations are equal and have the right to self-determination to work out their destiny on their own.

The party of the working class, only if it embodies the idea of sovereignty, can establish an external policy consistent with its own country's ethos and create an international environment favorable to successfully expediting its own country's revolution and construction.

If the party and state of the working class, bereft of independent stand and attitude, fail to maintain the principle of sovereignty in external activities, not only will they be unable to defend the interests of their country's revolution and of their people, they will be following others blindly in international relations in an unprincipled manner and in the end, they will bring the grave aftereffect of messing up the revolution.

If the party and state of the working class are to responsibly carry out their country's revolution, they must of necessity firmly maintain the principle of sovereignty in the area of external relationship.

Independent stand and attitude also constitutes the basis of realizing complete equality and mutual respect between parties, between countries.

Where independent stand and attitude is violated and trampled there will come to be formed relations of domination and subordination, enslavement and dependence. Only by resolutely protecting and maintaining independent stand and attitude is it possible to thoroughly beat back any outside force from violating one's national interests and interfering in one's internal affairs and wholesomely develop external relations respecting the dignity and sovereign rights of other nations on the principle of equality.

Our era's international revolutionary movement calls upon each country's party and state to thoroughly carry through the principle of sovereignty in the area of international relationship the same as in the area of internal policies.

Today ours is an era of independent stand and atitude in which the masses of people, who used to be oppressed and exploited in bygone days, are independently, creatively working out their destiny, entering the stage as the master in command of their destiny, as the master ruling the world for the first time in history. No country, no nation wants to be enslaved to others nor does it permit its independent stand and attitude to be violated or its dignity trampled.

In our era in which the aim of the people for independent stand and attitude is daily heightening, a majority of countries and nations of the world call for developing mutual cooperation in various areas, establishing correct diplomatic relations on the principle of independent stand and attitude and equality whether the countries and nations are large or small.

Our party, setting it forth as an important principle of its activity to defend and thoroughly embody the idea of independent stand and attitude in the area of external relationship, has positively struggled for the realization.

It is precisely because of most thoroughly maintaining independent stand and attitude that our party is moving forward invariably along a straight road without any tilting whatever in its external relations, and not only commands high trust and support among the people of the world but has many comrades and friends everywhere.

Indeed, defending and embodying the idea of sovereignty constitutes a firm guarantee which makes it possible for the party of the working class to insure the overall interests of its own country's revolution and of the world revolutionary movement and discharge its national duties and international duties admirably all together.

Today, strengthening friendship and unity with the people of the world who protect independent stand and attitude is an important demand for the victory of the cause of our revolution and of the world revolution.

The idea of friendship in our party's external policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitutes a principle which makes it possible for our party to create a more favorable international environment for our revolution, strengthening friendship and unity with the international revolutionary forces, and energetically move the anti-imperialist sovereignty cause of the world revolutionary people forward.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The Korean Workers Party shall strive to develop friendly relations with all countries of the world which respect the sovereignty of our country." (Ibid., p 98)

Each country's revolution is a link in the chain of world revolution, and proceeds and develops organically linked to it. Therefore, if the party of the working class is to successfully discharge the national duties and international duties of its own country's revolution, it is imperative to strengthen the revolution's chuche strength and at the same time ceaselessly strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces. Only by doing so can it go forward to create an international environment favorable to its own country's revolution and expedite the overall development of the world revolution.

To strengthen solidarity with the international revolutioanry forces, embodying the idea of friendship in external policy constitutes one of the important guarantees for successfully moving our revolution forward. Today our party is faced with the difficult and complex task to realize conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, stepping up revolution and construction, and achieve the reunification of the country at the earliest possible date, making the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from south Korea. In order to successfully realize this crucial task, it is imperative to energetically push the Three Revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--in the northern half of the republic on the one hand and thoroughly smash the plot of internal and external splittists to create "two Koreas," positively supporting the south Korean people's antifascist democratization struggle, and further strengthen the international solidarity of our revolution, strengthening our friendship and solidarity with the world revolutionary peoples.

Today the international environment of our revolution is very complex. While the revolutionary struggle of the people for anti-imperialist sovereignty is upsurging,

the aggression and scramble machinations of the imperialsts for maintaining and expanding their sphere of influence are further intensifying.

Such entangled international environment calls upon our party and people to further strengthen our friendship and solidarity with the revolutionary peoples of the world.

Only if we ceaselessly develop our relations of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the world protecting independent stand and attitude, can we go forward to create an international environment more favorable to our socialist construction and fatherland reunification cause, arousing a broad international support and encouragement for our revolution and isolating and weakening the internal and external splittists.

Friendship and solidarity with the revolutionary peoples of the world also constitutes a powerful weapon which makes it possible to isolate and weaken the imperialist forces with the decisive superiority of the anti-imperialist sovereignty forces and hasten the victory of the world revolution.

Solidarity is the most energetic weapon held in the hands of the revolutionary peoples in the struggle against the imperialist aggressive forces. The peoples who protect independent stand and attitude, only if they are solidly united, can insure an overwhelming superiority of the anti-imperialist sovereignty forces in the international arena and with united strength deal counterblows to the counterrevolutionary offensives of the imperialists.

If this is to be done, it is imperative to strengthen the solidarity of the revolutionary peoples who protect independent stand and attitude, ceaselessly expand and develop relations of friendship and cooperation with other countries, and positively support and encourage the struggle of the peoples of other countries.

To enter into good neighborly relations based on the respect of sovereign rights and develop relations of friendship and cooperation is the unanimous aim of the peoples of a majority of countries in the world. Accordingly, all the countries and nations on the face of the globe, entering into relations of friendship and cooperation with one another on the principles of complete equality and reciprocity, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs, are constantly expanding and developing eocnomic and cultural exchanges.

The idea of friendship in our party's external policy enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a lofty idea which completely ties in with the aim of our people and progressive peoples of the world who wish to form good neighborly relations with other countries and nations on the basis of independent stand and attitude and equality and develop relations of friendship and cooperation.

When the idea of friendship is thoroughly embodied, friendship and solidarity between countries, between nations will be further expanded and developed and the anti-imperialist sovereignty cause of the revolutionary peoples of the world energetically expedited.

The idea of peace which is a principle of our party's external policy most precisely embodies the unanimous aim and aspiration of our people and of the peoples of the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The Korean Workers Party shall positively struggle for a lasting peace and security of the world." (Ibid., p 99)

The struggle for peace is an inevitable demand flowing from the intrinsic nature of our country's state and social system.

In the northern half of the republic where exploitation and oppression have been eliminated once and for all, there is no class, no stratum interested in trampling the independent stand and attitude of social beings, the independent stand and attitude of nations and in invading and plundering other countries. In our country where exists the most superior socialist system under which the masses of working people have become the master of everything and everything of the society is geared to serving the masses of working people, one and all are enjoying an independent, creative life to their hearts' content. But such independent and peaceful life our people are enjoying today absolutely is not something that has been spontaneously achieved.

As long as the imperialists and warmongers remain on earth, peace can be won only through struggle. It is all the more so in the case of our countty where the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops, the ringleaders of world reactionaries, occupying the southern half of the fatherland, are going berserk in preparing for another war.

In the idea of peace our party maintains in the area of external relationship are contained the aim and aspiration to go forward to build an independent and peaceful world free from aggression and war, thoroughly isolating from the peoples of the world the imperialists clinging to a policy of aggression and war.

Our party and people are exerting every effort to remove the danger of war and insure peace in our country and consolidate the peace and security of the world. It is altogether a result of the positive peace-loving policy of our party and the government of the republic that today peace is being maintained in our country even as the situation in the Peninsula of Korea is becoming tense more than at any time on acocunt of the ever more blatant machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean military fascist gang to provoke war.

In order to consolidate and develop the state and social system established in our country, energetically step up socialist construction, and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, it is imperative to positively launch the struggle to insure a lasting peace and security free from war in the Peninsula of Korea and the neighboring regions and ultimately in the whole world.

The question of peace and security in the present period arises as a pressing demand of the developing international situation.

The imperialist powers are further intensifying their scramble for once again enslaving the newly emerging countries and bringing them under their sphere of comination.

The U.S. imperialists, for what they call the "protection of vested interests" and "security," are continuing to expand their military bases, extensively increasing their aggressive armed forces in the major regions of resources and key military strategic areas. In addition, behind the signboard of "cooperation" and "protection" they are cunningly maneuvering to get a grip on the countries in these regions politically, economically, militarily.

Thus the sovereign rights of newly independent states are being violated, the destiny of the people is being toyed with, peace and security are being destroyed in many regions of the world, and the state of international tension continues to intensify.

Such situation is fraught with the danger of clash which may unleash another world war at any moment in any of the regions of Northeastern Asia, the Middle East, and Europe. This is causing a grave concern among the peace-loving peoples of the world.

The situation created in the international arena presents it as a pressing question for the people of the world to prevent the daily growing danger of another world war and protect the peace and security of the world, crushing the imperialist policy of aggression and war.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, setting forth the idea of peace, has laid it down as one of the guidelines of our party's external policy to struggle for world peace, and graphically enunciated practical ways to dissolve all military blocs, abolish aggressive military bases in foreign countries, withdraw foreign troops, establish nuclear-free zones and peace zones in various regions of the world, and peacefully settle the disputes between newly emerging countries.

The idea of peace in our party's external policy is thus the loftiest idea which makes it possible to oppose the imperialist aggressors and war forces and maintain and consolidate world peace, strengthening solidarity with the peace-loving peoples of the world.

All facts bespeak that the idea of sovereignty, friendship, and peace is the guiding principle of our party's external policy which most precisely embodies the great chuche ideology, the basic interest of our revolution, the aim of our era and the aspiration of the people.

The idea of sovereignty, friendship, and peace set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitutes the basic idea of external policy which has universal significance in the developing international relations of our era, the era of independent stand and attitude.

It constitutes another brilliant contribution to the common cause of the people for anti-imperialist sovereignty that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has enunciated anew the basic idea of external policy.

With sovereignty, friendship, and peace enunciated as the basic idea of external policy, the party and state of the working class have come to have a firm guiding principle of external policy for building a new world free from imperialism and free from domination and enslavement, an independent, peaceful, and prosperous new world.

The idea of sovereignty, friendship, and peace is the revolutionary principle our party has invariably maintained in external policy, and its correctness and invincible vitality have been proved to the hilt through practice.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, setting forth in the past period a most precise external policy based on the immortal chuche ideology, has sagaciously led the struggle of our party and people for the realization, and personally conducting tireless, energetic external activities, has compiled great achievements in the area of external relationship.

The authority and glory our party and republic command in the international arena are none other than the high authority and glory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and all the achievements in the area of external relationship have been scored solely under the consummate leadership of the respected and beloved leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party, launching positive external activities with the banner of independent stand and attitude held high, has further strengthened our revolution's international solidarity and broadened by far our country's international relations."
(Ibid., pp 1-2)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song under a strategic slogan calling for solidarity with the people of the world who protect independent stand and attitude has ceaselessly strengthened and developed the solidarity of the anti-imperialist sovereignty forces, and actively clearing complex situations, opened up new situations for the Korean revolution and world revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has sagaciously led our party and people to insure an overwhelming superiority of the revolutionary forces over imperialism, strengthen the socialist forces, and reinforce solidarity with the newly newly emerging countries.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our party has exerted every effort to support and encourage the revolutionary peoples of the world in their struggle for achieving an independent development and hasten the victory of our revolution and world revolution, ceaselessly strengthening the international revolutionary forces and consolidating solidarity with them.

Our party, also firmly maintaining at all times the principle of independently solving all questions arising in external activities, according to its own judgment and convictions, has developed relations of friendship and cooperation with other parties, other countries on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect.

Thus in spite of such complex international situation our party has been able to thoroughly defend the interests of the revolution firmly on the chuche stand and positively contribute to expediting the victory of the overall world revolutionary cause, strengthening solidarity with the broad anti-imperialist sovereignty forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, personally conducting energetic external activities, has also made immortal contributions to further expanding and

developing solidarity, friendship, and cooperation with the progressive peoples of the world and strengthening the world revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, because of the immortal achievements he has compiled before the Korean revolution and world revolution, enjoys infinite respect and adoration and commands absolute authority among the revolutionary peoples of the world.

Because of the high international authority and prestige the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song commands, the international position of our party and our republic has been extraordinarily enhanced.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our country is today highly praised by the people of the world as "the fatherland of chuche," "a model country of socialism," and our party's immortal chuche ideology is spreading more widely with each passing day across the continents and oceans.

Our country's external relations are ceaselessly widening and today as we have moved in the 1980's the number of countries which have established diplomatic relations with our country is no less than 103. Today the aim to establish diplomatic relations with our republic and develop economic and cultural exchanges and friendship is growing higher with each passing day.

The international solidarity with our revolutionary cause is growing stronger day after day and our people have come to have many comrades and friends everywhere in the world.

At numerous international meetings such as the summit conference of nonaligned nations and the UN General Assembly the representatives of many countries, reflecting the unanimous demand of the progressive peoples of the world, are expressing complete support for and firm solidarity with our party's guidelines and our people's struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The fact that some 260 committees for support of Korean reunification have been organized in various countries of the world and that diverse international events supporting the independent peaceful reunification of Korea are being ceaselessly held on a continentwide or international scale bespeaks well that our revolution's international solidarity is being unprecedentedly strengthened.

This clearly shows that our revolutionary cause is most correct and that the world firmly stands on the side of our people.

All these achievements scored in the area of international relationship are the brilliant fruition of the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of the external policy of our party and an energetic display of their invincible vitality.

Today our party and people are faced with the glorious task to even more energetically launch external activities, holding aloft the banner of sovereignty, friendship, and peace, the external policy program set forth anew by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our people, positively embodying the idea of sovereignty in external activities, will develop relations with other countries on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect and solve all questions arising in the area of international relationship thoroughly to suit the interests of our revolution and world revolution.

It is the invariable guidelines of our party to develop friendly relations with various countries of the world.

Our people will strive to strengthen solidarity and develop the relationship of friendship and cooperation with socialist countries based on the principle of independent stand and attitude and proletarian internationalism in accordance with the idea of friendship and go forward to strengthen friendship and solidarity in all areas with the nonaligned nations, Third World countries.

At the same time, our people will establish friendly relations with capitalist countries friendly to our country as well and develop economic and cultural exchanges, and will strive to develop good neighborly relations particularly with Asian countries geographically close to us.

A lasting world peace and security are the unanimous aspiration of our people and world peoples.

Our people will resolutely struggle to block and frustrate the daily intensifying aggression and war machinations of the imperialists, stop military buildup and armament race, and realize complete disarmament.

Our people, with a view to protecting the peace and security of the world, will strive especially to dissolve all military blocs, abolish aggressive military bases in other countries, withdraw foreign troops, establish nuclear-free zones, peace zones, in various regions of the world and ceaselessly widen them.

When the external policy idea of sovereignty, friendship, and peace enunciated anew by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is successfully carried through, ours will become an even more dignified country and our relationship of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation with the peoples of the world will be further expanded and developed.

Thus the support and encouragement of the peoples of the world for our cause for the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland will be further strengthened and the common cause of the peoples for the peace and security of the world will be energetically expedited.

There will only be victory and glory for our party and people moving forward under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the banner of sovereignty, friendship, and peace held high.

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No. 152

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BRIEFS

'CHON CLIQUE' INSPECTS PUBLIC SERVANTS--Pyongyang, 30 Jul (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique announced that a "special inspection" of "public servants" would start in provinces and cities from 1 August, according to a report. It advertized that "incognito inspection teams" have been formed to "prosecute corrupt public servants" through the "inspection." The military hooligans try to put the label of "corruption" to a few "public servants" and shift responsibility for social corruption onto them in an attempt to lull the resentment of the people and expel "public servants" who fall out of their favor and thus lay a foundation for their long-term office. [Text] [SK301531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 30 Jul 81]

SENTENCING OF S. KOREAN STUDENTS--Pyongyang, 27 Jul (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on 24 July staged a trial at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court and imposed prison terms upon three students including No Se-kuk of the Tongguk University in Seoul under the fascist "Law on Assembly and Demonstration," according to a foreign press report from Seoul. This outrage was committed against them for the reason that they had scattered handbills denouncing the crimes of traitor Chon Tu-hwan when they participated in an anti-"government" demonstration on the campus some time ago. Recently alone the fascist clique arrested 53 students on charges of involvement in anti-"government" demonstrations. [Text] [SK270821 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 27 Jul 81]

CSO: 4120/294

PARTY LEADER'S REMARKS ON FUND RAISING

SK310528 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 31 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by reporter Kim Ho-chun]

[Text] Kwangju--Commenting on the soon-to-be-formed financial support group, Kwon Chong-tal, secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], on 30 July said: "We will try to ask the majority for a small amount of financial support, and will totally exclude from the group those individuals or businessmen who cast a burden upon us with their contributions, or those who allude to counter-compensation," thus pledging to reject any type of the rumored collusion between the political and economic circles.

While inspecting the office of the party's South Cholla provincial chapter in Kwangju, Secretary General Kwon further said: "The financial support group will be managed independently from the party; the presidium of this group will be carefully selected from those who are renowned for their virtue and will not exceed the target in collecting the fund."

About the plan to set up the financial support group, Kwon said: "We will finish getting subscriptions by 15 August, set it up between 15 and 20 August and finish registration and all the necessary procedures for fund-raising by the end of August."

To this end, he said, the party will assign 30 subscriptions to each of the party's five major post holders, 20 each to the deputy secretary general and chairman of the party's financial committee and 10 each to the financial committee members and chairmen of the party's provincial chapters.

CSO: 4108/141

MEASURES TAKEN TO ACHIEVE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

Administration of Laws to Improve

SK250444 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The government has decided to reduce the discretionary power of public servants to ensure greater fairness in administration, revise the civil law and commercial law and give an overall review on the census registration and license administration.

These are a part of 46 projects which the government decided to improve under its plan to eliminate elements hampering the national growth.

The 46 projects were selected yesterday by a government committee assigned to root out factors standing in the way of a smooth national development. The committee is chaired by Prime Minister Nam Tok-u.

Also included among the 46 are establishing a system to institutionally eliminate influence-peddling and favor seeking, elevating the administrative efficiency of tax and financial business, streamlining the government structure and improving the quality check system.

If necessary, the government plans to abolish obsolete laws or regulations and legislate a quality guarantee code.

The government also has decided to:

--disband or merge committees both in Seoul and provincial areas which exist "in name only" or the jobs of which are similar,

--revise the office regulations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

--diversify the status of Korean diplomatic missions abroad based on their mission and size,

--expand the system in which those who commit minor offences are subjected only to fine.

License-related business will be turned over to provincial governments as much as possible in order to reduce red tape and increase administrative efficiency.

An open-door policy will be implemented at specific administrative areas, including issuance of various licenses, in which favor-seeking or influence-peddling are likely to occur.

It was learned that the 46 projects were discussed at a cabinet meeting held at Chongwadae last Tuesday. Also, the 46 are part of some 900 cases which government ministries and their affiliate organizations picked as potential obstacles to growth. The remaining cases will be handled by the ministries concerned.

Kim Yong-ok, chairman of the Administrative Reform Council, said that emphasis on the revision has been placed on "reflecting President Chon Tu-hwan's policy ideology, preparing for an open society expected in the future, guaranteeing individual rights and benefits and ensuring stability in administration."

He added that necessary measures for the 46 projects will be completed within this year for implementation next year.

Daily Hails Administrative Reform

SK270104 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jul 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Major Administrative Reform"]

[Text] The government is vigorously pushing ahead with a wide-ranging program to reform administrative and legal systems so as to eliminate factors considered hindering national growth and giving rise to corruption in officialdom. This was made public Friday when a cabinet-level ad hoc committee headed by Prime Minister Nam Tok-u met to decide on 46 improvement projects to be worked out within this year for implementation beginning in 1982.

The decision is the first concrete result of President Chon Tu-hwan's instruction last April for the establishment of "an efficient system of administering state affairs to befit the new era." The special committee, set up in response to the presidential directive, had studied for 3 months some 900 problems submitted by various government agencies before selecting the 46 projects. The rest of the problems are to be examined further by individual ministries concerned for improvements.

Designed to remedy inveterate ailments of administration which have grown over the past three decades since the founding of this republic and rectify those administrative systems and laws that cause inconveniences to the people, the program should be hailed as the second major reform to be undertaken by President Chon's government. The first was the intensive anticorruption campaign last year which saw the forfeiture of vast fortunes illegally amassed by some high-ranking politicians and government officials and the ouster of a large number of corrupt public servants.

It is the embodiment of the government's positive forward-looking posture toward open public administration free of corruption in materializing an open society in this nation. It also reflects a firm will of the government to realize a second economic takeoff during the next five-year development plan (1982-86).

The reform projects can be classified into three main types. The first type is to streamline and reorganize, wherever necessary, administrative structures so as to minimize bureaucratic red tape. The second is to get rid of any legal and administrative impediments to the effective running of economy. The third is to improve the system of dealing with civic petitions for various licenses and permits so as to eliminate room for bribery.

Some of the specific actions recommended by the committee include revisions of the civic law and commercial code, which are largely patterned after Japanese statutes of the pre-World War II era, ameriolation of the complicated traditional family registry system, minimization of official licenses and permits, devolution of licensing authority to local governments or private associations, reduction of discretionary power of public servants, and reformation of taxation and banking practices.

To be sure, those reform measures are long overdue. Previous governments too attempted some corrective steps, but they were invariably limited in scope. The current program raises our expectations very high because it is the first comprehensive administrative reform of such a wide-ranging scope that is ever to be carried out in this country. Accordingly, we feel it necessary to urge all pertinent officials in different government agencies to do away with the past tendency of incoordination between ministries and discard selfish interests so that a successful reform program can be worked out for the broader interests of the nation.

CSO: 4120/293

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP ADOPTS 'NATIONAL HARMONY' AS MAJOR AIM

SK210718 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Rep Sin Sang-u, secretary-general of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP), said yesterday the achievement of national harmony is an urgent task for the Fifth Republic, and his party adopts great national harmony as one of the important goals to pursue.

Speaking at the Seoul Foreign Correspondents' Club, the secretary-general revealed guidelines that "will become a partner for those who resolutely pursue democratization."

Rep Sin said, however, democratization itself will be the "ultimate target" of his party in case it finds discrepancies between the utterred goals and practices in the new age.

He also said the DKP would exert all efforts to take power through democratic competitions.

Saying that the arguments about political systems in extreme confrontation should not happen again, Rep Sin declared the best way to solve the problem is to find the cause of the argument and to remove it in a democratic way.

"Through dialogue among political parties and by strengthening parliamentary functions, the arguments over the political system can be contracted into our institutions," he said.

Saying that the constitution of the Fifth Republic is more democratic than the Yusin constitution he insisted that the present constitution cannot be called complete.

Sin said the peaceful transfer of power should be realized by a mature political force and suggested that his party would be interested in doing the job (7 years from now), saying that the DKP hopes to grow as a "center of free and democratic force."

CSO: 4120/293

DJP PLANS TO SET UP FINANCIAL SUPPORT GROUP

SK280155 Seoul YONHAP in English 0136 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Seoul, 28 Jul (YONHAP)--Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] plans to set up its supporters' group in August to obtain financial help from it.

Rep Yun Sok-sun, assistant secretary-general of the party, said Monday that his party would embark on the formation of the group beginning early next month and register it with the Central Election Management Committee, a constitutional organ, by the end of August.

He said that his party had waited for minority parties to form their own supporters' groups with a view to managing political funds jointly, but it could not delay the formation any longer because its financial difficulties were serious.

The group will initially consist of some 1,000 members including businessmen and will raise some two billion won (2.93 million U.S. dollars) in political funds this year, Yun said.

The ruling party has already listed some 2,000 businessmen who it thinks can support the party financially and its financial committee members will begin asking them to become the group's members early next month.

Yun emphasized, however, that large enterprises would not be solicited strongly in order to get rid of the impression of collaboration between politics and business.

By law, each political party can form a supporters' group. The political fund to be raised by a supporters' group should not exceed two billion won a year. Those who donated political funds will get tax deductions.

In order to get out of a serious financial pinch, the ruling party collected some 700 million won (one U.S. dollar is worth about 685 won) from its lawmakers and used the money for the party's management funds in June and July, Yun disclosed.

CSO: 4120/293

GOVERNMENT TO LEVY EDUCATION TAX 1982-86

SK280605 Seoul YONHAP in English 0340 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Seoul, 28 Jul (YONHAP)--The Korean Government has decided to levy education tax from next year through 1986 as an extraordinary purpose tax.

Testifying before the National Assembly Finance Committee, Finance Minister Yi Sung-yun Tuesday said that the collection of education tax is necessary to improve the national education during the fifth five-year economic development plan which starts next year.

According to Yi, educational renovation during the five-year period requires 4.6 trillion won (some 6.72 billion U.S. dollars) at the 1981 constant price. Under the current budgetary system, however, the government can allocate only three trillion won (one U.S. dollar is worth about 685 won).

The government will levy annually an average of 300 billion won in education tax in the form of additional taxes on national and provincial taxes beginning next year in order to insure the new financial source of some 1.5 trillion won, Yi said.

To that end, the current interests on deposits and dividends and income taxes will be raised by five percentage points to 15 percent, taxes on beer, whisky and other quality liquors will be increased by 10 percent and the prices of cigarettes of more than 300 won for each pack will be raised by 10 percent.

In the case of provincial taxes, property taxes will be raised by 50 percent to help insure the new financial source for educational renovation, Yi added.

CSO: 4120/293

PROSECUTORS PETITION FOR EXTRADITION TREATIES

SK270832 Seoul YONHAP in English 0827 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Seoul, 27 Jul (YONHAP)--Korean prosecutors Monday called upon the government to conclude extradition treaties with Japan, the United States and other countries to which Koreans have easy and frequent access.

In an attempt to prevent the overseas flight of criminal suspects and foreign exchange and to check the inflow of organized international criminals into the country, they also proposed strengthening cooperation with foreign investigation authorities and domestic investigation networks.

"Such problems are expected to increase in the days to come, following government measures to liberalize overseas travel by Korean citizens," one official said.

They said that they had already decided to set up ad hoc teams in prosecutors' offices across the country to specialize in investigating such crimes and in thoroughly checking the moves of possible criminals, and to step up cooperation with U.S. Army investigators in Korea and foreign investigation authorities such as Interpol.

Persons facing trial or being investigated and those who have reportedly issued large number of bad checks will be prevented from traveling overseas, they said.

The officials will also make a list of Koreans residing overseas who are believed to have violated the Dishonored Check Control Law and the Foreign Exchange Management Law. The list will be sent through the Foreign Ministry to the governments of the foreign countries where the persons reside to limit the persons' rights to be protected as Korean residents, the prosecutors said.

CSO: 4120/293

PARTIES' ATTITUDE ON ASSEMBLY SESSION CRITICIZED

SK260113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Cho Pyong-il]

[Text] Rival political parties are passing the buck to each other for what they claim is rigidity or uncompromising manner in dealing with the business of convoking the 108th special house sitting.

As a result of this stubborness, moves for the opening of an extraordinary National Assembly session this month have flopped. Political parties are not willing, even by a fraction of an inch, to work out mutually acceptable compromise terms, raising even a suspicion as to whether they really wanted to hold the session.

It appears that instead of adopting a give-and-take approach--a common principle in any kind of negotiations--the floor leaders of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], and the Korean National Citizens Party [KNCP] felt that backing down from their original stances would be equivalent to humiliation.

These attitudes are indisputably contrary to the prime goal of the 11th-term National Assembly to untie the knot of conflict, if any, through dialogue without falling into the rut of old political methods.

The three whips--Reps Yi Chong-chan of the DJP, Ko Chae-chung of the DKP, and Yi Tong-chin of the KNCP--locked horns over the operational method of standing committee meetings first or otherwise the plenary session, rather than over what to tackle and how.

Their talks, which were held five times, turned out to be across to their rivals. Especially, the breakdown of their 13 July agreement to hold the special house session on 20 July may have a traumatic effect on the future function of the whips in setting operational schedules and agendas.

A point in their dispute arose out of a perception gap between the reform-minded DJP, which called for committee meetings, followed by a plenary session, and the minority DKP (KNCP joined the DKP) sticking to what it called the practices of holding, above all things, plenary sittings.

The DJP originally planned to call foreign affairs and defense committee sessions to hear reports from the administration on the outcome of President Chon Tu-hwan's 15-day state visits to the five ASEAN member countries.

The DJP, obviously so as not to give the impression that it was steering clear of the house sitting, consented to the scheme of holding a plenary meeting to take President Chon's tour as a single agenda item.

However, it withdrew its consent when the DKP, aligned with the KNCP, attempted to get in the hair of the DJP, by demanding house deliberation of a host of agenda items. It contended that it had prepared about 90 different agenda items to be handled during the special house session.

The house seems to have suffered a setback as the rival camps failed to sell the other side on the need for the extraordinary session no matter what it might be, committee-level meetings or plenary sitting. Furthermore, the DKP came up with no concrete subject to convince the rival DJP.

The possibility of a confrontation that has been brought into being this time despite a strong call for a new political pattern in the new house is precisely what political observers fear in connection with the timetable for the forthcoming regular house sitting in September.

The observers, nevertheless, pinpoint the characteristics of the political "acrobatics" which can quickly make the once-frustrated ties between rival political parties as smooth as ever if they are determined to display problem-solving capacity through reconciliation or touch on the essence of issues rather than pitting themselves against each other over such an insignificant issue as the operational method.

Already, there are signs of a movement inside the DJP to resume dialogue with the DKP sooner or later after a cooling-off period, thereby seeking a way to soften the frozen climate.

As to the DJP's plan to persuade the DKP to concur [with] its unswerving stance to concentrate parliamentary activities on committee meetings, the minority party still terms it an abnormal method of running the house.

CSO: 4120/293

BRIEFS

BUSINESSMEN TO JOIN POLITICS--Rep Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party, has said that it is right and proper for businessmen to enter politics. There is no reason for business leaders to shy away from politics, he said, citing the fact that many labor leaders make inroad into politics. In a speech during a seminar of top managers at Mt Sorak Wednesday, the majority party leader said the businessmen's joining in politics should not be viewed as "collusion" but as "co-existence." In view of labor issues, capital, and the international trustworthiness which business leaders have achieved, it was very natural for businessmen to join politics, Rep Yi said. This was more so in view of the government plan to make a "second take-off" in economics, he said. The seminar is sponsored by the Korea Management Association and ends today. [Text] [SK310648 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Jul 81 p 1]

'NATIONAL SPIRITUAL EDUCATION' BODY--Seoul, 29 Jul (YONHAP)--The Korean Government has decided to set up an inter-ministry body to deal exclusively with policies on national spiritual education. The decision came during a regular cabinet session at the Capitol conference room Tuesday and empowers the body to deliberate on and coordinate major policies on national spiritual education concerning democratic consciousness, anti-communist stance and national unification. The body will also cooperate with government agencies, private enterprises and schools at all echelons in conducting the spiritual education and evaluate the outcome of the education given by such organizations. The body chaired by Prime Minister Nam Tok-u will have 11 minister-level government officials as its members. They include the ministers of home affairs, defense, education, labor, culture-information, government administration, the directors of the National Unification Board and the Agency for National Security Planning, the senior presidential secretaries for political affairs and education and culture and the chairman of the Social Purification Committee. [Text] [SK290118 Seoul YONHAP in English 0045 GMT 29 Jul 81]

EXIT-ENTRY PROCEDURES LIBERALIZED--Seoul, 25 Jul (YONHAP)--Korea's cabinet Friday amended immigration regulations to simplify exit procedures for Korean workers headed overseas and entry procedures for Koreans residing in foreign countries. According to the amendment, Korean seamen assigned to foreign service may leave the country simply by presenting their seamen's papers for an exit screening on the day of their departure. The present regulation obligates seamen to file applications, recommendations and papers for the screening 2 days prior to their departure. The new amendment also requires prior entry notice by Korean residents abroad only

in those cases where the justice minister deems it necessary, liberalizing the present rule which demands such notice unconditionally 5 days prior to such persons' entry. [Text] [SK250313 Seoul YONHAP in English 0249 GMT 25 Jul 81] Seoul, 25 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korea's cabinet Friday approved new passport issuance procedures to go into effect next month which will greatly liberalize travel opportunities for the country's citizens. Multiple use passports valid for 5 years will replace the much more restricted passports so far issued to persons going overseas for cultural or business purposes, longterm study, marriage, employment, residence or technical training. The new 5-year passports will be valid for travel to all but 19 restricted countries--most of them in the communist bloc. Passports issued for visitation, tourism or short-term study purposes, however, will be effective for only 1 year. Government officials said a ban would be enforced, in principle, on holders of visitation passports going abroad again within 6 months of their return home. The revision also drops an age limit which forbids married couples to travel abroad together until they had reached a certain age. Export performance will no longer be a condition for obtaining visas for those going abroad for business purposes if they produce documents certifying purchases, orders, invitation letters and technology acquisition contracts. Beginning in July 1982, Koreans will be allowed to travel overseas if friends invite them and pay air fare and other costs and starting in January 1983 people aged 50 or over can go out of the country as tourists, the revision says. Those seeking overseas travel on an invitation from their friends or for sightseeing purposes, however, will be required to leave a financial deposit to guarantee their return. [Text] [SK250316 Seoul YONHAP in English 0251 GMT 25 Jul 81]

NEW CHIEF BODY GUARD--Seoul, 13 Jul (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan Monday appointed Chang Se-tong, an army general, as his chief bodyguard, succeeding Chong Tong-ho. Chong was returned to active military duty effective the same day. Chang, 45, a graduate of the Korean Military Academy's 16th class, has served with the Office of the Presidential Security Service and the Capital Garrison Command. [Text] [SK130409 Seoul YONHAP in English 0335 GMT 13 Jul 81]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN ENDORSED--Seoul, 11 Jul (YONHAP)--Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Friday finalized its suggestions for part of the country's fifth five-year economic development plan, to start next year. The suggestions, expected to be submitted to the government next week for reference, call, among other things, for increasing the wages of low-income people, expanding medical insurance and easing the housing shortage. The party endorses building multi-purpose dams, developing water sources and expanding agricultural irrigation systems in order to achieve self-sufficiency in food production. The DJP also calls for increasing subsidies to the provincial government from the current 12.1 percent of their budgets to 15 percent to improve their financial self-sufficiency, and for fostering small and medium industries through expanded tax holidays to boost employment. Emerging from a party policy committee meeting, chief policymaker Yi Chun-u said that the party had expressed its opinion in only three fields--small and medium industries, rural development and social welfare--all of which are directly related to the party's campaign pledges. [Text] [SK110404 Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 11 Jul 81]

IMPROVED CONDITIONS OF LOW-INCOME PEOPLE--The government plans to set up an inter-ministry body to deal exclusively with improving the living conditions of low-income people, it was learned yesterday. This was contained in a long-term program for the improvement of the living conditions of the grassroots, which is now being jointly drawn up by the premier's Office for Administrative Coordination and the Korean Development Institute on special instructions from President Chon Tu-hwan. President Chon had earlier instructed the cabinet to work out a long-range program to "liberate the people from poverty." The body now envisioned by the government will handle such matters as wage-distributing projects and implementation of technical training for low-income persons. [Text] [SK190102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jul 81 p 2]

PUNISHMENT OF STUDENTS--(Taegu) Kwon I-hyok, president of Seoul National University, on 29 July said: "It is impossible to extend a helping hand to those students who are punished by society because of acts considered in conflict with their positions as students." Answering questions on the issue of punishment for students in connection with campus disturbances during a friendly get-together with parents of students, to which some 500 from Taegu and the North Kyongsang Province area were invited and which was held at the Kyemyong College auditorium on the afternoon of 29 July, President Kwon went on to say: "The university authorities are employing every possible effort to save even one more of the problem students." [Text] [SK310252 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 31 Jul 81 p 7]

CSO: 4108/141

EMERGENCE OF FOREIGN BUSINESS CONSULTANTS DISCUSSED

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 13 Jul 81 p 3. Seoul U.S. Embassy Translation [Summary]

[Text] Richard Holbrooke, former Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs during the Carter Administration, has come to be much talked about in Korea for his position as "adviser" to Hyundai Group. Holbrooke is known as a first-class theorist reminding us of former Under Secretary of State George Ball.

With the inauguration of the Reagan Administration, he assumed the post of executive vice president of the Public Strategy Co., business consultants, in Washington. With an annual stipend, he will provide counsel and advice at the request of Hyundai. To be exact, Hyundai has become one of his clients; he has not been employed as "Hyundai's consultant." Details of his service c industrial policy of a high order," according to Hyundai st-ff.

Last April, he contributed an article criticizing "70 Days of Reagan Diplomacy" to the Wall Street Journal. In that article, he urged Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State Alexander Haig to visit the PRC.

It does not appear begetting a diplomatic theorist to provide counsel on industrial policy. Yet, his enthusiasm over the PRC and his farsighted views on Asia are expected to serve as a guide to the development of Korea's industrial policy. His role and his annual stipend remain veiled, but it will be too hasty a conclusion to expect anything beyond business ties.

Former Vice President Agnew, who has become a broker, former Secretary of State Rogers, and former Treasury Secretary George Shultz who has become executive vice president of Bechtel Corporation, are now generally better known as business executives. Defense Secretary Weinberger and Treasury Secretary Regan of the Reagan Administration are also businessmen who might someday come back to the business circles.

In Korea, it is generally accepted that one hailing from a government department might be better received in a related industrial field. But this idea is not accepted in foreign society. A recent trend is rather for foreigners to make use of the Korean notion of individual association and relationship.

Former Japanese Ambassador to Korea Kaneyama recently became an adviser to Sony. He visited Korea and met with the minister of commerce and industry to discuss

Sony's withdrawal of its share in Whashin-Sony as the Whashin Group appeared to be on the verge of bankruptcy. He did so by capitalizing on his old acquaintance with Korea.

Former American Ambassador to Korea Sneider has reportedly become an adviser to Westinghouse Electric, now eagerly seeking to sell nuclear plants to Korea. Last time, he visited Korea together with American coal businessmen and met with the minister of energy and resources. His proposition was that he would use his good offices if Korea wanted to import American coal. With an annual trade volume of $40 billion and with orders being placed for nuclear power plants and electronic switching systems, Korea has long become an attractive target for business inroads by international business concerns.

A "memorandum on cooperation" issued by Secretary of State Haig to American ambassadors abroad last month is interesting to note. He urged them to take the van of selling America, without indulging only in making lip service and playing the gentleman. In fact, foreign envoys nowadays pay courtesy calls at the office of the commerce-industry minister no less frequently than at that of the foreign minister.

With the internationalization of business operations, there has arisen a boom of consultant firms. There are some companies powerful enough to be used as lobbyists. They may not be as professional as Jewish lobbyists. But it might be worth trying to ask them to help make Korea known as it is.

The more such business ties, though not necessarily with Agnew and Holbrooke alone, the better. This is so particularly in this era of "national salesmanship" in which foreign ambassadors present themselves on the business frontline.

CSO: 4108/136

LAG IN SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNOLOGY DISCUSSED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJAE SINMUN in Korean 13 Jun 81 p 7

[Text] The domestic electronics industry has collided with the barrier of technology. While we spend time arguing about means of measuring the domestic consumption market, the advanced countries are consolidating their monopoly manufacture of semiconductor technology. At the point where we should be moving to the next stage in color television, domestic industry has not been able to make an inch of progress because of the high semiconductor technology barrier.

This is chiefly because in the semiconductor technology war, the United States and Japan control semiconductor technology on a worldwide basis, much as they do certain commodities, as not-for-sale technology. With the trampling of the American market by Japan which resulted from the backflow of semiconductors developed in the United States to Japan, a bilateral offensive and defense struggle has developed which is intensifying as time passes.

Considering current spheres of influence, in which Japan has begun gradually to surpass the United States, the future transfer of semiconductor technology to Korea looks very pessimistic.

The fact that the semiconductor issue was raised during the Korea-Japan Civil Economic Committee meeting which opened in Seoul on the 11th, though it was not on the preliminary agenda, is indicative of the concern of domestic industry, which reflects a similar international environment.

Kim Won-hui, president of the Electronics Industry Promotion Association, who boarded a plane for a European business trip today, attracted the attention of the Japanese representatives by suddenly calling for the transfer of semiconductor technology to Korea under the rubric of "ultramodern technology transfer."

President Kim began by explaining that the development of the semiconductor industry in Japan, one of the two world spheres of interest, had brought many benefits to Korea and had also brought disadvantages.

He pointed out that the selling of older technology contributed to today's growth in the Korean electronics industry, but that to monopolize video tape recorder and semiconductor technology, causing the industry's current predicament, is unreasonable.

President Kim cited the example of the Japanese semiconductor industry, which was facilitated in its growth by the introduction of American technology under license, and claimed that the refusal to transfer specialized technology to Korea is tantamount to Japan denying its own past, in view of the fact that fully 60 percent of our electronics technology comes from Japan.

The semiconductors which are becoming the focus of the world trade war are collectively called luminous element groups for transistors and integrated circuits. And it is the unanimous opinion of specialists in the field that this technology will become the new weapon of world domination in the eighties.

England dominated the world with its ships in the 1800's, and the United States came to dominate the world with its aircraft after 1930, but since the seventies, the world has become completely dominated by OPEC oil.

In view of these chronological changes in the weapons of world domination, it is a likely prospect that semiconductors are about to take their place in the eighties.

Applications for semiconductors are virtually limitless. From industrial robots to marine radars, not to mention household electronic equipment, electronic switching equipment, auto engine parts, all kinds of energy conservation equipment, as well as satellites and missiles--all are wondrous creations of semiconductor technology.

In a word, semiconductor technology is in a state of dynamic change. It is difficult to predict where this technology, which is constantly being renewed and formidably improved, will end.

While transistors have improved into integrated circuits, "very" large-scale integration is now at the successful stage of very high speed integration (VHSI).

The U.S. State Department is assured of the final outcome of the semiconductor struggle, and scientists see without a doubt that application of this developing VHSI technology will bring world supremacy.

World trade in semiconductors is a snowballing gold market.

Growing from around 4.4 billion dollars in 1975 to 12.5 billion last year, it is estimated that by 1985 volume will surpass 30 billion dollars.

Estimates are that control of an international market on such a scale would be 90 percent U.S. and 0.2 percent Korean.

On top of there being no roots to domestic semiconductor production, which began in 1965 with the Korean-U.S. joint venture, Korea-U.S. Products, there is not even any soil.

Although direct investment from U.S. companies such as Motorola, Skenetics and Fairchild was infused, we have not yet been able to rise above a wage industry in repair processing.

Korea Semiconductor, which was established in 1974, sowed the seeds with production of the first domestically produced wafer, but after being taken over by Samsung due to running in the red, the company is barely able to maintain its advanced position, while the stupendous losses remain the same.

Still, the Samsung Semiconductor production of CMOS (complementary metal oxide semiconductor) chips is only the fourth on record worldwide, and the National Television System Committee-style color signal control developed last year, in its own way, signifies the accumulation of development strength.

Also, although Gold Star Semiconductor began in the semiconductor business as ESS, a joint venture with America's Western Electric, the semiconductor plans of other known and unknown enterprises remain blank sheets.

Thus, the difficulty of semiconductor production may be attributed to the peculiarity of not being able to follow changing new technology from moment to moment, in the face of a market in which the technology is unavailable at the outset, even supposing a joint venture.

How do we nurture semiconductor production? The government must take the lead, pressing civilian enterprises to get on with the job.

8481
CSO: 4108/121

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SHIP REPAIR DOCKS REPORTED

Seoul HYUNDAE NEWS in English Jun 81 p 8

[Text]

Hyundai Mipo Dockyard Co., Ltd. (HMD) is going to build two more large repair docks. Under the ship-repair expansion program of the Korean government, HMD will invest 55.4 billion Won to construct a 400,000dwt and a 250,000dwt repair dock to carry out the repair of vessels ranging from 10,000dwt to 300,000dwt. The construction will begin in July this year with completion scheduled for June 1982.

The Korean government has analyzed the competitiveness of Korean ship-repairers on the world market and found that Korea's repair facilities are short. Therefore, it has decided to build two additional repair docks at HMD and another 150,000dwt dock at another Korean shipyard.

The current boom in the shipping and shipbuilding industries brought about increased demands for ship-repairs. Changes in ocean transportation patterns, replacement of old engines with fuel-saving engines and anti-pollution regulations increased the needs for the conversion of ships.

Ship-repairing is a labor-intensive industry and calls for a high level of technology. In this respect, Korea has abundant, skilled labor and technology accumulated over the past years. As far as ship-repair is concerned, Korea is strong enough to compete with Japan and Singapore. HMD's steel and painting works are the most competitive in the world.

The ship-repairing industry can contribute to the growth of the national economy through the high foreign exchange earning ratio and an increase in employment. Furthermore, such expansion will enable HMD to provide quick service to local ship operators who suffer from the lack of repair facilities in Korea.

The planned site of HMD is very deep and suitable for container-ships and large oil tankers. The sizes of the two docks will be 360m (L)×65m (W) ×12.7m (D) and 265m (L)×65m (W) ×12m (D). Once these repair docks are completed by the end of next year, HMD's repair capacity will be 450 to 550 vessels per year from the current 250 to 300 vessels.

HMD Lands on Brazilian Shipping Market

The Agencia Maritima Laurits Lachmann S.A., Brazil, which entered into an agency agreement with HMD in

early 1979 for the Brazilian ship repair market, has done their best to introduce HMD in this shipping circle. At the end of continuous sales activities, they recently succeeded in obtaining affirmative results for HMD: the first Brazilian award, the G/T S.T. JOSE BONIFACIO (126,760 G/T) from Petrobras/Petroleo Bras.. .ro S.A., one of the leading shipping companies in Brazil.

She arrived at HMD on June 10 after discharging at Oita, Japan, and the repair work completed by June 26 is as follows: about 6,000 m^2 blasting on side-shell platings, installation of a total of 2,912 pieces of cathodic protection in No. 1, 3, 6 and 8 cargo tanks, and considerable work on machinery.

This first VLCC from South America will be a good opportunity for HMD to develop and consolidate business relations with shipowners of Brazil, and other South American countries as well.

CSO: 4120/289

LEGALITY OF BUSINESS CONSOLIDATION EXAMINED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 19 Jul 81 p 2

[Excerpt] The Economic Planning Board has begun screening 10 business corporations to determine whether or not their business consolidation made since the enforcement of the Fair Trade Law on 1 April, has been fair and lawful. The 10 business enterprises including Miwon Heavy Equipment, Taihan Electric Wire, Daelim Industry, and Kumbokchu, have either absorbed other business firms and consolidated businesses through the acquisition of other company stocks or the transfer of goodwill.

The Fair Trade Office said on 18 July that a total of 27 different business firms have declared the facts about their business merger 15 July. Of the total, 17 firms have been determined as those which have consolidated businesses through fair methods. They include Korea Fertilizer, Kwangju Expressway Bus, Daewoo Industries and Samhwan Enterprise.

The EPB is now examining the remaining 10 firms as to whether they have merged other business firms through unfair means or for purposes of restricting fair competition. The 10 business firms are those which have absorbed other business firms by means of merger, stock acquisition (10 percent or more), or concurrent assumption of board membership. Miwon Heavy Equipment has merged Miwon Machinery; Taihan Electric Wire, Taihan Construction; Kolon Nylon, Kolon Polyester; Chindo Industry, Chindo Mulsan; and Samik Housing, Samik Enterprise.

Those determined as having merged other firms through legal and fair means under the law include Korea Shipbuilding and Engineering (which merged Okp'o Enterprise), Korea Electronic (Hankuk Television), Hapdong (Doosan Development), Hyundai Heavy Industry (Hyundai Special Chemical), Chunusa (Songch'u Farm), Samik Musical Instrument (Korea New Hope); and Kwangju Expressway Bus (which has taken over the goodwill of Orient Expressway Bus), Ch'onji Industry (Choyang Development's electrical work license), Chinsong Remicon (part of Pusan Industry's business); and Daewoo Industries (which has acquired 10 percent or more of the capital stock of Sina Shipbuilding), and Hyundai General Trading (Donga Industry).

CSO: 4108/137

OIL TO BE IMPORTED FROM MEXICO

SK250149 Seoul YONHAP in English 0108 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Seoul, 25 Jul (YONHAP)--Korea has agreed to import crude oil from Mexico, the largest oil producer in Latin America.

The agreement was made Friday in Seoul by Korea's Energy-Resources Minister Pak Pong-hwan and visiting Director General Julio Rodolfo Moctezuma of the state-run Mexican oil company PEMEX, ministry officials said.

Emerging from a 1-hour meeting with Moctezuma. Pak told reporters that Korea had decided to import a small amount of oil from Mexico from a long-term perspective, to promote bilateral economic cooperation, even though Korea now has an excess in its crude oil supplies.

Pak said he asked the PEMEX chief to supply light oil rather than heavier oil, for which Korea has poor refining facilities.

Moctezuma, agreeing with Pak on the necessity for closer bilateral economic cooperation, promised a stable supply of crude oil as demanded by Korea.

Moctezuma also explained that Mexico's oil policy is to seek long-term economic cooperation and secure stable buyers, rather than pursue short-term profits.

Saying that the agreement would surely enhance an economic partnership between resource-rich Mexico and technically powerful Korea, Pak expressed hope for Korean participation in Mexican shipbuilding, fisheries and farming machine production and construction.

Moctezuma, accompanied by two senior PEMEX officials, flew into Seoul Friday from Tokyo on part of an oil-selling tour.

CSO: 4120/293

KOREAN PLAN FOR NON-DEPENDENCE ON PETROLEUM DISCUSSED

Tokyo DENKI SHIMBUN in Japanese 16 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] Mr Yi Yong-hi, office manager and a director of the Korean Electricity Board [KEB], came to Japan as a guest of the 60th Regular General Meeting of the Japanese Electricity Board. Taking advantage of this opportunity, we interviewed him about the Korean plan for independence from petroleum and about the activities of the KEB. According to Mr Yi, during the next 10 years until 1991, Korea will spend a total of $30 billion and expand its generating capacity to 27.4 million KW, approximately three times the present capacity. Of the total capacity, 40.9 percent, or 11.2 million KW will be from nuclear power; 18.1 percent, or 5 million KW from coal, and 11.9 percent, or 3.3 million KW from water power. Korea plans to strongly pursue its goal of independence from petroleum and to drastically reduce its dependence on oil from the current share of 74 percent to below 20 percent. On the other hand, the KEB is pushing activities for the thorough conservation of energy, and is aggressively engaged in educational activities and publishing as a result of increased membership.

Question: Korea has succeeded in remarkable economic achievements. What is the present generating capacity and what are your plans for future expansion?

Electric Power Source To Be Increased Three-Fold in 10 Years

Answer: The economic growth rate of Korea was 10.3 percent in 1977, 11.6 percent in 1978 and 6.4 percent in 1979. In 1980, we saw the first negative growth rate of 5.7 percent. The rate will again be on the level of plus 5 percent in 1981, and is expected to average about 8 percent per year for the next 10 years from 1982 to 1991.

Accordingly, the demand for electric power increased by 16.4 percent in 1977, 19.7 percent in 1978, 14 percent in 1979 and even in 1980, the year of negative growth, increased by 5.1 percent.

The total generating capacity at the end of 1980 was 9,391,000KW--73.7 percent, or 6,922,000KW from oil; 12.3 percent, or 1,157,000KW from water power; 7.7 percent, or 725,000KW from coal, and 6.3 percent, or 587,000KW from nuclear power.

We plan to increase this capacity approximately three-fold to 27,400,000KW by 1991, by implementing the fifth electric power development five-year plan next year and the subsequent sixth five-year plan, to be in accord with [the projected] annual economic growth rate of 8 percent.

Question: How will you become independent of petroleum?

Nuclear Power To Be Increased to 41 Percent

Answer: At present we are building one oil-fired thermal power plant, but this will be the last one. Thereafter, we will pursue independence from oil mainly through nuclear power.

Specifically, we plan to build 36 power plants by 1991, which comprise 12 nuclear power plants, 10 coal power plants, 2 liquefied natural gas power plants, 8 hydro power plants, and 2 pumped storage power plants. By 1991, the composition [of our generating capacity] will be: 40.9 percent, or 11,216,000KW from nuclear power; 11.9 percent, or 3,265,000KW from water power, and 18.1 percent, or 4,970,000KW from coal. Power from petroleum will drastically drop to 18.3 percent, or 5,003,000KW. Of the total power generated, 51.4 percent will be from nuclear power and 10.9 percent from petroleum.

Question: What are the activities of the KEB?

Awareness of Energy Conservation

Answer: For energy conservation, the KEB considers the wasting of electricity as the wasting of oil, and thus the wasting of dollars. The KEB promotes saving by providing factories with free diagnoses of energy conservation. In the future, I believe that we must make home users thoroughly aware of energy conservation.

Question: The KEB seems to have expanded much recently.

Merged With Engineers Association

Answer: Last September, the KEB merged with the Engineers Association, which was a separate organization. This increased the membership of the KEB to 180 regular members, 210 special [corporate] members and 10,000 engineers.

Question: It seems that you do not have many special members.

Answer: Until now, the special membership was small because the KEB was centered only in the Seoul area without any local chapters. By merging with the Engineers Association, the KEB inherited eight local chapters of the association and made them into chapters of the KEB. I hope to use these chapters as the core for future expansion.

Question: What are your future plans?

Survey Team to Japan

Answer: First, I want to stress the education of our engineer members to cope with fast-paced technological innovations. For our special members, I would like to hold seminars to provide them with new technological information from abroad. As

a trial activity, I plan to send in October of this year a team of 35 or 36 [Korean] industry representatives to survey Japanese industry. The team will visit Japanese manufacturers of heavy electrical equipment, home appliances and wire. These visits will be continued in the future.

Question: We heard that you plan to publish a [trade] newspaper.

Active Publishing, Too

Answer: We almost succeeded in it [publishing a trade newspaper] the year before last. Since both the members and the president of the KEB want to publish a newspaper, I am considering its publication by next year after I study the Japanese DENKI SHIMBUN. I would like to make it a good, solid newspaper in cooperation with the Japanese DENKI SHIMBUN. This is imperative for the development of electrical industry in Korea.

At present, the KEB issues many technical publications such as a monthly newsletter and a yearbook of electricity. Also, we drew up [industrial] codes for indoor wiring last year, and are considering drawing up codes for circuit wiring next year. I wish to continue our active publishing.

9829
CSO: 4105/196

KCCI URGES REDUCED GOVERNMENT ROLE IN BUSINESS

SK170934 Seoul YONHAP in English 0850 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] Seoul, 17 Jul (YONHAP)--The Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) Thursday urged government economic policymakers to foster competitiveness by improving marketing structures in order to pursue price stability, and to allow businesses to demonstrate their initiative to the utmost.

The KCCI made those points at a social gathering with Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) at the party's downtown Seoul headquarters, emphasizing that government intervention in business should be limited to complementing market economic system, and that all of the regulations involved in licensing and being licensed should be entirely reorganized for simplification.

The KCCI said that the government should adopt the national welfare of the Republic of Korea as its main policy guideline, while at the same time continuously pursuing democratization of the economy.

The economic body also said that any taxation systems distorted to achieve various policy goals should be rectified "without mercy" to ease the general tax burden, while distinguishing among the different sectors, industries' businesses and income brackets, and to implement more efficient distribution of resources.

The KCCI pointed out, in its proposed economic growth strategy presented to the DJP, that the current 19.5 percent interest on loans was rather high in view of Korea's current emergence from a long, protracted recession.

The KCCI, one of Korea's key private economic organizations, recommended that government policymakers move to reduce the interest level continuously in order to precipitate an economic recovery during the latter half of this year.

On economic cooperation with ASEAN member countries, the organization urged the government to conclude trade agreements such as the one Korea has with Singapore with the four other ASEAN members as soon as possible.

The KCCI also maintained that Korea should move away from a unilateral export policy toward the ASEAN region, and encourage imports from those countries for political purposes, to maintain complementary bilateral trade relations.

CSO: 4120/293

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GNP GROWTH SAID TO DEPEND HEAVY ON RICE HARVEST

SK280313 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Seoul, 28 Jul (YONHAP)--Korea could attain 9.5 percent gross national product (GNP) growth in the second half of this year and thus the adjusted annual GNP growth rate would be 6.5 percent, if money supply, interest, foreign exchange rates and nominal wage increase could be maintained at current levels during the rest of the year, the Korea Development Institute (KDI), a prestigious economical think-tank in Seoul, predicted Tuesday.

The KDI made the projection in an economic prospect for the second half of 1981 and the latest economic developments in the country.

Korea's current economic policy calls for maintaining the money supply increase rate below 25 percent, adjusted annually, to 23 percent, the lending interest rate at 20 percent, the deposit interest rate at 19.5 percent and holding the depreciation of Korean won against the U.S. dollar to 5 percent (693 won against the U.S. dollar), and the nominal wage increase rate to 20 percent. Both the nation's ordinary revenue and expenditure and the balance of payment would see deficits of 2.7 billion dollars and 2.2 billion dollars respectively and the fixed investment would stand at 3 percent, if the leading economic indicators were held down at the current levels, the KDI said.

Wholesale and consumer price increases could be controlled at 21.5 percent and 21 percent, respectively, under this assumption, the KDI said.

However, the achievement of the 6.5 percent GNP growth projected for 1981 is expected to depend heavily on the outcome of this year's rice harvest, since the GNP growth target was set on the assumption that the rice harvest could reach 38 million sok, an average crop (a sok is equal to 5.12 U.S. bushels).

The KDI survey also said Korea could register an 8 percent GNP growth, 10 percent fixed investment, 25.5 billion dollars in commodity exports and 29.5 billion dollars in imports, creating 4 billion dollars in trade deficit, if the money supply rate was held down to 20 percent, the lending interest rate to 18 percent, the deposit interest rate to 17 percent, and the foreign exchange rate increase to 3 percent (714 won against the U.S. dollar).

CSO: 4120/293

BRIEFS

JAL ORDERED TO RAISE WAGES--Seoul, 31 Jul (YONHAP)--Korea's Central Labor Committee Thursday ordered Japan Air Lines (JAL) to raise wages for its Korean employees by an average 21.5 percent retroactive to 1 April, committee officials said Friday. The ruling came following a series of meetings between the representatives of the Korean branch of JAL and the Korean employees of the JAL branch under the committee's arbitration. The two parties also agreed that the Korean employees would pursue labor union activities within the limits of the Korean Labor Act and respect the company's management right. The Korean branch of JAL had conflicts with Korean employees on wage problems since March. [Text] [SK310145 Seoul YONHAP in English 0129 GMT 31 Jul 81]

KAL SERVICE TO TRIPOLI--Seoul, 31 Jul (YONHAP)--The Korean Air Lines (KAL) will open its regular service to Tripoli by September, extending its Seoul-Bahrain route to the Libyan capital, KAL officials said Friday. According to the officials, KAL already agreed with Libya on the fee to use the route. Korea and Libya established full diplomatic relations last December, but have not yet concluded an aviation agreement. KAL, thus, would initial the Seoul-Tripoli service under the Libyan Government's temporary authorization, the officials said. The two countries are scheduled to hold a bilateral aviation meeting in October. [Text] [SK310054 Seoul YONHAP in English 0049 GMT 31 Jul 81]

GRAIN PRICE INCREASE--The retail price of government-held rice was hiked by an average 5 percent to 54,380 won (first grade) and to 46,700 won (second grade) per 80 kg each effective midnight yesterday. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries officials said yesterday that along with this, consumer prices for state-owned compound grain and barley were increased by 4.3 and 4.6 percent to 3,860 won per 10 kg and 20,180 won per 76.5 kg respectively. According to the officials, the price hike for state-held grains is part of the government's efforts to reduce snowballing deficits in the "grain account" of the government special budget and to enhance the morale of farmers. With the measure, the ministry officials said, the special grain account deficit will be reduced by 36,200 million won every year. In the meantime, the additional burden imposed on consumers by the increase will be 1,050 won per month for a five-member family. The wholesale and retail prices will be affected by 0.169 and 0.127 percent each, the officials said. In the case of government-held rice, the government has adopted a differential price system (first and second grade) for the first time to stop rice dealers from cheating consumers into buying government-held rice instead of ordinary rice available on the free market. Ordinary rice is superior in quality to government-held rice. [Text] [SK240553 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jul 81 p 1]

MEXICO OFFERS 40,000 BARRELS/DAY--Seoul, 24 Jul (AFP)--During conversations held today between Julio Moctezuma, director general of PEMEX, and Pak Pong-hwan, South Korean minister of energy and resources, Mexico offered to supply South Korea with 40,000 barrels of crude oil per day at a provisional price of $33.25 per barrel. However, South Korea wanted to purchase only half the amount offered. It will therefore be necessary to negotiate further details. Because of its persistently stagnant economy, South Korea is currently being supplied with more crude oil than it needs; 556,000 barrels per day. Its daily consumption is only 450,000 barrels. [Text] [PA250310 Paris AFP in Spanish 1414 GMT 24 Jul 81]

NIGERIAN RAILWAY CONTRACT--Korea's Daewoo Business Group has concluded a $15.01 million contract to manufacture 333 passenger and freight cars for the Nigerian Railway Corp., company officials reported last week. They said that the Daewoo Heavy Industrial Co. Ltd. would manufacture the contracted cars, to be delivered in the first half of 1982. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP NEWS AGENCY WEEKLY NEWSLETTER in English 29 Jun 81 p 8]

SAMSUNG CONTRACT WITH LIBYA--Korea's Samsung Construction Co., part of the Samsung Business Group, has won a $130 million contract for the construction of steel-making factories and infrastructure facilities in the Misurata Steel Mill Complex in Libya, business sources said last week. The sources said that firms from Japan and other advanced countries had bid for the contract, awarded by the state-run Libyan General Corp. for iron and steel projects. Samsung had another $50 million contract on hand from the Saudi Defense-Aviation Ministry to construct a building for the Saudi Military Survey Department, the sources added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP NEWS AGENCY WEEKLY NEWSLETTER in English 29 Jun 81 p 8]

SHIPBUILDING FOR MIDDLE EAST--Korea's Hyundai Business Group last week signed a contract with the United Arab Shipping Co. to build nine container vessels for $400 million. Under the contract, Hyundai will construct nine 1,846-TEU (20-foot equivalent unit) container ships of 35,000-DWT class, and 14,000 steel containers, for the Arab shipping firm. The largest in the Middle East, it is jointly operated by Kuwait, Bahrain, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. The vessels will be built at the Ulsan shipyards of the Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., an affiliate of the Hyundai Group, for delivery from January through October 1983. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP NEWS AGENCY WEEKLY NEWSLETTER in English 6 Jul 81 p 8]

JOINT U.S. PETROLEUM VENTURE--The U.S. offshore drilling firm, Zapex, is the final choice as partner for the state-run Korea Petroleum Development Corp. (PEDCO) in a joint venture for the development of undersea oil resources in a 6,070 sq. km of continental shelf area southwest of Cheju-do, the Ministry of Energy and Resources announced last week. The Korea-U.S. joint oil exploration area--part of the 42,449 sq. km fourth mining block bordering the fifth mining block to the east and the seventh mining block to the southeast--is among the highest in potential for commercial-scale crude oil deposits in the Korean offshore areas. The terms of the contract--signed directly between PEDCO and Zapex--are far more favorable to

Korea than any previous agreements with foreign oil exploration firms for development of offshore hydrocarbon resources, ministry officials said. The joint venture will be equally shared by both sides and the Korean side will collect as much as 20 per cent of the total oil production in royalties, the officials said. The figure is well compared with 12.5 per cent in royalties of oil production which Korea can collect from KOAM--Korean-side concessionares in the seventh submine zone in the Korea-Japan joint development zone, they said. Zapex is to pay 50 per cent of its profits from the oil wells in the joint development zone as corporate tax to the Korean government after completely recovering its costs, they added. It means Korea will take more than 80 per cent of all profits in the fourth mine zone minus exploration and development costs, the official explained. [Text] [Seoul KOREA NEWSREVIEW in English 4 Jul 81 p 18]

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS--The Ministry of Labor Affairs held a meeting with officials of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU) and various industrial labor unions on 21 July. They discussed the incidence of illegal labor practices as well as the management of labor unions. The meeting was attended by some 35 government and union officials, including Vice Minister of Labor Affairs Chong Tong-ch'ol and FKTU Secretary General Yi Yong-chun. At the meeting, the ministry disclosed that "If any unlawful labor practices are ferreted out in the future those involved will be severely punished pursuant to the provisions of the Labor Standard Law and other pertinent regulations." It further said, "The labor unions are earnestly urged to cooperate closely with employers in efforts to prevent the further occurrence of illegal labor practices through compromise and dialogue rather than extreme confrontation." Responding to this, labor officials asserted that "Illegal labor practices will disappear from our society only if labor union activities become reinvigorated." They then made a suggestion that the scope of labor union activities be expanded. At the meeting, the ministry further revealed that employers of 14 places of business involved in unlawful labor practices were legally booked and that labor union leaders laid off for their leading role in the labor movement had been reemployed. [Text] [Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 22 Jul 81 p 7]

MEASURES TO INDUCE FOREIGN CAPITAL--Seoul, 25 Jul (YONHAP)--The Korean Government will specify in which sectors and to what extent foreign investments are possible in a measure to induce more foreign capital into the country, according to a white paper released Saturday by the Economic Planning Board. The "White Paper on Foreigners' Investment" lists 427 industrial sectors in which foreigners are permitted to invest, 49.9 percent of the country's total business divisions. Among those permitted sectors, foreigners are allowed to invest up to 100 percent in 56 industries which need sophisticated technology and massive facility apparatus, such as computers and some heavy industries. The paper also specifies that in 371 sectors foreigners are permitted to invest up to 50 percent in joint ventures with Korean businesses, including auto parts, dyestuffs and medical materials. The Korean Government has so far dealt separately with each case of foreign investment, approving inducements totaling 1.22 billion U.S. dollars in 822 instances from 1962 through June 1981. [Text] [SK250311 Seoul YONHAP in English 0245 GMT 25 Jul 81]

ECONOMIC GROWTH IN 1981--Seoul, 16 Jul (YONHAP)--The Korean Government expects the country's economy to grow 6 to 7 percent this year, exceeding the originally projected 5 to 6 percent growth target. Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon Thursday said that the reflexive growth of the agricultural sector, stemming chiefly from a normal rice crop this year, would boost the economy that much. Sin made the point at a joint meeting of government officials and leading members of the ruling Democratic Justice Party. In a briefing on this year's economic prospects, Sin also said that since increases in prices of raw materials on international markets are expected to slow down in the second half of this year, the government should be able to hold this year's domestic price hikes at 20 percent. Growing exports and stabilized crude oil prices will improve the country's trade balance in the second half of this year, but the current account will not improve considerably due to increased interest payments, Sin said. He said he expected the currently sluggish investments to increase beginning in the last quarter of this year. [Text] [SK160309 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT 16 Jul 81]

LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP DECLINES--Seoul, 20 Jul (YONHAP)--Labor union membership has decreased rapidly in Korea since the government revised the Labor Union Act late last year to prevent third parties from intervening in labor problems and to tighten the requirements for establishing labor unions. According to Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU) officials, the number of unionized workers dropped from 947,736 at the end of last year to 940,985 at the end of January, 920,317 in February, and 837,766 in March. A ranking FKTU official Monday said that the rapid decrease in unionized workers was causing serious financial problems in FKTU operations. The official added that another revision of the Labor Union Act is urgently needed to revive Korea's labor unions. [Text] [SK200054 Seoul YONHAP in English 0052 GMT 20 Jul 81]

CSO: 4120/293

AGRARIAN LANDTAX BURDEN DISCUSSED

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 17 Jun 81 p 7

[Article by Kim Ki-song, Research Staff at the Institute of Agrarian Economy: "Agrarian Landtax Burden Is Heavy"]

[Text] The contradictory and irrational nature of the current agrarian landtax causes its burden to fall heavily on farmers, becoming a major element in farmers' dissatisfaction with taxes.

An on-site study conducted by the Institute of Agrarian Economy last October found that of the 1,802 farm households interviewed, 27 percent (484) said that the agrarian landtax is excessive while no fewer than 64 percent (1,150) stated their dissatisfaction with unfair assessing of the landtax was unfair; the results of the Institute's recent analysis of the farmers' agrarian landtax burden, based on related regulations such as taxation and front-line administrative organ collection of agrarian landtax assessments, show sufficient cause for the farmers' discontent.

That is, not only do the farmers bear an agrarian landtax markedly higher than the urban workers' composite income tax rate, but the second class agrarian landtax (assessed on land used to grow pepper, garlic, apples, ginseng, etc) is heavier than the first class agrarian landtax (assessed) on land used to grow rice), so that the great difference in tax liability for these lands makes for another major element in the farmers' dissatisfaction.

These facts can be seen clearly in the comparison of current tax liability contained in Table 1.

As seen in Table 1, to pay W100,000 in 1980 taxes, the urban worker's tax rate would be only 2.9 percent of a composite income of W3,410,000 whereas a rice farming household's rate would be 7.5 percent of a rice income of W1,330,000 (gross rice income W1,830,000) and a pepper cultivating farm household's rate would be 13.8 percent of a W770,000 pepper income, both much heavier tax burdens than that of the urban worker.

Furthermore, if the urban worker is a salaried employee receiving a 400 percent bonus per year, an additional W520,000 can be figured into his basic tax exclusion so that his tax decreases from W100,000 to W61,800, for a tax rate of 1.8 percent.

Table 1. Current Tax Liabilities, Urban/Rural & Class A/B Agrarian Land

Income & Tax Rate Liability Amount	Rice Income		Pepper Income		Composite Income Tax	
	Rice (1) Household	Tax Rate	Pepper Household	Tax Rate	Urban Worker	Tax (2) Rate
₩10,000	₩659,000 (906,500)	1.5%	₩210,000	4.8%	₩2,027,000	0.5% (0)
₩100,000	₩1,330,000 (1,829,400)	7.5%	₩772,500	13.8%	₩3,410,000	2.9% (1.6)
₩200,000	₩2,057,400 (2,830,000)	9.7%	₩1,222,500	16.4%	₩4,427,000	4.5% (3.3)

*(1) Figures in parentheses are gross income from rice production.
(2) Figures in parentheses are tax rates for the case in which the urban worker receives a yearly 400 percent bonus, after the basic tax exclusion of ₩2,380,000 including the ₩520,000 bonus exclusion.

By the same calculation, in a case where the tax is ₩200,000, the tax rate for first class agrarian land is 9.7 percent and for second class agrarian land, 16.7 percent, while by comparison the composite income tax is no more than 4.5 percent (3.3 percent with a 400 percent bonus).

If there were a large proportion of farm households whose rice and pepper incomes were as high as the ₩3,500,000, ₩4,000,000 or ₩8,000,000 incomes of urban workers, the inequality of tax burdens between city and country would not be such a serious problem.

However, in reality the 1979 national average farm household rice income was only ₩960,863 and the income of farms between 1 and 2 hectares, which comprise 41 percent of all farm households, was no more than between ₩1,538,204 and ₩1,701,386 and even those large farms over 2 hectares only reached the level of ₩2,471,390 (gross income from rice production, ₩3,400,000; tax table, ₩2,660,000).

Thus under the tax structure of current tax law (See Table 2), the fact that in the stratum where income exceeds ₩2,400,000 (rice farm household gross rice income, ₩3,140,000; pepper farm household income, ₩2,510,000) the agrarian land tax rate is lower than that of the composite income tax is meaningless as far as keeping the farmers' tax burden as low as that of urban workers; on the contrary, most farm households (those with less than ₩3,140,000 in gross rice income or less than ₩2,510,000 in pepper income) suffer the application of higher tax rates than urban workers and bear a great tax burden.

Table 2. Comparison of Urban/Rural Tax Rate Structure

Rate of Tax Assessment Per Type of Tax	Agrarian Landtax		Composite Income Tax
	First Class (W740,000)	Second Class (W10,000)	(W1,860,000)
Under W150,000	6%	10%	6%
W150,000-300,000	8	15	6
300,000-1,200,000	10	20	6
1,200,000-1,800,000	10	20	8
1,800,000-2,400,000	10	20	10
2,400,000-3,000,000	10	20	12
4,500,000-5,400,000	10	20	21

The following items are cited as elements in the inequality between urban and rural tax burdens.

One: The agrarian landtax basic exclusion is too low, either relatively or absolutely. (See Table 3)

Table 3. Comparison of Agrarian Land Tax and Composite Income Tax Basic Exclusions (in thousands of won)

	77	79	80	80/77	Comparison with Household Expense
First Class Agrarian Land Tax (A)	433 (28.3 som@)	740 (41.4 som)	740 (33.2 som)	167%	44.5%
Second Class Agrarian Land Tax (B)	53	110	110	207%	-
Composite Income Tax (C)	1,200	1,860 2,380*	1,860 2,380*	155%	87.9%
B/A	36.9%	34.0%	39.8%	-	(112.5%)*

@som=4.96 bushels
*includes 400% bonus for urban workers

Compared to the W1,380,000--W1,860,000 basic exclusion of the composite income tax, the agrarian landtax basic exclusion of W740,000--W110,000 is low, and the percentage of the average household expense accounted for by the basic exclusion is only 44.5 percent for the landtax as compared to 87.9 percent for the composite income tax.

Two: The landtax rate applied to medium (1.5-2.0 ha) and smaller farm households is relatively high.

The composite income tax applies rates of 6--8--10 percent up to an income of W4,780,000 (assessment level W2,400,000), but the agrarian land tax applies rates of 6-8-10 percent to incomes ranging from W410,000 (second class land) to W7,560,000 (gross rice income W1,040,000, first class land).

Table 4. Comparison of Tax Rates and Assessment Intervals

Agrarian Land Tax			Composite Income Tax		
Assessment Level	%	Interval	Assessment Level	%	Interval
Under W150,000	6	W150,000			
Gross Rice Income W890,000	(10)				
W150,000-300,000	8	W150,000			
Gross Rice Income W1,040,000	(15)				
Over W300,000	10	unlimited			
	(20)				
	10		under W1,200,000	6	W1,200,000
	10		W1,200,000--W1,800,000	8	W600,000
	10		W1,800,000--W2,400,000	10	W600,000
	10		W2,400,000--W3,000,000	12	W600,000
	10		W3,000,000--W3,600,000	15	W600,000
	10		W4,500,000--W5,400,000	21	W900,000
	(20)				

Figures in ( ) are tax rates for second class agrarian land.

Three: The level intervals set by the agrarian landtax in order to apply tax rates and produce taxes are too narrow (refer to Table 4). In comparison to the W1,200,000--600,000--1,000,000--1,500,000 intervals of the composite income tax, the W150,000-W150,000-unlimited interval of the agrarian landtax is narrow; in particular, the first class agrarian landtax assessment interval of W150,000 was set in 1975 when the price of one 54 kilogram kama of rice was W9,530 so that it was then a substantial sum equivalent to 15.7 kama, whereas by the 1981 price levels it had shrunken to 6.7 kama, a 43 percent decrease.

Four: Because the first class agrarian landtax basic exclusion is set by the tax law as a fixed monetary amount (W433,000 in 1977, W530,000 in 1978, W740,000 in 1979/80), the actual basic exclusion amount (in kind) decreases with the increase in rice prices; as a result, the farmers' tax burden increases automatically. The W740,000 basic exclusion current as of the end of 1980 is equivalent to 33.2 kama of rice (government price standard for second grade rice), which, compared with the 41.4 kama of 1979 means a 20 percent decrease in the actual basic exclusion; as a result, the farm household that bore an agrarian landtax of 5.3 kama in 1979 bore one of 6.3 kama in 1980, so that even though other factors such as tax rates and assessment intervals remained fixed, the increase in the government price (25 percent in 1979) caused the farmers to bear a 25 percent actual tax increase during the span of 1 year.

Considering the major problems cited above, in order to alleviate the inequality in tax burdens between city and country, and between first and second class agrarian land households, and thereby ease the farmers' discontent with taxes, the following major changes in the agrarian landtax must be carried out: One,

increase the basic exclusion of the agrarian landtax to a certain level, taking into consideration farm household expenses, parity with urban workers, the proportion of taxable crops in agricultural income and increases in rice prices, after which it would be adjusted in linkage with rice prices; two, increase the assessment interval from the current W150,000 to a minimum of W350,000, and; three, change the first class agrarian landtax from the current "rough rice income" standard to an "income amount" standard like that of the second class agrarian landtax borne by the farm households cultivating pepper or like the composite income tax borne by urban workers, and make it possible to adjust assessment amounts by a system of linkage which considers rice yields.

9137
CSO: 4108/120

BRIEFS

FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES--Some 50 career diplomats at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been getting Chinese and Russian lessons since the start of July. An official at the ministry says that the lessons are necessary for conducting active diplomacy if and when these powers change their views on the Korean question. [SK161325 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 15 Jul 81 p 1]

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING--Seoul, 15 Jul--The Korean Education Ministry plans to set up a foreign language high school next year, and to expand the foreign language curiculum at the 11 high schools already designated by the ministry to give extensive foreign language education. Ministry officials said Wednesday that such measures were necessary for effective foreign language education overall, and to train students who have a natural aptitude for foreign tongues. The ministry also plans to send more foreign language teachers overseas beginning next year to help acquaint them with foreign things and languages, and to host frequent workshops staffed by many foreigners to improve the quality of foreign language teachers. An ad hoc foreign language education improvement committee will be formed this month to discuss and work out other measures such as beginning foreign language education earlier, noting students conversational ability in their academic records and testing it in school entrance examinations, and revamping the current foreign language curricula at middle and high schools, the officials said. [SK161325 Seoul YONHAP in English 0736 GMT 15 Jul 81]

CSO: 4120/293

JAPAN SEEKS EXPANDED CULTURAL EXCHANGES

SK290201 Seoul YONHAP in English 0134 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Seoul, 29 Jul (YONHAP)--The Japanese Government has a strong desire for expanding government-level cultural exchanges with Korea as part of its efforts to eradicate the two peoples' prejudice against each other and increase mutual understanding between the two peoples, diplomatic sources here said Wednesday.

The Tokyo government is expected to take up the issue of cultural exchanges between the two countries at the Korean-Japanese foreign ministers conference in August and the Korean-Japanese ministerial meeting in September, the sources said.

According to the sources Tokyo views that Korean-Japanese relations are not developing in close cooperation in recent days and the Tokyo government attributes it to the lack of mutual understanding between the two peoples.

To that end, Tokyo may propose forming a bilateral culture exchange committee to promote mutual visits by youths, scholars, artists and journalists to each other country and expand exchanges of popular art between the two countries, according to the sources.

Korea and Japan have concluded a culture cooperation treaty designed for the return of Korean cultural assets brought into Japan, and the two countries, in line with an agreement at the Korean-Japanese regular ministerial meeting in August 1971, send 10 to 20 college students to each other annually for the particular purpose of cultural exchanges.

Meanwhile, government officials, acknowledging the need to promote cultural exchanges between the two countries, said that they were not sure how the Korean people would accept such a move in the light of their anti-Japanese sentiment.

The officials, however, added that if the Japanese Government makes a formal proposal for such exchanges, the government would decide on it after close consultations with the ministries concerned.

CSO: 4120/293

BRIEFS

JAPANESE SOCIALIST LAWMAKER ARRIVES--Seoul, 29 Jul (YONHAP)--Japanese Lower House member Kansei Nakano Wednesday paid a courtesy call at Korea's National Assembly in Seoul to see the assembly's operations. Nakano is concurrently the Policy Deliberation Committee chairman of Japan's opposition Democratic Socialist Party. The Japanese lawmaker arrived in Seoul Tuesday for a 4-day official visit at the invitation of the Korea-Japan Cultural Research Center. [Text] [SK290154 Seoul YONHAP in English 0111 GMT 29 Jul 81]

CSO: 4120/293

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

RESTRICTIONS ON OVERSEAS INVESTMENT TO BE LIFTED

SK140902 Seoul YONHAP in English 0823 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Seoul, 14 Jul (YONHAP)--The Korean Government is expected to lift all restrictions on overseas investments in an effort to penetrate the vast export markets in Southeast Asia and insure a more stable supply of natural resources in the wake of President Chon Tu-hwan's recent visit to the five ASEAN member countries.

To that end, the government will allow firms in the agricultural and forestry, precious metals, restaurant, real estate and service sectors to operate in foreign countries, ranking government sources said Tuesday. Such capital investments overseas had so far been banned.

The government will also simplify licensing procedures for such projects as the joint development of natural resources overseas and plant exports, while modifying legal provisions governing overseas investments, so that Korean businessmen can make capital investments more easily.

The government has so far sought a foreign exchange policy emphasizing maximum inducements of foreign capital and minimum flights of foreign exchange overseas. The urgent task now facing the nation, however, is to promote exports and insure a stable supply of raw materials, necessitating a lifting of restrictions on overseas investments, the officials said.

Overseas investments of more than 500,000 U.S. dollars will no longer require government permission if they are approved by the Bank of Korea.

Noting that the removal of restrictions on overseas investments is in line with the government's internationalization policy to encourage overseas study employment and travel, the officials noted that investments in the production of military hardware or real estate aimed at diverting foreign exchange would still be banned.

The government has programmed 30 billion won (43.8 million U.S. dollars) to support overseas investments this year. As of the end of May, however, only 600 million won (one U.S. dollar is worth about 685 won) had actually been invested overseas.

Overseas investments by private Korean firms amounted to 231 million dollars in 318 projects, on an approval basis, during the first 6 months of this year, of which only 134 million dollars was actually invested.

CSO: 4120/293

BRIEFS

EFFORTS FOR AFRICAN TRADE--Seoul, 13 Jul (YONHAP)--The Korean Traders Association (KTA) Monday called upon both the government and domestic traders to make steadier efforts to boost exports to African countries, which reportedly have vast trade potential. In a report on export strategy for the African region, the KTA pointed out that the country's exports to African countries had fluctuated sharply in recent years because of the lack of effective cooperation channels with them. The KTA report foresaw good prospects for exports of medium raw materials and capital goods to African countries to help implement their industrialization and development projects, and called upon Korean traders to handle orders from them promptly and conscientiously, even if the quantities involved are insignificant. The report also said that measures should be taken quickly to help encourage Korean firms to set up overseas subsidiaries in joint ventures with African countries, particularly in the construction field. Korean firms should participate in development projects in the African region, "not as economic benefactors but as partners," boosting credit exports and strengthening technical training for people there, the report said. [Text] [SK130124 Seoul YONHAP in English 0107 GMT 13 Jul 81]

REMITTANCES BY FOREIGN FIRMS--Seoul, 18 Jul (YONHAP)--The 821 foreign-invested companies doing business in Korea remitted a total of 38.09 billion won (55.6 million U.S. dollars) last year in profits earned the year before. Top remitters were the four refineries with a total of 7.76 billion won, followed by 175 electronics firms (6.27 billion won) and 10 financial companies (6.26 billion won), according to foreign-invested companies' 1980 corporate taxes filed Saturday with the Office of National Tax Administration (ONTA). Sales by the 821 firms totaled 6.12 trillion won (8.93 billion dollars), of which real income less expenses was 359.1 billion won, thus registering a 5.86-percent profit ratio in 1979, the ONTA data showed. The sales accounted for about 13 percent of the 46 trillion won all the domestic corporations made during the same period, and 23 percent of the domestic companies' 1.82 trillion won in income. Corporate taxes on the foreign-invested firms' income were originally assessed as 103.5 billion won, but their actual payments were 70.28 billion won, since 32.1 percent of the taxes assessed was discounted for the foreign firms. Of the 821, 693 companies engaged in manufacturing achieved a sales performance of 5.86 trillion won, or 95.7 percent of the total sales. Of those manufacturing businesses, the four oil firms' sales were 2.06 trillion won, followed by 175 electric and electronic makers (937.4 billion won), 73 textiles firms (519 billion won) and 63 metals companies (413 billion won). [Text] [SK180346 Seoul YONHAP in English 0313 GMT 18 Jul 81]

CSO: 4120/293

S. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

'YONHAP' PROFILES SECOND POLITICAL AFFAIRS MINISTER

SK161132 Seoul YONHAP in English 0914 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Seoul, 16 Jul (YONHAP)--Retired Army General No Tae-u, appointed Thursday as Korea's second political affairs minister, was an elite army general who devoted himself to the birth of the country's Fifth Republic, assisting President Chon Tu-hwan with sharp judgment and firm determination in such national crises as the 26 October 1979 presidential assassination, the 12 December 1979 incident and the May 1980 Kwangju uprising.

No, a graduate of the Korean Military Academy's 11th class which was commissioned in 1955, served as the commander of an airborne brigade, assistant deputy chief for operational affairs of the Office of the Presidential Security Force, commander of an army division, capital garrison commander and chief of the defense security command before retiring from active duty Wednesday.

Known as a precise theorist, he is said to value the process of a thing more highly than its results. During his days as a field army commander, his chief motto was warm human relations and unity. He once said that the army is a collective organization that lives on morale--a phrase which has become a byword of the military.

After graduating from the military academy, he received additional military education at a special warfare school in the United States, and at the defense college.

During his cadet days, he ran the 100-meter race in 11 seconds and played a leading role in forming the first rugby team at the academy. His hobbies include tennis and music. He has such a deep knowledge of music that he writes the notes on music paper. He has one son and one daughter.

CSO: 4120/293

DAILY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF WORK ON NATIONAL FRONT

SK221358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jul (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 35th anniversary of the publication of "On Forming the Committee of the Democratic National United Front," a historic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In this historic work published at a meeting of representatives of the democratic political parties and social organizations in North Korea on 22 July 1946 the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly expounded the need to form the Committee of the Democratic National United Front and its purpose and role and set forth a 20-point platform as a common programme of the committee of the DNUF.

In an article titled "Let Us Achieve Cause of National Reunification With United Efforts of the Whole Nation" NODONG SINMUN says:

An idea, theory, policy and fighting tasks clarified in the work have been brilliantly implemented in our peoples revolutionary practice to display their great vitality.

To step up the revolution and construction through a vigorous united front movement is a consistent policy of our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the chuche-oriented line of a united front in the first days of his revolutionary activities in his early years, implemented it with credit and accomplished the historic cause of national liberation. After liberation, he led the united front work to a new higher stage in conformity with the prevailing situation of the country and the requirement of the revolution.

He gave precedence, first of all, to organisationally rallying all the political parties, social organisations and people of all strata striving for the development and prosperity of the country and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

He energetically organised and led the struggle to rally all forces supporting the construction of a democratic peoples republic while publishing immortal classic works including "On the Building of New Korea and the National United Front" to thoroughly expose and frustrate the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their

lackeys to disintegrate and weaken the revolutionary forces and the wrong tendencies of the right and "left" opportunists. As a result, the Committee of the Democratic National United Front was formed on 22 July 1946, which was later developed and strengthened into the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland was the only united front organisation of whole Korea embracing all the democratic political parties and social organisations in the north and the south and even many middle-of-the-road and some rightist political parties and social organisations in South Korea desirous of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

With the formation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, our peoples government could rely on a more solid mass basis and ensure the decisive superiority of the revolutionary forces over the counterrevolutionary forces by firmly rallying broad segments of the popular masses including workers and peasants on a nationwide scale under the banner of anti-U.S. national salvation.

The article points to the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wisely guided the united front work in each period and at each stage of the revolutionary development and that the glorious party center bears full responsibility for the destiny of the people of all segments and accords them a deep political trust and solicitude.

It stresses:

To reunify the divided country is the greatest national desire of the entire Korean people and the supreme task of the nation which brooks not a moments delay.

The reunification of the country is not a work for the interests of any separate class or separate circle but the cause of the whole nation. Therefore, only the united efforts of the nation can overcome all the obstacles in the way of national reunification and firmly guarantee the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

To achieve the great unity of the whole nation, we should take the right stand of transcending the differences in ideology and idea, political view, religious belief and social system, treasuring the common interests of the nation above anything else and subordinating everything to national reunification.

CSO: 4120/292

DAILIES HAIL XIGANG BATTLE ANNIVERSARY

SK211055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jul (KCNA)--Papers here marked the 45th anniversary of the historic victory in the Xigang battle organised and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

NODONG SINMUN in an article titled "Brilliant Battle Which Demonstrated Outstanding Art of Command and Might of Chuche-Based Guerrilla Tactics" says:

The Xigang battle which was waged in mid-July 1936, under the outstanding guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a historic battle of weighty significance in the advance of the Korean Peoples Revolutionary Army into the border area around Mt Paektu-san and the establishment of a new revolutionary base--Mt Paektu-san base.

Xigang located in the doorway to thick forests of Mt Paektu-san was a point which must be seized without fail to constantly expand the military and political activities of the Korean Peoples Revolutionary Army into the border area with Mt Paektu-san as the center and deep into the homeland.

The enemy had a vicious regiment of the puppet Manchoukou army stationed in Xigang, taking into account that it is a very favourable place for the activities of the Korean Peoples Revolutionary Army [KPRA].

After making a thorough calculation of the deployment of enemy forces, the natural and geographical conditions of the area for military action and the task of the main unit of the KPRA, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song chose Xigang as a target of large-scale military action to make it possible to successfully attain the political and military goal of the operation of advance into the border area.

The main unit of the Korean Peoples Revolutionary Army, according to the battle plan drawn up by him completely disarmed the enemy regiment, not suffering even a single loss, by applying a powerful firing operation combined with a fire attack and an active tactics of disintegrating the enemy forces to win a great victory.

The brilliant victory in the Xigang battle was a shining fruition of the outstanding art of command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, and of a unique guerrilla tactics personally created by him.

The significance of the victory in the Xigang battle lies in that it clearly showed that the tactics and combat methods of the Korean Peoples Revolutionary Army were flexible and diverse and no force could match its might and that it inspired the people and Chinese anti-Japanese units with a confidence in victory and courage and roused our people to courageously turn to the front for the liberation of the country, stresses the article.

CSO: 4120/292

NODONG SINMUN' HAILS THREE-REVOLUTION TEAM MOVEMENT

SK231559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial article titled "Three-Revolution for Realising Party's Leadership Over Three Revolutions."

The article points out that the three-revolution team movement is a powerful movement for vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction under the leadership of the party and is the method of revolutionary guidance of our style on which we should constantly keep a tight hold till we build communism.

It is a question of principle arising in accomplishing the cause of socialism and communism to firmly guarantee the leadership of the party over the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, the article declares, and goes on:

Our revolution which stepped on to a new stage of development entering the 1970's demanded that the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, became further organized and invigorated.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song with his scientific insight into the demand of the new stage of the development of socialist construction, initiated the three-revolution team movement on the basis of the rich practical experiences he had gained in the course of leading the revolution and construction, thus showing a new way for thoroughly realising the party's leadership over the three revolutions.

The initiation of the three-revolution team movement marked the origin of the new method of revolutionary guidance of the working class party and a historic event of great significance in accomplishing the revolutionary cause.

The movement is a powerful method of revolutionary guidance which makes it possible to thoroughly realise the leadership of our party over the three revolutions in compliance with the new demand of the developing realities in which the cause of modelling the whole society after the chuche idea is being accelerated on an overall scale.

It, first of all, helps thoroughly realise the leadership of the party over the three revolutions by strengthening centralist guidance.

It allows the members of the three-revolution teams to disseminate the intention of the party center among the masses in time, not passing through an intermediate stage, and actively organize and mobilize them in the struggle for its implementation, jointly with the party organisations.

If the party's leadership is to be successfully ensured, the party and the masses should be united in one body by blood ties and the will of the masses must be conveyed to the central committee of the party quickly and correctly. The three-revolution team movement guarantees its successful realization through a centralist guidance.

The three-revolution teams make it its main mode of activities to go deep among the masses of the people and lend an ear to their opinions and to carry through the party's policy in one body with the masses.

By making the three-revolution teams always work in this way, the movement helps concentrate on the party in time the creative opinions raised in the fulfillment of the three revolutions and the aspiration and desire of the masses.

The movement also helps thoroughly establish the leadership of the party over the three revolutions by actively organizing and mobilizing the masses in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work through the implementation of the revolutionary mass line.

The three-revolution teams always go deep among the masses and energetically conduct a wide range of political work including political propaganda and economic agitation, while explaining to them our party's policy of three revolutions, the decisions and instructions of the party. They also make it their consistent mode of activity to discuss solutions with the functionaries, working people, scientists and technicians when difficult tasks are rasied and solve the knotty problems by giving full play to the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative wisdom of the masses.

Today the three-revolution team movement is powerfully displaying its validity, advantages and invincible vitality through the dynamic struggle for modelling the whole society after the chuche idea. This movement, above all, the struggle to carry out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, is becoming more organized and invigorated.

And, with the three-revolution team movement progressing vigorously, militant capacity of the party organisations has increased and their leading role has been heightened still further.

The three-revolution team movement is, indeed, a scientific and revolutionary movement which has given a most correct answer to the question of the method of revolutionary guidance of the working class party under socialism and it has made a great contribution to further developing and enriching the guiding theory of chuche.

Saying that the vast revolutionary tasks facing us and the prevailing situation make it urgent to further strengthen the three-revolution team movement, the article stresses:

We should give full scope to the great might of this movement by keeping a tight hold on it.

CSO: 4120/292

KIM IL-SONG THANKS HELPERS TO COUNTRYSIDE

SK281509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of thanks to the entire factory and office workers, peoples army soldiers and students at all levels who performed brilliant feats of labour, taking part in assisting the countryside in wholehearted response to the call of the party for mobilizing the whole party, the whole army and the entire people to give powerful assistance to the countryside.

In the message the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that during the whole period of assistance all those who participated in assisting the countryside did work in a militant way as become masters, finished rice-transplanting and maize-planting in the best time for producing the highest yield and energetically pushed ahead with weeding and qualitatively carried out all farm work in a scientific and technical way in conformity with the demand of the chuche-based farming method, and highly praised their proud successes.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song noted that all the domains of the national economy and the entire working people, not resting on their laurels, should continue giving powerful assistance to the countryside materially and technically and in labour to successfully ensure this year's agricultural production and further develop our socialist rural economy.

Meetings for conveying the message of thanks of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are taking place in cities, counties, factories, enterprises, organs, schools and peoples army units.

CSO: 4120/292

KIM IL-SONG SENDS FARM MACHINES TO GUINEA

SK270436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent farm machines to Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure as gifts.

A ceremony for conveying the gifts sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure was held in Conakry on 20 July, according to a report.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure were placed on the platform of the ceremony. Present there were Toumany Sangare, member of the National Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party of State of Guinea and minister of farming and forestry and water, department directors of the ministry, the chief of the secretariat of the Ministry of International Cooperation, the director of the legal and consular department of the Foreign Ministry, the first secretary of the Second Conakry Provincial Party Committee, men of the press and a crowd of people of all strata.

The address of the Korean ambassador for conveying the gifts was followed by a speech of the minister of farming and forestry and water.

Saying that the gifts sent by the respected and beloved, great leader President Kim Il-song, the leader of the Korean people and creator of happiness and splendid world history, were a symbol of the good friendly and cooperative relations between the great President Kim Il-song and President Ahmed Sekou Toure and between Guinea and Korea, the minister stated that the cooperation between Guinea and Korea was a fine example of all international cooperation.

The Guinean people will contribute to further tightening the bonds of friendship and cooperation between Guinea and Korea provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and President Ahmed Sekou Toure by well tending and operating the farm machines, the gifts, he stressed.

He expressed deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for sending the farm machines.

In conclusion, he declared that the Guinean people would stand firm on the side of the Korean people struggling to reunify the country independently and peacefully and struggle jointly with them.

CSO: 4120/292

'NODONG SINMUN' ON TAEAN WORK SYSTEM

Part Two

SK161108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN, 15 July, in the second part of its editorial article headlined "True Way of Socialist Economic Management Opened by Great Leadership," says that our people under the guidance of the Workers Party of Korea have proved the advantages of the Taean work system and worked great miracles in socialist construction during the past two decades.

The course of establishing and carrying through the Taean work system has been a course of an acute struggle for repulsing the infiltration of all outdated theories of capitalist economic management and resolutely defending and upholding the chuche-based theory of socialist economic management and, through its history of 20 years, the system has powerfully demonstrated its invincible vitality and superiority as a revolutionary economic management system, declares the article. The validity and superiority of the Taean work system, it goes on, lie first of all in that it makes it possible to most thoroughly realize the party's leadership over socialist construction.

The Taean work system is a powerful economic management system for most thoroughly ensuring the collective leadership of the party committee over economic construction. The collective leadership of the party committee is the core of this system.

The collective leadership of the party committee over economic management is, in essence, a political leadership for thoroughly carrying into practice the plan and intention of the party center on accelerating economic construction.

The validity and superiority of this system also lie in that it makes it possible to most fully realise the centralist leadership of the state over socialist economy.

The highly organized socialist economy can be successfully operated only by the centralist leadership of the state under the guidance of the party and the leader.

The centralist leadership of the state over the economy should be further strengthened as the economy develops and socialist construction progresses. Otherwise, the function of the state as an economic organizer will be weakened and spontaneity and imbalance will appear in economic development and, further, the socialist system itself will be endangered.

The Taean work system is a powerful means of fully realising the centralist leadership over the economy because it firmly ensures the uniform and unitary nature of planning work, the first process of economic management, by the state and makes all the economic activities for the fulfillment of the national economic plan highly organised and disciplined.

The validity and vitality of the Taean work system find expression also in that it makes it possible to develop the socialist economy uninterruptedly at a high tempo.

To give precedence to political work, work with people, and rouse the producer masses to action ideologically is the basic demand of the Taean work system.

If one fails to give precedence to political work and conducts only economic and technical work in economic management, neglects work for heightening the ideological consciousness of the working people and lays onesided stress on material incentive, it will become impossible to actively mobilize the masses and energetically push forward economic construction.

Under the Taean work system the dispersed leadership over production is eliminated and the uniform and concentric leadership over production is thoroughly introduced and all economic organization from planning to the management of equipment, materials, manpower and finance is rationally conducted on the principles of the mass line and science. Therefore, the Taean system powerfully promotes the rapid development of production.

Over the past 20 years since the establishment of the Taean work system, the industrial production has grown at a rapid tempo of 14.5 percent on an annual average.

The history of the socialist construction of our country which has followed a road of leaping progress and innovation over the past two decades eloquently substantiates that the Taean work system, a brilliant embodiment of the chuche-based idea of economic management of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a most revolutionary and scientific system of economic guidance and management suitable to the nature of the socialist system, stresses the article.

Part Three

SK161533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jul (KCNA)--Today the Taean work system created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is being brought into full bloom and firmly established by the revolutionary leadership of our party.

It is an unshakable determination of our party to use the Taean work system as a powerful weapon in economic construction and reorganize economy according to the demand of chuche to accelerate the complete victory of socialism and hasten the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea.

NODONG SINMUN, 15 July, stresses this in the third part of its editorial article headlined "True Way of Socialist Economic Management Opened by Great Leadership."

Our party is energetically leading the work of firmly establishing the Taean work system and giving full play to its superiority, the article notes, and goes on:

Considering it an important problem of defending the chuche-based idea and theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on economic management to establish the Taean work system, our party always directs deep attention to this problem.

The Taean work system is a revolutionary system of economic guidance and management in which the idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on economic management is consummated in an allround way.

Therefore, our party put forward the thorough establishment of the Taean system as the political work of defending and embodying his idea and policy, not as a mere business-like matter.

Our party also solves in time important theoretical and practical questions arising anew in the course of firmly establishing the Taean work system and correctly guides work for their correct application in practice.

In particular, our party meticulously guides work to strengthen collective consultation and give full play to democracy in economic management so that the will of the masses may be fully reflected in the matters discussed and decided upon at party committees and leads them to carry on administrative and economic work by the party's political method, getting rid of practices of undertaking administrative work and [word indistinct].

Our party constantly develops the Taean work system in depth by propounding unique ideas and theories to improve economic management and operation to suit the demand of the developing reality.

Our party consistently takes scientific and positive measures to bring economic management and operation as a whole to a high level by applying the Taean work system.

In order to fully comply with the demands of the Taean work system our party took an epochal step for introducing the cost-accounting system, a method of planned management and operation of socialist enterprises and saw to it that this method was fully applied at factories and enterprises.

Our party put forward the policy of regularizing and standardizing the enterprise management in conformity with the intrinsic requirement of socialist system and, to this end, has energetically pushed ahead with the work of building up a model factory in each domain of the national economy and generalizing its experience.

Under the leadership of our party brilliant successes have been registered in recent years in thoroughly establishing the Taean work system.

Today's pulsating reality firmly convinces our people that the superiority of the Taean work system will be given fuller scope as long as our party guides them in the van.

CSO: 4120/292

BRIEFS

CHON REGIME IMPRISONS STUDENTS--Pyongyang, 30 Jul (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique staged a trial at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court on 28 July, at which they sentenced Choe Song-hui and Yi Mun-im, students of the Songsin Womens Normal College in Seoul, respectively to a prison term of 8 months on charges of "violation of the law on assembly and demonstration," according to a report. The military blackguards imposed this penalty upon them for the reason that they scattered anti-"government" leaflets on the campus and roused the students to a demonstration in late May. Entering this month, many students of the Ehwa Women's University, the Songgyungwan University, the Seoul University, the Yonsei University and the Tongguk University have been sentenced to prison terms at fascist "courts," falling victims to the dastardly repression by the fascist clique, for their participation in the anti-fascist struggle. [Text] [SK300835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 30 Jul 81]

CSO: 4120/292

MINES ACHIEVE SUCCESS IN COAL PRODUCTION

SK271520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jul (KCNA)--The coal miners throughout Korea are achieving big successes in coal production.

Coal mines in different parts replaced the equipment with large and modern ones and improved economic organisational work in conformity with the demand of the Taean work system, thereby substantially boosting coal output.

The Sunchon District coal mining complex, one of the powerful coal production bases of our country, normalises the fulfillment of the daily coal production assignments at 150 percent.

The 8 February Chikdong youth coal mine of the complex is overshooting the daily quotas 1.5-1.6 times by introducing a new blasting method and the Sinchang coal mine upped the daily coal output by surpassing the tunnelling assignments to over 1.4 times.

The productivity per coal cutter has been raised 1.3-1.5 times at the complex through a vigorous mass technical innovation drive.

The Yongnim coal mine of the Anju District coal mining complex is also effecting an unprecedented upswing in coal production. Entering this month, the Yongnim pit and Chilli pit of the coal mine keep overfulfilling nearly two times their daily production assignments.

The Kowon, Kaechon, Kujang and Tokchon District coal mining complexes have also registered big successes in coal production by giving precedence to tunnelling and earth scraping to create sufficient reserves for coal cutting.

Meanwhile, the Sunchon coal mine machine plant, the 10 May factory and other coal mine machine factories throughout the country produce and supply to coal mines many mining machines including light and effective coal cutters suitable to the coal seam conditions of the country.

CSO: 4120/292

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DRIVE TO CREATE NEW FARMLAND UNDERWAY

SK300520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jul (KCNA)--A drive for obtaining 200,000 hectares of new arable land is going on briskly in Korea. It is one of the important ways for steadily boosting agricultural production to expand the area under crops through a vigorous drive to find new land along with the reclamation of tideland in our country where the arable land is limited and grain output per unit area is already on a high level.

The Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea held last year put forward the task to find 200,000 hectares of new land while reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tideland in the 1980s.

Now, a nation-wide survey is under way to acquire 200,000 hectares of new land. Reclaimable land accounting for more than 50 percent of the plan has already been chosen.

South Hwanghae Province has energetically accelerated a survey, having set itself the goal of obtaining 30,000 hectares of new land within 1 or 2 years, and has discovered large tracts of reclaimable land in river basins and hillocks.

Large areas of land suitable for reclamation has been found in North Pyongan, Kangwon, South and North Hamgyong provinces.

Working people in North Hamgyong Province, with a plan to obtain 10,000 hectares of new land within 2 or 3 years, have directed efforts to reclamation, while choosing suitable land. They have upturned 1,000 hectares of land to be used in farming in the past 1 month or so.

CSO: 4120/292

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

METAL INDUSTRY ENACTS CHUCHE-BASED CONSTRUCTION

SK290825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Jul (KCNA)--The metal industry of Korea has rapidly developed into one with all its production domains perfected. With the implementation of the chuche-based principle of industrial construction put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, independent and modern iron and steel bases have been firmly built up in the country.

Through the energetic reconstruction and expansion of the iron and steel works, a large furnace of 1,500 cubic meters, a large continuous sintering furnace with a capacity of 3 million tons, an oxygen converter and other large metallurgical equipment have been built. The Kimchaek iron and steel works has been turned into a gigantic modern metallurgical combine and the Hwanghae iron and steel complex, the Kangson steel complex, the Songjin steel works and other steel bases have been reconstructed and expanded.

During 1984, the last year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, 7.4-8 million tons of steel production is foreseen.

At the Kimchaek iron and steel works more large-size furnaces and various types of converters, sintering furnaces and coking batteries will be built.

Not only iron bases but also large heat and cold rolling bases and second-stage metal processing bases have been built additionally.

The output of rolled steel is now growing fast at the Kimchaek iron and steel works and all other iron and steel works.

Our metal industry produces tin gilded plate, wire-ropes, seamless steel pipes and other products of second-stage metal processing.

The nonferrous metal industrial bases have also been consolidated.

The existing smelteries have been remodelled with modern technique, more furnaces and electrolysers have been built and a process for the utilization of waste from smelting has been set up. The 24 August works and other smelteries have been built to increase smelting and rolling capacity.

Our nonferrous metal industry has a diversified production structure for the comprehensive processing and treatment of minerals to produce nonferrous metals and different pure and rare metals needed for the development of electronic and automatic industries.

The level of modernization of metal industry is very high. Under the wise leadership of the party center, semi-automation, automation, introduction of industrial television and remote control have been stepped up and modern technique introduced into production processes, to make a big stride in modernization and scientification in this field.

Our metal industry will make further development into a powerful industry which will produce 15 million tons of steel and 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals in the 1980's.

CSO: 4120/212

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY CLAIMS SUCCESSES

SK301047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jul (KCNA)--The Taean heavy machine combine, one of the mighty ordered equipment production bases of the country, is now building several large generators at fast speed on the finishing stage.

Its workers have doubled the speed of processing parts by introducing a high-speed cutting method.

The combine is powerfully pushing ahead with the construction of the central control room by industrial television which will greatly contribute to scientizing and modernizing the command of production and management of enterprise as a whole.

Korea has gained a big success in her energetic efforts to consolidate the material and technical foundations of engineering industry in compliance with the demand of the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy and to increase its production capacity.

A 5,000-ton sheet press, a large horizontal forging machine, a 20 ton high-speed precision stamping hammer and many other stamping equipment have been manufactured and applied to production to markedly enhance the proportion of pressing and stamping.

The invention and introduction of a new casting method has helped accelerate the specialization and intensification of casting.

The Yongsong machine complex has carried out the comprehensive mechanization of the heating oven to double the press and forging capacity. This year it has increased the capacity of processing of ordered equipment by more than 10,000 tons by building an all-purpose extra large gantry planer and other efficient machines.

The engineering industry raised the capacity of ordered equipment production 3.5 times in the first 3 years of the Second Seven-Year Plan by building new modern plants and reconstructing and expanding the existing ones.

Hydraulic monitor and bearing factories and production bases of engines of different capacity have been modernized still further.

Now the engineering industry of Korea produces all kinds of large machines and equipment, modern sets of plants, large cargo ships, electric locomotives, trucks, tractors and other rolling stock needed in all fields of the national economy.

The proportion of self-sufficiency in machinery and equipment is 98 percent.

CSO: 4120/292

BRIEFS

POWER OUTPUT STEADILY INCREASING--Pyongyang, 27 Jul (KCNA)--Power output is on the steady increase in Korea. The Pukchang thermal power plant, one of the biggest of its kind in Korea, is topping the hourly capacity of each generator by an average of 8,000 kwh by applying a new operating method. The Pyongyang and Chongchongang thermal power plants also have boosted output by raising the burning efficiency of fuel through the remodelling of the boilers. Power output is going up at the hydraulic power stations, too. The Tokno-gang, Sodusu and Kumgangsan power stations are surpassing their daily quotas 20 to 40 percent by enhancing the utility rate of the installations. The power output of the Chagang provincial complex of medium- and small-scale power stations during the last 6 months was 20 percent above that in last year's corresponding period. Our country aims at turning out 56,000 million-60,000 million kwh of electricity in 1984, the last year of the Second Seven-Year Plan. [Text] [SK271047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 27 Jul 81]

YOUNG WORKERS INITIATE EFFORTS--Pyongyang, 28 Jul (KCNA)--Young workers of the Taean heavy machine combine, one of the leading machine production bases of our country, on 26 July held a meeting, at which they resolved to more energetically strive for carrying out this year's plan and the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-84) ahead of schedule and called upon the entire young men and women of the country to wage a socialist emulation of loyalty in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The young workers of the combine resolved to launch a vigorous socialist emulation of loyalty for fulfilling the combines national economic plan for this year before the 20th anniversary of the creation of the Taean work system and carrying out the first 6 months assignments of 1982 before 15 April to greet the 70th birthday of the great leader (15 April 1982) as the greatest national holiday. They called upon the entire organisations of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and young people across the country to actively respond to their call for socialist emulation of loyalty. [Text] [SK281530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 28 Jul 81]

CSO: 4120/292

MEETING MARKS OPERA TROUPE ANNIVERSARY

SK171111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, 17 Jul (KCNA)--A meeting commemorating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Pibada Opera Troupe was held on 16 July at the Pyongyang Grande Theatre.

Set up on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people.

It was attended by Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and secretary of the Central Peoples Committee, and Yi Chang-son, Yi Myon-sang and other personages concerned, creative writers and artists of the Pibada Opera Troupe and men of culture and art in the city.

At the meeting Comrade Yim Chun-chu conveyed a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea to the entire creative writers and artists of the troupe.

Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and art, made a report.

He said that the glorious party had put forward the outstanding policy of creating a new revolutionary opera of our style brilliantly embodying the idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the building of a revolutionary opera, putting on the opera stage, in particular, immortal classic works created in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and making it the starting point of the opera revolution.

The party expounded everything, from the seed of the work to the concrete way of depiction, and perfected each scene of the opera to render it great artistic influence and thereby successfully created the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood" in a short period, the reporter said, and continued:

The emergence of the revolutionary opera of "Sea of Blood" style was a solemn declaration putting an end to the tradition of the preceding outdated opera and announcing the birth of a new opera meeting the demand of the chuche era and a great event spreading a new era of a true opera art.

Recalling that the glorious party center formed the Pibada Opera Troupe with gifted artists trained in the course of creating the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood" and named 17 July 1971, the day when it gave the first performance in the presence of the great leader, the founding anniversary of the troupe, the reporter said:

A number of revolutionary operas were created in a short period on the basis of the successes registered in the creation of the opera of "Sea of Blood" style under the guidance of the party and especially the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" was created to resplendently decorate the latter half of the 1970's.

He called for constantly expanding and developing the successes made in the creation of the operas of "Sea of Blood" style, energetically continuing the work of putting into opera form the revolutionary works created in the flames of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and creating more works high in ideological and artistic level to powerfully demonstrate the validity and vitality of our party's chuche-based theory of literature and art and glirify the exploits performed by the party center.

CSO: 4120/292

N. KOREA/GEOGRAPHY

'KCNA' REPORTS ON MOUNT MYOHYANG-SAN

SK291557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Jul (KCNA)--Mt Myohyang-san is visited these days by working people, school children and youth from all parts of the country and foreign friends.

Trains exclusively for tourists run from Pyongyang to the mountain. It is within a 2 hour drive northward from Pyongyang.

Mt Myohyang-san called the most celebrated mountain of Korea proud of its grandeur coupled with the beauty of Mt Kumgang-san widely known to the world is located in the boundary of Hyangsan County of North Pyongan Province, Huichon of Chagang province, and Yongwon County of South Pyongan Province.

Mt Myohyang-san consists of many cloud-piercing peaks and steep fantastic cliffs with Pirobong 1,909 meters above sea level as the principal peak.

Crystal-clear water flows through deep valleys, forming numerous falls. Various kinds of animals and birds in the forests add to the scenic beauty of nature.

In early summer one can see a summer landscape at the foot of the mountain, a spring landscape in its breast and a winter landscape at its top.

The mountain occupies a vast area--stretching 28 kilometers from east to west, from north to south and 128 kilometers round.

It has many beauty spots, most famous among them being Sangwondong, Manpokdong and Habiro.

At Sangwondong with the unique beauty of its deep valley and at Manpokdong which presents a harmony of steep moss-grown rocky cliffs tourists can see crystal-clear water flowing, washing white stones and forming rainbows, falls and ponds.

In particular, Inhodae of Sangwondong affords a sweeping view of the scenic beauty of the Sanju Falls scores of meters deep and the Yongyon and Chonsin Falls looking like a silk cloth hanging from the sky.

Habiro which was newly developed under the guidance of the glorious party center offers an exquisite beauty of nature with limpid water and magnificent falls in the valley and thick forests and beautiful flowers.

Mt Myohyang-san is rich in faunal and floral resources.

There are more than 600 kinds of trees and grasses in the mountain to form a natural botanical garden. There are also scores of kinds of wild animals including roe deer, sheep and bear and more than 130 kinds of birds including Myohyangsan blue bird designated as a precious natural product.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to Mt Myohyang-san more than 10 times from right after liberation and gave detailed teachings on building the mountain well as a holiday resort of the working people.

He earnestly told functionaries who planned to open a gold mine there in those days when the economic life of the state was difficult that the beautiful Mt Myohyang-san should not be exchanged for a few tons of gold.

Upholding the noble intention of the great leader, the glorious party center saw to it that the mountain was built well to be convenient for mountaineering and of highly educational value.

In the mountain built beautifully under the warm care of the great leader and the party center working people and school children and youth from all parts of the country and a large number of foreign guests spend a pleasant rest.

The six-storied international friendship exhibition with a total floor space of 28,000 square meters was built and opened in August 1978 in Mt Myohyang-san.

The building is a veritable meridian of modern architecture of our country.

On display there are tens of thousands of precious gifts sent with good wishes to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from heads of state and government, revolutionary organisations, public and political figures and people of all walks of life of all countries of the world.

Every day a large number of working people and school children and youth visit the exhibition. Through the inspection they cherish deep in their hearts the national pride and honor of having the great leader in the person of respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and harden their determination to strengthen the bonds of friendship with the revolutionary people of the world.

Foreign delegations and many friends also visit the exhibition.

In Mt Myohyang-san there are many cultural relics including the Pohyonsa Temple representing the Korean architecture in the early 11th century.

There are lots of architectures including Pulyongdae where preserved during the period of the Imjin fatherland war against the Japanese aggressors (1592-1598) was the "authentic record of the Yi Dynasty" (diary-style "Government Diary" recording in date order big and small events which took place throughout the country in the period of the rule of the Yi Dynasty feudal state (from 1392 to 1910) and cultural assets including the "80,000 Collection of Complete Buddhist Literature" consisting of printed book vols 1,159.

The "80,000 Collection of Complete Buddhist Literature" with more than 80,000 wooden printings is widely known to the world as a precious cultural asset showing the wooden printing in the reign of the Koryo Dynasty (10th-14th century).

Indeed, Mt Myohyang-san is a place associated with the long history of Korea and her brilliant culture.

Thanks to the on-the-spot guidance of the great leader and the deep care of the glorious party center Mt Myohyang-san is being built better as a mountaineering site, a site of culture and rest and a tourist site to cultivate the courage and fortitude of the working people and school children and youth.

CSO: 4120/292

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS LEAVE DPRK 24 JULY

SK260854 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jul (KCNA)--The delegation of functionaries of external affairs of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Paek Chong-won, director of the International Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, the delegation of men of literature and art of Chongnyon headed by Kim A-pil, director of the Cultural Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, the delegation of branch office workers of Choson Sinbo headed by Choe Sun-chae, vice-director of the Choson Sinbo office, the delegation of Korean students in Japan headed by Kim Saeng-ho, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, and the 89th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Kim Sang-kyo, vice-chairman of the Osaka Prefectural Educational Association under Chongnyon, which had been on a visit to the socialist homeland left Pyongyang on 24 July by train.

The delegations and the home-visiting group left Wonsan on 25 July by the ship "Samjiyon."

The 27th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Kim Chong-ho, section chief of the Fukuoka prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon, left by the same ship.

CSO: 4120/292

ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO SOMALI PRESIDENT

SK221135 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0823 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jul (KCNA)--Kim Pok-man, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Somalia, on 15 July presented his credentials to Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre, according to a report.

The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president inquired after the health of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt greetings to the respected and beloved leader.

Pointing out that the August name of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is well known to the Somali people, the president said: the friendship between Somalia and Korea which has grown stronger and developed on deep roots is unthinkable apart from his August name.

The Somali president continued:

Korea is a country deeply engraved on our minds.

We always follow with keen interest the great progress and splendid successes made by the Korean people in the endeavours to raise the material and cultural standards.

The fraternal relations between our two countries were forged for the commonness of our cause.

We are well aware that the Korean people waged a protracted struggle in the past for the independence of the country under the guidance of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and are now struggling for the realisation of national reunification.

We will invariably support the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He wholeheartedly wished the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life as well as success in his work.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were the foreign minister and officials concerned of Somalia.

CSO: 4120/292

JAPANESE DELEGATION INTERVIEWED IN PYONGYANG

SK291010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Jul (KCNA)--The delegation of the Society of Independence of Japan headed by Yasuhito Fujii, secretary of the Gunma Society for Seeing Korean Films, met with news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang before leaving for home.

The head of the delegation said:

We are conducting activities for the study and dissemination of Kim Il-songism in Japan with the firm belief that the only guiding idea for the accomplishment of the cause of independence is the chuche idea. We had the honour of visiting the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the homeland of chuche, thanks to the warm solicitude of respected President Kim Il-song.

The purpose of our visit was to deeply acquaint ourselves with the vitality of the chuche idea in the realities of the DPRK where this idea is embodied under the leadership of respected President Kim Il-song.

All that we have seen and heard during our stay in Korea were impressive.

Korea building socialism for the happiness of the people is advancing as a model country of socialism in the world.

The period of our Korean visit was a course of understanding more deeply that the chuche idea, the guiding idea of the present times, is one for the happiness of the people.

We renewed our determination to actively disseminate among the Japanese people lots of things we have learned in the homeland of chuche during our visit and struggle in the van for Japan's cause of independence.

May President Kim Il-song enjoy a long life in good health.

Speaking next, deputy head of the delegation Machiko Shimizu said:

During our Korean visit we very deeply felt the validity and vitality of the cause of Kim Il-songism, seeing the Korean people enjoying happiness to their

hearts content under the leadership of his excellency great president who spares nothing for the people.

We are firmly convinced that the only way for the Japanese people to become the genuine master of the country and lead an independent and creative life is to accomplish the cause of Kim Il-songism, holding his excellency President Kim Il-song in high esteem.

Although we are unknown youths, we deem it real happiness and feel great responsibility to contribute to the proud cause of Kim Il-songism.

CSO: 4120/292

FOREIGN CREWMEN MARK DPRK WAR 'VICTORY'

SK291050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Jul (KCNA)--Foreign crewmen at Hungnam Port held a meeting Monday celebrating the 28th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great fatherland liberation war.

Placed on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people.

The meeting was attended by the crewmen of the Singapore ship "Altaslin," the Panamanian ships "Gull" and "Denebola," the Japanese ships "Katori-Maru No 11," "Ko-Maru No 28" and the Greek ship "Lefthero."

Addressing the meeting, the master of the Singapore ship "Altaslim" said that the U.S. imperialists started a war of aggression against the Korean people on 25 June 1950, and suffered an irrevocable political and military defeat and fell upon their knees before the Korean people in face of the outstanding military tactics and commanding art of his excellency respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and genius in military strategy.

Condemning the U.S. imperialists for running wild in preparations for a new war, he stressed that the U.S. imperialists must get out of South Korea at once along with all their aggression forces and military equipment.

Speaking at the meeting, masters and crewmen said that the strength of the Korean people rallied rock-firm around the great leader President Kim Il-song is invincible and that if the U.S. imperialists kindle the flame of another war in Korea, they would not escape a fiasco.

Korea, they stressed, should be reunified in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification and the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great president.

The meeting adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/292

POLISH MEETING MARKS KIM IL-SONG'S VISIT

SK200445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jul (KCNA)--A meeting was recently held in Otwock under the co-sponsorship of the Otwock City Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, the Otwock City Administrative Committee and the Poland-Korea Friendship Club on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the goodwill visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Poland, according to a report.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

On display in the meeting hall were photographs and materials showing the great leader's visit to Otwock in July 1956, his immortal classic works, and photographs and publications introducing our country.

The ambassador and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Poland were present on invitation.

The chairman of the Poland-Korea Friendship Club made a report and the first secretary of the Otwock City Party Committee a speech.

The reporter and speaker pointed to the historic significance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's goodwill visit to Poland 25 years ago.

They said that the fraternal Korean people owed all their successes in the revolution and construction to the wise guidance of the great leader. They wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader who personally provided friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries and between the population of Otwock City and of Sunchon County of our country.

They fully supported the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point policy for its realisation which were put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for national reunification.

At the end of the meeting a Korean film was screened.

Meanwhile, a get-together was held at the friendship club.

CSO: 4120/292

BRIEFS

UGANDAN ENVOY DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 24 Jul (KCNA)--Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister, on 23 July met and had a talk with James S.A.K. Oporia-Ekwaro, ambassador of the Republic of Uganda to our country, who paid a farewell call on him. [Text] [SK240437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 24 Jul 81] Pyongyang, 29 Jul (KCNA)--James S.A.K. Oporia-Ekwaro, ambassador of the Republic of Uganda to Korea, left here yesterday for home by air at the recall of his home government. [Text] [SK282351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 28 Jul 81]

MESSAGE FROM GDR'S HONECKER--Pyongyang, 14 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Erich Honecker in reply to his message of greetings upon the latter's reelection as chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic. The reply message dated 8 July says: Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, I express heartfelt thanks to you for the congratulations extended me by you upon my reelection as chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic. I believe that the friendly relations between our two parties, two states and two peoples will grow stronger and develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism for the welfare of our peoples. Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, I extend sincerest greetings and wishes to you. [Text] [SK140336 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0328 GMT 14 Jul 81]

HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURISTS, BULGARIAN DIVERS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 21 Jul (KCNA)--A delegation of the National Council of Agricultural Producers Cooperatives of Hungary headed by its secretary general, Bela Czimbalmos arrived here on 20 July by air. A Bulgarian team flew here yesterday to participate in the international friendship junior diving contests of socialist countries. [Text] [SK210434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 21 Jul 81]

NEPAL'S PRIME MINISTER MEETS ENVOY--Pyongyang, 17 Jul (KCNA)--Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa on 9 July met Hwang Tu-ho, DPRK ambassador to his country, according to a report. The prime minister asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He stressed the need to further develop friendly and cooperative relations between Nepal and Korea. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK170440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 17 Jul 81]

JSP ACTIVISTS DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 29 Jul (KCNA)--The delegation of Gifu prefectural activists of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Kanejiro Tate, member of the House of Representatives and general chairman of the group of socialist members of both houses of Japan, left here on 28 July by plane. The delegation was seen off by Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and personages concerned. During their stay the guests visited historic Mangyongdae and went round various places. [Text] [SK290507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 29 Jul 81]

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HYPOTHETICAL PROSPECTS OF REUNIFIED KOREA STUDIED

SK050800 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Seoul, 5 Aug (YONHAP)--A Korea unified under the democratic and capitalistic system would be able to turn out a gross national product (GNP) worth U.S.$367 billion in the year 2000, according to a report released Tuesday by Korea's research center for peace and unification.

The figure more than doubles the $165 billion worth of goods and services which a unified communist Korea would produce in the same year, the private research organization said in the report projecting the future of Korea, which has been divided into two parts for the last 33 years. According to the report, South Korea's GNP would surpass that of North Korea by a ratio of seven to one or $229 billion to $33 billion if Korea continues to remain divided in 2000.

On the other hand, the population of South and North Korea would reach some 60 million in 1985 and 66.5 million in 1990, the report said. It warned, however, that some five million Koreans would be executed as reactionaries, another two million would defect to Japan and millions of others would become refugees, if Korea were unified under communist rule.

Overall, the report projects a thriving welfare state for a Korea unified under a democratic system while it presents a dismal picture for a single communist Korea. By 2000, Koreans would adopt a five-day, 40-hour work week with advanced social security benefits available to all Koreans, if the two Koreas become one democratic state.

On the contrary, all Koreans would be subject to various restrictions on their basic rights and privacy North Koreans now suffer including state intervention in marriages if Korea becomes one state under communist rule. At present, a North Korean man and a woman cannot marry each other without the approval of their party because those couples whose marriages it does not endorse are denied housing.

CSO: 4120/301

REPORTS ON DPRK REUNIFICATION STATEMENT DISCUSSED

SK100350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Aug (KCNA)--The XINHUA News Agency of China August 7, reported the joint statement of the political parties and public organizations of our country which was adopted at the 67th meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

The news agency said: The Workers Party of Korea and 22 other political parties and public organizations August 6 proposed to convene a conference for the promotion of national reunification with the attendance of representatives of the political parties and organizations in the North and the South of Korea and representatives of Koreans abroad to discuss the problems of realizing Korean reunification and collaboration and intercourse between the North and the South.

This proposal was made in a joint statement adopted at the 67th meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland held in Pyongyang on August 6.

The joint statement notes: The conference for the promotion of national reunification would be a united body of all the patriotic forces of the country' at the present juncture it would be the most realistic national consultative organisation which may have a wholesale debate on the reunification question and promote its solution.

The conference would have an open-hearted debate on the proposal for founding the DCRK and all other reunification proposals to be laid before it. It would also discuss the problem of realizing collaboration and interchange in all the political, economic, cultural and military fields between the North and the South and humanitarian questions for alleviating the sufferings of the kindred living separated.

The joint statement says that the conference for the promotion of national reunification may be convened in Pyongyang or Seoul or Panmunjom.

It stresses: For a successful convocation of the conference for the promotion of national reunification, bilateral or multilateral dialogue should be held on a broad scale between representatives of various parties, groupings and various strata hoping to attend the conference as its preliminary step.

For such dialogue, we are ready to meet anybody of South Korea except Chon Tu-hwan group and will leave the door of dialogue always open to anybody.

CSO: 4120/301

'PRAVDA' CITES 'NODONG SINMUN' ON U.S. MILITARY

SK080340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Aug (KCNA)--The August 6 issue of the Soviet paper PRAVDA under the title "Fabricators Exposed" reported a NODONG SINMUN article "What Lurks Behind the False Propaganda?"

The paper wrote:

NODONG SINMUN, organ paper of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, noted that the assertions of representatives of the present U.S. administration about "military superiority" of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over South Korea, the "existence" of a "threat" to South Korea and so forth are a whopping lie.

The paper noted that such fictions are aimed at justifying the U.S. troops continued occupation of South Korea and war preparations of the Seoul "regime."

The paper said: As to the armed forces in South Korea, the U.S. Armed Forces deployed in the south of the Korean Peninsula and in other areas of the Pacific must be taken into account.

As stated many a time by high-ranking officials of the U.S. Defence Department, the U.S. troops in South Korea consist of the "elite" units possessed of a "high degree of manoeuvrability" and "combat power."

CSO: 4120/301

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'TASS' ON 'NODONG SINMUN' COMMENTARY ON UNC DOCUMENT

SK111555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Aug (KCNA)--TASS August 9 reported the content of a NODONG SINMUN commentary titled "Far-Fetched Logic of Occupationist," which denounced the United States for submitting recently a forged document under the name of the "United Nations Forces Command" in South Korea to the United Nations Security Council, which claims that the DPRK side violated the armistice agreement last year.

TASS said: NODONG SINMUN branded the "Report on the Activity of the United Nations Forces Command in South Korea" submitted by the U.S. mission in the United Nations to the U.N. Security Council as a shameless distortion of facts.

The paper pointed out that the authors of the document reversed black and white, claiming that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, not the U.S. troops and the South Korean Army, violated the Korean armistice agreement last year.

The paper continued: But the fact is just the opposite. It is none other than the United States and the Seoul "regime" that are hastening war preparations by extensively shipping nuclear weapons and up-to-date military equipment into South Korea, and ceaselessly committing provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in wanton violation of the armistice agreement.

Cases of violation of the armistice agreement by them in 1980 numbered more than 24,000.

As for the "United Nations Forces Command," it is an entirely illegal existence. It should have long been disbanded in accordance with the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly session.

The United States is using the flag of this international organisation as a fig leaf to whitewash its occupation of South Korea. This is an insult to the United Nations and its resolution.

The United States is seeking to invent a pretext for keeping its troops as ever in South Korea and opposing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by misleading world public opinion through the circulation of a bald-faced lie. Such acts heighten tension in the Korean Peninsula.

Its occupation of South Korea is a violation of the publicly recognized principles of international law on territorial integrity, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in others internal affairs and a violation of the Korean armistice agreement which envisages the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea after the war.

NODONG SINMUN stressed that the United States must withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea at once.

CSO: 4120/301

BRIEFS

DEMONSTRATORS ARRESTED IN S. KOREA--Pyongyang, Aug 4 (KCNA)--The puppet eastern police station in Seoul on July 30 arrested the chairman and the deputy director of the "Society for Defence of the Rights and Interests of Petty Truck Owners" in connection with a recent demonstration and sit-down strike of truck drivers in Seoul, according to a report. As already reported, hundreds of truck drivers in Seoul staged a demonstration for three days from July 20, opposing exorbitant plunder by the company side and demanding private licences for free operation. Those owners of private trucks were attached to transport companies in Seoul to borrow their names, as the puppet clique did not issue private licences, and were robbed of a lot of money by the companies. Their struggle was a just one for existence. But the fascist clique not only suppressed the demonstrators but also arrested the afore-said personages of the "Society for Defence of the Rights and Interests of Petty Truck Owners" on charges of having "encouraged" their struggle. [Text] [SK041541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 4 Aug 81]

CSO: 4120/301

GOVERNMENT PLANS PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION TAX RATES

SK110725 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The government has decided to impose progressive rates of education tax on the dwelling houses instead of levying a uniform rate of 50 percent as originally proposed by the Finance Ministry.

The decision was reached in a dinner meeting between the government and the majority Democratic Justice Party at the official residence of Premier Nam Tok-u in Samchong-dong last night.

In the meeting, the DJP strongly urged the government to allow the proposed education tax rates to vary according to the sizes and values of the houses.

Originally, the Finance Ministry planned to impose a 50 percent education tax in addition to the existing tax on dwelling houses.

The DJP argued in the meeting that it was irrational for the owners of small homes to pay the same education tax as the owners of large and luxurious homes.

Rep. Chong Chong-taek, concurrently minister of state on political affairs, said after the Sanchong-dong meeting that the government accepted the party's demand and decided to change the original educational tax bill of the Finance Ministry.

He said the government's final version of the tax bill would be formulated after public hearing being prepared by either the finance committee or the education-information committee of the National Assembly or jointly by the two committees.

Participants in the Samchong-dong meeting were, from the party: chairman Rep. Yi Chae-hyong, secretary-general Rep. Kwon Chong-tal, chief policymaker Rep. Yi Chin-u and floor leader Rep. Yi Chong-chan.

From the government side were Premier Nam Tok-u, Yu Hak-song, director of the agency for national security planning; Deputy Premier Sin Pyong-hyon; Home minister So Chong-hwa, Finance Minister Yi Song-yon and Rep. Chong.

According to Rep. Chong, the planned revenue in educational surtax on property will be about 50 billion won.

The government plans to raise about 300 billion won in education taxes on liquor, tobacco and security dividends in addition to the ones imposed on property next year. The education tax bill is to be effective for five years only beginning next year.

Rep. Chong said the government had about 110 law and amendment bills in need of parliamentary approval during the forthcoming regular session starting in September.

He also revealed that the DJP proposed advancement of the construction schedules of subway system in the heart of Seoul since it caused severe traffic congestion.

However, the government said the early completion would require added financial burden, Rep. Chong said.

CSO: 4120/300

USE OF DEFENSE FUNDS FOR EDUCATION DISCUSSED

SK020355 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Korea Party suggested yesterday that the government earmark part of defense funds for educational investments by further strengthening security ties with the United States.

Opposing the imposition of the government-proposed education tax as a new special purpose tax, the first minority party claimed that defense expenses could be appropriated for educational purposes.

Rep. Han Yong-su, chief policymaker of the party, pointed out that 6 percent of the GNP of the country was used for defense expenses, which was a heavy burden for a developing country.

The idea is included in a set of 11 alternatives to the government plan to levy a new tax to finance huge educational investments to improve educational facilities. The package was worked out in a joint meeting of the finance and education-information committees of the party's policy council yesterday.

Announcing the 11 alternatives to secure educational funds for the five years from next year, Rep. Han urged the government to withhold the presentation of the education tax law bill to the National Assembly.

He insisted that the government could secure educational funds amounting to 4,600 billion won during the period of the coming five-year economic and social development plan without imposing the education tax.

"The government tries to raise money necessary for national education in an easy-going way," the DKP chief policymaker contended.

Major alternatives worked out in the joint meeting included use of the present residence tax, which was imposed so as to curb the influx of population into cities, for educational investments.

The government plans to collect a total of 125 billion won in 1981 through the residence tax.

The DKP also suggested the government reduce the scope of the present tax exemption in such a way as to eliminate favors for big businesses to raise money for educational investments.

The government was advised by the DKP to issue education bonds and to sell state-owned property for educational funds.

The first minority party also claimed in the alternatives that the government economic policy heading toward high growth should be modified by compiling the budget with top priority for educational investments.

Rep. Han said that the DKP lawmakers would do their best and wage a strong struggle in the coming regular National Assembly session to secure educational funds not through imposing an education tax but by other means.

CSO: 4120/300

BRIEFS

EDUCATION TAX PANEL OPPOSED--Rep. Ko Chae-chong, floor leader of the first minority Democratic Korea Party, opposed yesterday the holding of a National Assembly Finance Committee meeting to deal with the government-proposed imposition of an education tax, rejecting a floor leaders' meeting to discuss the panel convocation. It had been learned over the weekend that the whips of the three major parties would have a meeting early this week to discuss the calling of the parliamentary panel in the middle of this month. Rep. Ko's intention not to attend any floor leaders' gathering was according to the majority opinion among party lawmakers that the controversial education tax issue should be handled in a plenary session. Rep. Ko said, "Since the education tax problem is an important matter, we must not be hasty about it. I believe that the issue can be discussed sufficiently in the September regular house session." The majority Democratic Justice Party has already adopted a policy to convene the finance committee to examine the government plan to levy an education tax from next year. [Text] [SK040701 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Aug 81 p 1]

TAX EXEMPTION LEVEL--The majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP) plans to increase the exemption point for personal income tax for a five-member family in order to protect people in the low-income brackets. It also aims at fostering middle-class people. For the same purpose, the party is studying readjusting the current tax rate system in such a way as to increase the number of tax rate grades, according to Rep. No Ung-pae, vice chairman of the party policy committee yesterday. He said, "No concrete plan to reorganize the tax rate system has been mapped out yet. But the party will seek an increase in the exemption point, taking into consideration the wage hike ratio of 17 percent and the 20 percent price hike ratio." "Especially, the party plans to lighten the tax burdens of salaried people earning 400,000-600,000 won a month by lowering tax rates," he revealed. The DJP is also examining a measure to expand the objects of the education tax to be imposed additionally on the property tax to all the cities from the government-proposed six major cities. In case the education tax is levied on property taxes in all cities across the nation, the new tax rate will be set according to the grades of the cities. According to the DJP study, the imposition of the education tax on property taxes in cities will not apply to low-income people. The party also is considering exempting owners of the houses of less than 15 pyong (one pyong is equivalent to 3.3 square meters) from the new tax. At the same time, the majority party plans to set the upper limit of the additional tax rate on the property tax at 50 percent in six major cities and 30 percent in other cities. [Text] [SK070601 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Aug 81 p 1].

NATIONAL ISSUES DISCUSSED--Seoul, Aug. 11 (YONHAP)--President Kim Chong-chol of the Korea National Citizens' Party Tuesday said in Bonn that the political development in Korea is progressing thanks to enhanced self-control and self government and the firm basis for the peaceful transfer of power. The opposition leader, now visiti West Germany at the invitation of Chairman Werner Mertes of the West German-Korear Association, also said the ease of tension and promotion of mutual understanding are necessary for the ultimate unification of the South and North Korea. In an address titled "The Security and Economy of Korea," Kim foresaw the security situation of Korea would depend largely on the Seoul-Washington relations for the time being since neither mainland China nor Japan could emerge as a military power to contain the Soviet expansion in that part of the world. He emphasized that the unification of the Korean Peninsula would need international cooperation and such cooperation would not conflict with the interests of the powers involved in the region. Commenting on the economy in Korea, Kim said that the country had faced difficulties in the past two years or so as results of increased oil prices, internal instability and bad weather, but added that the country would regain high economic growth rate by the end of 1982 when the prices are expected to be stabilized. Kim's address at the Pulfenfelt Hotel in Bonn was conveyed to Seoul party officials accompanying Kim. [Text] [SK110302 Seoul YONHAP in English 0251 GMT 11 Aug 81]

POLITICAL FUND GROUP--The secretary generals of the three major political parties discussed the formation of supporters' group to collect political funds yesterday but failed to reach any agreement. They only decided to hold another meeting Friday. Rep. Kwon Chong-tal of the majority Democratic Justice Party revealed in the meeting that his party would organize its own supporters' group to be made up of some 300 businessmen by the end of this month. He urged his counterparts from the minority Democratic Korea Party and Korean National Citizens Party to form their own groups of backets as promptly as possible. But Reps. Sin Sang-u of the DKP and Sin Chol-kyun of the KNCP argued that the tendency of business circles to avoid support of opposition parties meant that the minority parties were handicapped in organizing their supporters' groups." The minority parties' secretary generals suggested in the meeting at the engineering club that a joint group be formed and the political funds collected by it be alloted to the parties according to the rations of parliamentary seats. But Rep. Kwon expressed a negative response to the suggestion on the ground that such a method required an amendment to the concerned law. [Text] [SK040657 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Aug 81 p 1]

OVERSEAS LABOR ATTACHES--Seoul, Aug. 10 (YONHAP)--The Korean Government has decided to increase the number of overseas labor attaches from 11 in seven countries to 30 in 20 countries by the end of this year, Labor Affairs Ministry officials said Monday. The decision came following the government's earlier decision to liberalize Koreans' overseas employment as a way to develop international labor markets. The ministry will send labor officials to those countries where more than 1,000 Koreans are working and where local guerrilla activities exist, and will increase the number of labor officers in those countries where their workloads are heavy, the officials said. The ministry also plans to dispatch labor officials to Geneva, Japan and the United States to collect international labor information as well as to check labor export dumpings by other countries. According to ministry sources, some 176,000 Korean workers were operating in 38 countries as of the end of March. [Text] [SK100100 Seoul YONHAP in English 0055 GMT 10 Aug 81]

CSO: 4120/300

BRIEFS

1982 CONSTRUCTION COSTS--Seoul, Aug. 8 (YONHAP)--The Korean Government plans to spend two trillion won (some three billion U.S. dollars) next year to undertake various construction projects. Of the total, one trillion won (one U.S. dollar is worth about 685 won) will be spent on construction of four more multi-purpose dams in addition to the originally projected three such dams, government sources said Saturday. The construction of seven multi-purpose dams next year is designed to develop electric power resources and agricultural and industrial water. The seven dams will increase the country's power generating facility capacity by 863,000 kw, the sources said. The largest portion (25 billion won) of another one trillion won will go to developing technology in the computer, automobile, nuclear power and precision chemistry fields. Other major construction projects to start next year include building a new international airport near Seoul at a total cost of 647 billion won, exploring the fourth mining zone along the continental shelf stretching southeast of Cheju Island for seabed oil resources (168 billion won), constructing Seoul-Yosu and Ulsan-Taejon oil pipelines (196 billion won) and erecting a liquefied national gas import terminal (580 billion won). The two trillion won, earmarked for such construction projects in the first year of the country's five-year economic development plan (1982-86), accounts for 20 percent of the government's general budget for the fiscal 1982, the sources said. [Text] [SK080919 Seoul YONHAP in English 0830 GMT 8 Aug 81]

TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT--Seoul, Aug. 3 (YONHAP)--The Korean Government has decided to further increase its investments and encourage private investments in developing technologies beginning next year as a means of improving Korean enterprises' competitive power in the world arena. To this end, the government will improve its support system for technological development, by nurturing key and strategic industries including the semiconductor industry as a policy project and by establishing a private-initiative technological development system, a government official said here Monday. In order to encourage private investments, the government will render tax favors, financial assistance and other benefits for the private-led technological development projects, the official noted. The government measures under study include an increased tax exemption for the private technological development projects from the current eight to 10 percent to 20 to 30 percent, the official explained. [Text] [SK030252 Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 3 Aug 81]

IMPORT LIBERALIZATION--Seoul, Aug. 14 (YONHAP)--Korean Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon Friday said that the government would totally liberalize imports in fields which lack international competitiveness, as part of the country's long-term import policy. Addressing a Korean International Economic Institute seminar held in Pusan some 320 km southeast of Seoul, Sin said that the government would, initially, pursue such a free import policy in areas where monopolistic and oligopolistic trends are outstanding. Noting that Korea's import policy has so far neglected the importance of importation, Sin claimed that such a policy was essential to keep the country's resources from being wasted in noncompetitive industries. Sin also noted that Korea's exports should be skill-intensive, and added that the government would actively encourage foreigners' direct investments in domestic industries. [Text] [SK140104 Seoul YONHAP in English 0048 GMT 14 Aug 81]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DECREASES--Seoul, Aug. 6 (YONHAP)--Korea's unemployment rate decreased to 3.9 percent on the average in the second quarter of this year from the average 4.4 percent registered in the same period last year, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) announced Thursday. The EPB announcement attributed the drop to a steady economic recovery from a long-protracted recession. The announcement said that the employed population reached an average of 15,15,149,000 [as printed] people during the second three months, 391,000 persons more than a year earlier, while the unemployed fell to an average of 610,000 in the period, compared with the average 672,000 registered in the comparable period last year. The announcement added that Korea's economically active population above the age of 14 stood at 15,759,000 in the period, 329,000 more than one year before. [Text] [SK061036 Seoul YONHAP in English 0822 GMT 6 Aug 81]

BUSINESS RECRUITMENT--Seoul, Aug. 14 (YONHAP)--Major Korean businesses are planning massive recruitments for the second half of this year as Korea's economy is expected to recover on a full scale beginning next year. According to a Korea Management Association survey of the country's 30 major businesses, Hyundai business group plans to employ some 2,000 newcomers, in addition to the 1,300 recruited in the first half of this year. The number is more than three times bigger than last year's. Daewoo group will also provide some 1,500 jobs for college graduates, 60 percent more than the previous year, plus another 500 jobs for experienced personnel, according to the survey. Samsung group and Lucky group also plan to recruit some 500 persons each during the second half of this year. [Text] [SK140309 Seoul YONHAP in English 0251 GMT 14 Aug 81]

COMMERCIAL BANKS LIMITATION--Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)--The Korean Government is considering establishing no more commercial banks in the country, except for three now under negotiation. Finance Ministry officials said Thursday that although the government has allowed the establishment of two joint-venture banks with foreign partners, and approved a plan set forth by Korean residents in Japan to open a bank to prop up investment activities by overseas Koreans in their home country, it does not think it necessary to establish more private commercial banks, in view of the current market conditions of domestic banking institutions. At present, Korean businesses are moving toward establishing two joint-venture banks with the

Bank of America and with a syndicate of Mideast banking institutions respectively. According to the officials, the projected overseas Korean residents' bank and the Korean-American Bank are expected to go into full commercial operation by the end of this year. Efforts to set up a joint-venture bank with Mideast banking circles will also bear tangible fruit not later than the first half of next year, bringing to eight the number of commercial banks operating in the country. Korea has no need to have more commercial banks because of the limited scale of its money market, the officials explained. [Text] [SK130135 Seoul YONHAP in English 0057 GMT 13 Aug 81]

NEW INVESTMENT RULES--Seoul, Aug. 3 (YONHAP)--Korean small businesses fear that the government's measure to decontrol foreign investment might erode their domestic markets. Officials of the Korea Federation of Small Businesses Monday said the recent government decision to permit foreign investment in 427 sectors would give blows to domestic businesses which are weak in their competitiveness and technologically backward. The officials indicated that 40 sectors which had been designated as "small-business protection" businesses were included among the 427 categories. The officials recommended that the government raise the limit of foreign investment capital from the current 100,000 U.S. dollars to 200,000 dollars. [Text] [SK030943 Seoul YONHAP in English 0807 GMT 3 Aug 81]

BUMPER RICE HARVEST--Seoul, Aug. 6 (YONHAP)--There are indications that Korea will have a bumper crop in its rice harvest this fall thanks to a continuing spell of good weather. According to YONHAP's local bureau reports, the nation's rice paddies are in best shape and are expected to produce a combined output far surpassing this year's target of 38 million soms (one som equals 144 kg) this fall, provided good weather continues for one more month and possible blights are kept under control. Farmers and local officials interviewed in the reports all forecast an unprecedented bumper crop in Korea's rice harvest this fall, which may break the record harvest of 1976. [Text] [SK060140 Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 6 Aug 81]

COAL PRICE INCREASE--Seoul, Aug. 14 (YONHAP)--The Korean Government raised the price of "yontan" (anthracite briquets), the main home cooking and heating fuel, by 10.87 percent, and the prices of coal by an average of 15.81 percent, effective Friday. With prices jacked up, the home-delivery price of a 3.6-kg piece went up from 138 won to 153 won in Seoul, and that of a 7.5-kg piece from 271 won to 302 won, respectively (one U.S. dollar is worth about 685 won). The yontan price hike will put heavier financial pressure on the general public, who have been tightening their belts to fight against rising commodity prices. The country saw coal price soar 38.84 percent and yontan price rise 33.04 percent this year. On April 19, the government raised coal prices by 19.88 percent and yontan prices by 22.17 percent. Announcing the price increases in a press conference, Energy-Resources Minister Pak Pong-hwan said that the government pricing decision was aimed at readjusting the coal price to a realistic level in the non-demand season, thus, minimizing impact on the general public. He said that the coal price hike this time reflected mainly coal production cost increases since the turn of this year, which were not reflected in the April 19 coal price rise, adding that the government would not increase coal prices before the end of this year. Friday's coal price hike is expected to increase wholesale prices by 0.624 percent and consumer prices by 0.629 percent. Yontan accounts for 71 percent of the country's total home fuel and coal is the nation's indigenous and primary fossil fuel, representing 22 percent of its total energy needs, according to ministry officials. [Text] [SK140206 Seoul YONHAP in English 0133 GMT 14 Aug 81]

JOINT VENTURE FOR MOLYBDENUM--The Amax Co of the United States has established a joint venture firm with the Hyundai Business Group for the joint development of molybdenum mines in the Mt T'aebaek in Korea, according to the Energy and Resources Ministry on 25 July. The ₩560 million joint company was set up at the ratio of 50.5 percent and 49.5 percent between the Korean and American firms. A total of $814 million will be invested in the development of the molybdenum mines over the next 10 years. Under the joint development plan, some 17,000 tons of molybdenum will be produced yearly. The nation's total production of molybdenum last year stood at a mere 557 tons. Amax has concluded that the molybdenum mines in the Mt T'aebaek will be operational for some 31 years. [Excerpts] [Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 25 Jul 81 p 7, Seoul U.S. Embassy translation]

JOINT VENTURE FOR TALCUM--The Cyprus Mining Co of the United States has been promoting a plan for the development of low quality talcum in a joint venture with Ilshin Industry of Korea, according to related business circles on 29 July. The U.S. firm has already completed a feasibility study on the joint exploration of talcum in Yesan, South Ch'ungchong Province. The U.S. company plans to enter into a formal contract agreement with the Korean firm for the joint development project in August. [Excerpt] [Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 29 Jul 81 p 1, Seoul U.S. Embassy translation]

TOURISM DISCUSSED--The average room occupancy rate of five major hotels in Seoul rose to 77.1 percent during the first half of this year, up 13.7 percentage points from the same period of 1980. The substantial pickup in the number of foreign tourists coming to Korea was reflected in the number of room-days sold during the period--456,458--an increase of 20.2 percent over the corresponding period last year, according to data released last week by tourist industry officials in Seoul. Room charges at the five hotels--the Chosun, Hyatt Regency, Lotte, Plaza and Shilla--also went up by an average of 12.3 percent. The average rate is now $43.90, up $4.80 from the same period last year, the data showed. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP NEWS AGENCY NEWSLETTER in English 20 Jul 81 pp 4-5]

CSO: 4120/299

INCREASING TAX BURDEN EXAMINED

National Tax

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 16 Jun 81 p 5

[Article by staff reporter Yi Chae-hun]

[Text] Tax is causing headaches. The national budget scale is getting bigger and more tax revenues must be collected. However, the current economic slowdown has prevented taxes from being smoothly collected. Next year, education tax will be added. Taxpayers will more acutely feel the tax burden weighing on the barely sufficient home budget.

We hereby analyze the current tax situation, breaking it into two categories--national and local tax.

Per capita tax payments last year hit 172,400 won. The budget this year is formulated so that it may be increased to 209,700 won. A five-member family would have to pay 1,048,500 won in tax. One gets upset every time he gets a pay envelope [paycheck] because the tax burden is weighing heavier on him while his income does not increase in real terms owing to inflation. Salarymen acutely feel the heavier tax burden, especially when they receive year-end bonuses.

Merchants say they could not run businesses if they paid taxes as stipulated under the law. Worse yet, a new tax is likely to emerge next year--education tax.

An education tax bill designed to collect 300 to 400 billion won is being drafted. The contention that the education tax should be newly instituted to increase educational financing for the normalization of education is reasonable and persuasive. Taxpayers, however, cannot help but wonder if the new tax is the only way to raise more revenue. Anyway, the tax burden would be heavier, adding 10,000 won in tax to each individual, if the education tax is instituted.

The actual tax burden would be much heavier, depending on how and in which category the new tax is included. The tax burden is felt heavier in the economic slowdown these days, which also causes poor tax collection.

The confirmed reports of composite income taxes in May (for 1980 incomes) showed a decrease of 17 percent from the level of the previous year. Under inflation, the revenues normally do not decrease due to the increase of nominal incomes. However, they actually decreased. This means that the economic slowdown is that much more serious. The collection is not going well not only for income tax but also for other taxes. The total tax revenues as of the end of May amounted to 39 percent of the budget, less than the 42 percent registered in the same period the previous year.

One percent of domestic tax equals 46 billion won; therefore, 140 billion won more should have been collected to catch up to the level of the previous year.

To make the tax collection smooth, the incomes in real terms must be boosted, and subsequently consumer spending must be increased. The family budget cannot catch up with price boosts, and families are forced to spend less. This causes purchase slowdown. This is why the collection of taxes levied on consumer goods is declining.

Those who favor the increases claim that the tax rate of this country is lower. But they overlook the fact that each country is based on different premises. When we look into national debt ratio to GNP, West Germany tops the list with 32.3 percent, followed by the United States with 30.2 percent, Japan with 21.1 percent; Korea's is 18.8 percent (1980). In advanced countries, where a social security system is established, the government pays in many cases what the people should shoulder. If the medicare tax were included, the tax burden rate would hit almost 20 percent in our country.

The tax burden rate will be higher in 1983 when the welfare pension system is instituted. This country's taxation system has many problems such as increasing burdens on the middle class, indiscriminate tax-sharing stemming from increased indirect taxes, distortion arising from excessive numbers of tax-exempted people [due to low income], unfairness in tax-exemption, inadequacy in the property tax levy system, and so on.

The number of tax-paying workers is only 2.33 million. Although the total number of working people is 7.30 million, 68 percent of the working people make less than 150,000 won each, which is the tax-exemption base. Of the tax-paying people, those who make more than 500,000 won are excluded from tax deductions for paying insurance premiums and are subjected to higher tax rates.

People are driven to a situation comparable to double-pay-reduction because there is no tax adjustment while cost of living is rising. The class of tax-payers who bear the heaviest tax rate is the middle class people who make monthly income of between 500,000 and 700,000 won. With this income, they cannot easily manage their household budget. And yet, they are classified as high income earners and are subjected to heavy graduated taxation. Those who make donations for educational institutions are not given tax favors solely for that donation. The proposed tax reform project this year is considering giving tax favors to those who make charity donations. Even this would end up with "a biscuit for an elephant." A bold tax cut is required from the political judgment

that the sound protection of middle class families is indispensable for the stability of society.

Local Tax

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 16 Jun 81 p 5

[Article by staff reporter Yi Tu-sok]

[Text] An emergency situation has set in for the local taxation. The burden of local taxes including property tax is getting heavier year after year, thus causing wrinkles to the family budget of common people. The revenues of local taxes are insufficient to finance the local governments.

The collection of property sales tax is lower than previous years because of the continuous slump of the real estate business for years. Despite this situation, the tax-levy standard is going up 20 to 30 percent each year, fanning the boost of land prices. As a result, the tax revenues are on the decrease while the raised levy standard is pushing up the property tax rate, thereby bringing heavier burdens to taxpayers. This has brought the local tax authorities to a difficult situation. To make the situation worse, a portion of the education tax is likely to be added to the local taxation. The portion of education tax the local taxation will bear for 5 years from next year to 1986 would be 900 billion won, that is, 180 billion won each year. (This is 40 percent of the projected revenues of 2,250 billion won in education taxes.) In case this plan is carried out, the total revenues of the local taxes would increase by 20 percent from this year's projected 921.9 billion won.

Furthermore, the total local tax revenues may jump up to 70 percent, when the adjustment for a 20 percent average price increase and the increasing financial demand resulting from the upgrading of cities of Taegu, Inchon and 10 others are accounted for. The local tax rate will thus become as heavy as the [national] tax rate.

Summary

Of the total tax revenues [both national and local], the weight of the local tax is becoming heavier each year. The ratio of local tax to national tax jumped by 5.6 to 16.7 percent in 1977 from 11.1 percent in 1972, and by 0.3 to 17 percent last year. The projected total of local tax revenues this year is 921.947 billion won, an increase of 30.6 percent (216.248 billion won) from 705.699 billion won last year.

Property Tax

Of the local taxes, the most important tax item is property tax. Of the projected total local tax revenues this year, the property tax is to be 146.658 billion won. On top of this, if 62.527 billion won in city planning tax and 16.03 billion won in common fire-fighting facility tax are added, the total payment for the property tax categories will hit 255.188 billion won,

representing 24 percent of the total local tax revenues. The tax burden rate is expected to increase to 50 percent next year if the education tax is added.

Property Sales Tax

The collection target of property sales tax is raised year after year, following the property tax. However, it seems difficult to achieve the target because of slow real estate transactions. The property sales tax revenues are targeted to reach 211.358 billion won. Last year, 165.037 billion won was collected.

Farm Land Tax

The government and the Democratic Justice Party have decided to raise the farm land tax exemption base to 1,200,000 won from 960,000 won, which represents 31 percent, or 25 billion won, of the farm land tax revenue target set at 80 billion won. As a result, other local taxes such as property tax have to make up for it.

The compromise bill which the Democratic Justice Party has proposed stipulates that the tax-exempt base for A-class farm land tax (taxation on rice production) should be raised by 24.8 percent to 924,000 won on the basis of the current purchasing price of grains, and that of B-class farm land tax (tax levy on special crops) should be raised from the current 220,000 won to 276,000 won. If the tax-exempt base is so settled, the number of tax-exempted farming households will jump to 1.2 million (which represents 55 percent of the total farming households) from 1 million (44 percent of the total). This will produce a deficit of 25 billion won in tax revenues, thereby forcing the increase of property and residential taxes, if government subsidies are not provided for.

Raising the Tax Levy Standard

There is a problem of raising the tax levy standard for property tax and property sales tax to increase the local tax revenues which will finance the growing local government spending, and to include the education tax in the local tax category. The current tax levy standard for land and buildings is 40 percent of the current market value of the land or the building, that is to say 40 percent of the market value is taken away as tax. Policy-makers say it should be raised to 50 percent.

Under the present circumstances, homeowners who do not have regular incomes also have to pay property tax. Low income people [who own homes] are likely to bear a heavy tax burden which may even threaten their livelihood if the tax levy standard is raised. The local tax authorities worry about the possibility that the increase of the property tax will meet stiff resistance from the inner chamber [individual level] and fan out as public grievances.

Countermeasures

In order to reduce local tax burdens, it is desirable for the local government to engage in profit-making businesses other than tax collection. It is also desirable that local public corporations be set up to do construction work on water pipes, sewers, bridges, housing lots, and other basic city planning jobs

by applying the principles of private management. With this purpose in mind the Ministry of Home Affairs is now encouraging local governments to attract private capital and technology to spur their own development under its administrative guidances for city management.

Together with this, it is urgently required to institute a rational tax administration which enables us to establish a local tax that can be transferred as a part of the national revenue, to transfer certain national taxes such as the telephone tax to the local tax category, and to determine by law the proportion of grants-in-aid to be given to local governments from national tax revenues. (One U.S. dollar roughly equals 700 won)

Tax Burden Changes (unit = 100 million won)

Classification	71	75	79	80	81 (budget)
Total revenues	4,929	15,498	53,609	65,859	81,381
National tax	4,531	13,910	47,617	58,077	72,428
Domestic tax	3,555	10,123	30,375	36,758	45,835
Tariff	522	1,810	7,323	7,661	9,497
Defense tax	-	622	6,319	8,558	10,296
Monopoly profits	454	1,355	3,600	5,100	6,800
Local tax	398	1,588	5,992	7,782	8,953
Tax burden rate	15%	15.8%	18.4%	18.8%	18.3%
Per capita tax burden (unit = 1,000 won)	15.0	43.9	142.6	172.4	209.7

Local Tax Situation (unit = 1 million won)

Item	70	75	79	80	81 (target)
Total	33,232	158,790	580,716	705,699	921,947
Property sales	11,057	41,820	128,196	165,037	211,358
Registration	-	-	92,021	95,671	137,742
License	1,228	4,865	17,207	26,087	24,758
Residential	-	15,638	83,603	89,798	132,910
Property	3,980	28,436	80,866	96,621	146,658
Vehicle	5,605	12,353	46,750	61,280	57,242
Farm land	3,122	20,841	52,620	76,802	81,587
Butchery	236	546	3,820	3,759	5,544
Horse race	248	534	1,902	2,338	3,286
City planning	2,206	13,404	34,046	41,145	62,527
Fire-fighting facility	519	2,841	8,561	10,987	16,003
Work place	-	-	25,594	29,346	35,435
Entertainment	5,029	17,512	-	-	-
Surcharge to national tax	2	-	-	-	-
Holdover from the previous year	-	-	5,540	6,918	6,960

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FISHERIES AGREEMENTS SOUGHT WITH 14 COUNTRIES

SK070958 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 7 (YONHAP)--The Korean Government is planning to conclude fisheries cooperation agreements with 14 coastal countries as a measure to envigorate the country's deep-sea fishing industry which is suffering a continued recession following coastal countries' promulgation of 200-mile economic zones since 1977.

The 14 coastal countries are Suriname, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Mexico, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, the Seychelles, India, Fiji and Papua New Guinea.

Disclosing that the government has already presented draft agreements to the coastal countries, Foreign Ministry officials said Friday that they expect that agreement could be concluded with most of the coastal countries by the end of the first half of next year.

The amount of fish caught by the Korean deep-sea fishing boats has kept on decreasing in recent years--725,000 tons in 1976, 596,000 tons in 1977, 566,000 tons in 1978, 486,000 tons in 1979 and 458,000 tons in 1980.

At present, Korea maintains fisheries cooperation agreements with Japan, Spain, Gambia, the United States and 10 other countries and has initialed similar pacts with Morocco, Mauritania and Australia.

Aside from the plan for fisheries cooperation agreements, the government is also taking necessary procedures to become a member of such international fisheries organizations as the North Atlantic Fisheries Organization, the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, the Conservation Commission for Antarctic Marine Living Resources and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.

Korea has already joined the Indian and Pacific Fisheries Commission, the International Whales Commission and the International Commission for Southeast Asian Fisheries.

CSO: 4120/300

ROK-ASEAN ECONOMIC TIES TO BE PROMOTED IN SEPTEMBER

SK060134 Seoul YONHAP in English 0053 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 6 (YONHAP)--Private-level economic cooperation between Korea and the five ASEAN member countries is expected to be pushed ahead on a full scale beginning late September as a follow-up measure to Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's June 29-July 15 state visits to those countries.

Officials at the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) said Thursday that Indonesia would dispatch a high-powered 60-member delegation led by Arnold Baramuli of Poleko group to the fourth joint conference of the Korean-Indonesian private economic cooperation council slated for September 20-30 in Seoul.

The joint council meeting's major agenda includes bilateral cooperation in the resources field, joint-venture projects and promotion of two-way trade agreed upon during Chon's visit to that Southeast Asian country.

Discussions will focus on the economic fields where the two countries can promote their cooperation, the officials said.

In line with an agreement reached between Korea and Thailand at the Korean-Thai trade ministers conference in Seoul late July, the Korean-Thai economic cooperation council is expected to set up three committees under its wing in September to exclusively deal with promoting bilateral cooperation in trade, joint investments and construction fields.

The committees' activation will be followed by the second Korean-Thai economic council meeting slated for mid-December in Seoul to discuss full-fledged economic cooperation between the two countries, the KCCI officials said.

Korea and Singapore will establish their own private-level economic cooperation councils in September or October as agreed upon during Chon's ASEAN swing, and the two countries will hold the first joint conference of their economic cooperation councils this year to step up capital and technological cooperation between them, according to the officials.

Another economic cooperation council meeting is scheduled to take place in Seoul in November or December to discuss promotion of two-way trade and resources cooperation between Korea and Malaysia.

Aside from the council meetings, Korea plans to send economic cooperation delegations to the ASEAN countries whenever necessary to promote economic cooperation with them on a long-term basis, while trying to become a member of the ASEAN Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the officials added.

CSO: 4120/300

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC MISSION TO EUROPE--Seoul, Aug. 6 (YONHAP)--A high-power economic cooperation delegation, organized by the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), will tour six European countries Sept. 5-26, FKI officials said here Thursday. The officials said that the 20-member economic mission composed of leading Korean businessmen would visit the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and Luxemburg. According to the officials, the Korean delegates are scheduled to meet with business leaders of their visiting countries to discuss promoting bilateral trade [word indistinct] the inducement of advanced technology into Korea and joint venture projects in third countries. The Korean businessmen will also ask their European counterparts for direct capital investments in Korea and for joint ventures here, the officials said. In the Belgian capital of Brussels, the Koreans will hold a symposium on economy Sept. 16-17 under the joint sponsorship of a British economic newspaper, THE FINANCIAL TIMES, and the European Community (EC) to discuss a wide range of economic issues including economic cooperation and two-way trade expansion between Korea and the European organization. The officials said that 150 industrial leaders from 17 European countries are expected to participate in the planned Brussels symposium. [Text] [SK060153 Seoul YONHAP in English 0124 GMT 6 Aug 81]

MISSIONS TO EUROPE, S. AMERICA--The government plans to soon dispatch large-scale economic survey missions to three areas--Europe, Central and South America and Africa. According to authorities concerned, the high-powered missions, which will be led by economic ministers or vice ministers, will consist of working-level officials of the economic planning board and the ministries of foreign affairs, finance, commerce-industry, energy-resources and construction. Leading businessmen and key members of four economic organizations will join the missions. The three teams will scrutinize a wide spectrum of areas for enhancing economic cooperation with focus on negotiations of loans required for the Fifth Five-Year Economic Development Plan (1982-86), export market expansion, joint development for resources, and capital cooperation in the form of joint ventures. In the first-stage, a joint survey team, led by Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun, will leave for Europe early next month. The two other missions will also be dispatched next month to the African and Latin American regions for the same purpose. [Text] [SK040706 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Aug 81 p 7]

VISA EXEMPTION ACCORDS--The government has been negotiating with 19 countries to conclude visa exemption agreements to facilitate overseas travel by Korean nationals, it was learned yesterday. The 19 countries are Thailand, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Peru, Colombia, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Sudan, Malaysia, Indonesia, India, Panama, Jordan, Liberia and Mauritius. At present, Korea has nonvisa agreements with the Philippines and Thailand, but they are only for those who hold diplomatic or official passports. Informed sources said that visa exemption agreements are expected to be concluded with at least 12 of the 19 countries within this year at the earliest as they showed favorable responses. Once the accord is concluded, travelers can stay in those countries for up to half a year without visa, except for those seeking jobs. The sources explained that visa exemption negotiations will be conducted actively under the government decision to liberalize overseas trips by Koreans. The visa exemption will be conducive to promoting bilateral understanding as it will promote personnel exchanges, they observed. The nation has concluded visa accords, for both diplomatic, official and general passport holders, with 22 countries. [Text] [SK110651 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Aug 81 p 1]

U.S. ENVOY--Seoul, Aug. 12 (YONHAP)--New U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard L. Walker Wednesday said that it was a source of great honor that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has chosen him as the representative to a country which is so important a friend and ally of the United States and for whose culture and achievements he has long had such admiration. Walker made the remark when he presented his credentials to Korea's President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion in Seoul. In his presentation address, the new U.S. ambassador said that he came to the Republic of Korea as Reagan's representative at a time when the relations between the two countries have entered a new era of friendship and cooperation following President Chon's state visit to the United States earlier this year. Walker emphasized, however, that "this is a moment when it is more critical than ever that we work together to maintain peace on the Korean Peninsula and in the Northeast Asian region." In this endeavor, the ambassador said, he will be guided by the pledge which the two presidents of the Republic of Korea and the United States made jointly in Washington on Feb. 2 this year to strengthen U.S.-Korean cooperation in deterring and defending against aggression. The Korean President replied that he welcomed Walker's assumption of his Seoul post because he has a keen insight into the traditional relations between Korea and America, and the realities in the Northeast Asian region. Chon also expressed the hope that the new ambassador would contribute to the further promotion of bilateral friendly relations, adding that next year is the centennial of opening up diplomatic relations between the two countries. Korea's Foreign Minister No Sin-Yong and Minister-Counsellor John C. Monjo of the U.S. Embassy here were also present at the meeting. [Text] [SK120437 Seoul YONHAP in English 0331 GMT 12 Aug 81]

CSO: 4120/300

NO CHANGE EXPECTED IN CANADIAN IMPORT POLICY

SK080925 Seoul YONHAP in English 0858 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Toronto, August 7 (YONHAP)--It appears highly unlikely that Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's scheduled visit to Korea would in any way help ease Ottawa's restrictive policy against South Korean exports to this North American market.

Foremost on the agenda of the forthcoming Korea-Canada summit scheduled for September would be increased bilateral trade and economic cooperation, an informed source said Friday.

But he indicated this does not necessarily have to come at the price of a more liberal import policy on the part of Canada. He noted Ottawa's restrictive import policy applies to European and other Asian countries as well.

He was commenting on speculation that with the first visit to Korea by a Canadian prime minister, Ottawa might consider making some sort of import concessions, however minimal, as a gesture of goodwill if not as a means of bargaining for the sales of its high-cost technology items including Candu.

South Korea's leading exports to this North American nation include textiles, clothing, electronics and footwear. However, Canada limits Korean textile and clothing exports under bilateral quotas and electronic goods exports with discriminatory tariff rates.

Except for footwear, most of Korea's exports in these categories dropped off markedly in 1980. Textile exports--the single largest item--declined to 77.5 million U.S. dollars from about 97 million dollars in 1979.

Television and other electronics goods also fell substantially to about 56 million dollars from a previous 76 million dollars. Although the poor Korean export performance in Canada could not be blamed entirely for Ottawa's protectionist policy, it certainly has been a major irritant to Korea and is becoming more so as Ottawa appears determined to continue its protectionism.

Ottawa has recently announced its intention to maintain import quotas on textiles and clothing for another five years.

Seoul and Ottawa last month failed to reach a new bilateral textile agreement in their five days of negotiations in Seoul, due to a wide divergence of views on the scale of a new quota.

CSO: 4120/300

ROK COMPANIES TO EXPLORE ALASKAN COAL DEPOSITS

SK010300 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The government has authorized four Korean companies to explore massive coal deposits in Alaska in a joint venture with Alaskans. The four are Hyundai, Samsung, Samchok Consolidated Coal Mining Co. and Daesung Consolidated Coal Mining Co.

With the authorization, the four companies are scheduled to complete a test operation in the Bering River area by the end of September this year under a partnership agreement with Chugach Native Inc. (CNI) of the United States, industry sources said yesterday.

According to the sources, the Bering area east of Anchorage has reserves of an estimated 2-3 billion tons of anthracite and bituminous coal.

By the end of this year, the sources said, a consortium of the four Korean firms will analyze the results of the firstphase digging.

If the first digging fails to discover commercially exploitable coal, the sources said, the four companies will continue coal-search exploration until the end of 1985.

The government allowed the four local firms to participate in the overseas coal development project last week.

Apart from the four companies, the Suneel Shipping Co. of Korea plans to tap bituminous coal reserves in the central part of Alaska in a tie-up with the Usibelley Coal Co. of the United States. The two sides are negotiating on joint exploration.

With the government authoritization, the sources said, Korea's participation in the development of coal reserves in Alaska will be expedited.

The government is ready to provide financial assistance including exploration costs to help the four companies hunt the black mineral.

A few months ago, the four-member Korean business group and CNI agreed in principle to establish a tie-up firm in order to explore coal reserves.

Now, the four local companies' representatives including Samchok President Choi Hyong-sun are in Alaska to reach final agreement with CNI on joint exploration. The formal agreement is expected to be made soon, the sources said.

The bilateral agreement has been forged since March 30 in Seoul, when Hyundai and CNI signed a memorandum of understanding to develop coal reserves in the Bering River area.

CSO: 4120/300

BRIEFS

INVISIBLE TRADE DEFICIT INCREASES--Seoul, Aug. 5 (YONHAP)--Korea's invisible trade deficit has kept getting worse due largely to heavy outflows of hard currencies for payments of interest on foreign loans, Finance Ministry sources said Wednesday. According to the source, the deficit in the non-trade account came to 964 million dollars in the first six months of this year, 308 million dollars more than the same period last year, with the outlays in the period amounting to 4.01 billion dollars as against the receipts that reached 3.05 billion dollars. Thus, the six-month deficit figure already outran the estimated current account invisible trade deficit of 500 million dollars for the whole of this year by 464 million dollars. [Text] [SK050928 Seoul YONHAP in English 0808 GMT 5 Aug 81]

TRADE DEFICIT WITH JAPAN--The adverse balance of trade between Korea and Japan is still deteriorating against Korea as imports of key industrial machine supplies and materials are heavily dependent on Japan. According to statistics compiled by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Korea's import excess with Japan during the first half of this year marked $1,575 million. Imports from Japan during the first six months of this year amounted to $3,118,260,000, whereas exports to Japan were $1,543,590,000. The adverse condition with Japan has been improved since 1979. However, the import dependence for capital goods and industrial facilities is unchanged due to Korea's industrial structure. In recent days, the depreciation of the Japanese yen currency in the wake of U.S. dollar rally has made it difficult for Korea to increase exports during the latter half of this year. It has been pointed out that a horizontal division of labor and strengthening technical training in the sectors of shipbuilding, electronics and machinery are necessary to cope with the growing import excess. [Text] [SK060656 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Aug 81 p 7]

INCREASE IN EXPORTS--Seoul, Aug. 6 (YONHAP)--Korea's 10 general trading companies exported some 4.9 billion U.S. dollars' worth of commodities during the first seven months this year, up 34.2 percent over the same period last year. According to a tally released Thursday by the Commerce-Industry Ministry, the combined exports by the major businesses account for 41.1 percent of the country's total exports of the period. The Daewoo Industrial Co. became the first firm to hit one billion-dollar export with 1.02 billion dollars, followed by Samsung Co. with 886 million dollars, and the Hyundai Corp. with 821 million dollars. The Ssangyong Corp., the Kukje Corp. and the Hyosung Corp. were among the businesses which exported over 400 million dollars in the period. [Text] [SK061003 Seoul YONHAP in English 0835 GMT 6 Aug 81]

CSO: 4120/300

JULY 'KULLOJA' TABLE OF CONTENTS ANNOUNCED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] The July issue of KULLOJA, the political-theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party has been published. The contents of the journal are as follows:

The First Torch for the Intellectualization of the Entire Society: To Popularize the Model of the Kumsan Shaft of Yongyang Mine

The Guerrilla Bases Created During the Anti-Japanese Struggle Period and Their Shining Achievements.....Yi Ul-sol

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CSO: 4108/140

HIGH-RISE HOUSING CONSTRUCTION REPORTED IN NAMP'O

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by special correspondent Yi Myong-ch'ang: "New Innovation in Housing Construction on the Great Leader's On-Spot Guidance: Builders and Volunteers at the Housing Area, Waudo, Namp'o District, Namp'o City"]

[Text] Upholding the on-the-spot guidance given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 22 and 23 May, Namp'o District Waudo Housing Area construction sites are forcefully whipping up the hot winds of revolutionary fervor and speed battle.

Our great leader, touring around Namp'o District's brand new Waudo Housing Area and the Waudo Recreation Center, commented that the Waudo area looked beautiful from the touring boat, and instructed that this place must be turned into a workers' cultural rest area through further construction of high rises of varied styles on the ridges around Waudo and through energetic beautification of the Waudo Recreation Center to make it the workers' cultural rest area.

Our great leader further remarked that, becoming this coastal city, we should construct nice looking residential high-rises on the ridges and surround them with parks and green areas, so as to enable the people to feel that they are living in a park. He thus explained the bright outlook and detailed plans for building Namp'o City into an even more magnificent and splendid city.

The warm love of our great leader and the great concern of our glorious party center shown toward the workers of Namp'o City has given rise to creative wisdom and flame-like zeal among the construction workers here, and has caused an outpouring of the guts and spirit of moving mountains and filling sea in one breath.

Our great leader comrade Kim Il-song instructed as follows:

"This year we must build urban and rural housing on a grand scale, thereby further improving housing conditions for workers."

Upholding our great leader's on-the-spot guidance regarding the construction of a more magnificent and splendorous City of Namp'o, the construction command under the guidance of the city party committee, drove forward, assault-fashion, with organizational and political work for the purpose of vigorously mobilizing all construction capacity.

The construction command informed the members of each department of step-by-step goals and struggle tasks, deeply impressed every functionary with the great leader's far-sighted plan and the party's aims, and responsibly worked without rest to see that operational guidance, technical guidance and material supply were meticulously handled.

Meanwhile, functionaries who went out to the factories and shops, while accurately presenting the great leader's on-the-spot instruction and step-by-step goals for accomplishing much more construction of many styles of beautiful high-rise housing, and while explaining and inculcating the masses far and wide with the glorious party center's aim of accelerating construction with spirit, exhorted the masses to new innovation and feats.

The construction workers and volunteers, who had mastered the party's intention thoroughly, said that now was certainly the time to embrace the enthusiasm and vigorous fighting spirit of youth, and that the time for valor was at hand, and spread the vigorous assault to every work site.

Command functionaries of the 9 August Youth Shock Brigade, on learning that they would build the Waudo bathhouse right after construction on the City People's Hospital, went right away to Pyongyang's Ch'anggwangwon and toured every modern piece of equipment and facility, and, with our party's sublime affection and high regard for the people in their hearts, led the shock brigade into fruitful struggle.

In particular the shock brigade members assigned to the 2nd Company, 2d Battalion and the 3d Company, 3d Battalion, of the 9 August Youth Shock Brigade, launching a ferocious assault which began the very day of the great leader's visit, are accomplishing more than double their daily quotas through compliance with new operational guidelines.

In the same vein, the Number 22 Metals Factory Construction Site construction personnel charged with the construction of a 30-story high-rise housing project, brought about unprecedented innovation in the foundation excavation work.

Construction personnel of the Yonggang Construction Brigade and the Taean City Construction Site, responsible for building a 10-story and an 18-story high-rise, are, as expected, bringing forth new successes in foundation construction day after day with redoubled courage, while absolutely refusing to yield first place in the struggle to fulfill the great leader's on-the-spot guidance.

At present, this city's construction workers and volunteers, including those at the Namp'o City Urban Construction Site, dedicate all their enthusiasm, thinking constantly about putting quality first and about how to build more beautifully, more splendidly, and more economically.

Because of the toiling struggle of this city's construction personnel and volunteers, who shine forth by their proud feats in these days of worthwhile struggle to fulfill the great leader's on-the-spot guidance, today the Waudo Housing Area construction sites display with vigor the chollima and speed battle spirit.

8481
CSO: 4108/124

BRIEFS

PRC OFFICIAL TO PHILIPPINES--Pyongyang, 13 Aug (KCNA)--Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, paid an official goodwill visit to the Philippines from August 6 to 9, according to a report. During the visit he had talks with Filipino President Ferdinand Marcos and discussed the question of developing bilateral relations and a series of international problems. He also met the prime minister of that country and was entertained at a banquet by him. [Text] [SK130356 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 13 Aug 81]

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Korean Affairs Report

No. 154

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REUNIFICATION THROUGH DCRK ADVOCATED

SK051532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--The Korean people will certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification by thwarting and frustrating the U.S. imperialists manoeuvres of domination and interference and founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in great unity, declares NODONG SINMUN in its article Wednesday.

The article recalls that at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on condition that the North and South of Korea recognize and tolerate each others ideas and social systems.

This proposal, the article goes on, represents the Korean people's unshakable will to solve the reunification question by the efforts of our nation itself without any foreign interference.

If the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is to be achieved through the founding of a confederal state, the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its war policy must be ended, first of all.

Because the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and new war provocation manoeuvres are fraught with a constant danger of a war of northward invasion breaking out any moment, together with the danger of permanent division of our country.

The national desire of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by founding a confederal state cannot be realised with the aggressors left alone to occupy a half of our country.

Another important point in carrying into practice the proposal for founding the DCRK is to thwart and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the United States.

The proposal for founding the confederal state is a patriotic reunification proposal for determinedly rejecting "two Koreas" and "two nations" and accomplishing the historic cause of national reunification so that our people may live forever as one nation in one Korea. This proposal can be materialised only when the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" scheme is shattered.

What is required next to materialise the proposal for founding the DCRK is to put an end to the U.S. imperialists encouragement to the South Korean puppet clique and their interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

An independent and peaceful reunification of the country is unthinkable under the present condition in which a harsh military fascist rule has been established and democracy is totally obliterated in South Korea and the Korean peninsula is in a state of extreme tension due to U.S. imperialists' interference.

The U.S. imperialists must pull out of South Korea without delay, giving up their occupation policy in South Korea and all their interference in Korean internal affairs, must give up their "two Koreas" scheme, stop encouraging the puppet clique and wash their hands of Korea for good.

CSO: 4120/298

POLICY DIFFERENCES AT KDI REPORTED

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 3 Aug 81 p 3 Seoul US Embassy translation

[Article by Reporter Chang Song-won: "Dispute Over Economic Management"]

[Summary] Recently, there was a verbal controversy at the Korea Development Institute over whether the nation should pursue an economic policy for stability or for growth. In the dispute, participated in by economists, bankers, businessmen, representatives of economic organizations, and journalists, a group of businessmen advocated an economic expansion policy.

But they were outnumbered by the group of professors, bankers, and journalists who insisted on giving emphasis to economic stabilization. Officials of the Economic Planning Board, who were in favor of stability, at heart, did not lose the chance and concluded the discussions by emphasizing that it is inevitable to continue to pursue the stabilization policy.

In fact, it was nothing but a foregone conclusion. It seems that the general opinion at present is that there can be no alternative but to pursue a policy for economic stability. And the policy pursued by the EPB is actually no exception from this line.

Those in favor of the stabilization policy maintain that the stabilization policy is desirable even for future economic growth. According to a survey conducted by the EPB, urban workers suffer hardships in this period of economic depression, while limiting their family budget to daily necessities.

Accordingly, there is an increasing need to indirectly help improve their household income by stabilizing prices. Stability in wages should be ensured by stabilizing prices first, rather than increasing wage only after prices have spiraled upwards. The officials concerned pointed out that the economic expansion policy should begin with stimulating the purchasing power and demand by improving the real income standards.

Even for improving business management and strengthening Korean industries' competitiveness on the world markets, the priority should go to stabilizing prices.

Why is the financial structure of our enterprises weak? Many hold the view that it is because quite a few enterprises are engrossed in real estate investment and

tormented by the need to pay interest on their short-term borrowings from outside. Under the government action taken on 27 September last year, a total of 1,198 business corporations have declared their ownership of some 442.9 million p'yong (3.3 square meters) of land for other than their original business purposes.

Some point to the fact that businesses have benefited from inflation, rather than they have grown by demonstrating their own business ability. But businesses became enthusiastic about their real estate investments because of runaway inflation. Even for blocking this vicious circle, and in order to enable businesses to free themselves from the pressure of high interest, dividend and wage rates, efforts should be made to stabilize prices first, they said.

Moreover, the most pressing task ahead will be to defend the nation's balance of payments. It is inevitable to follow an export-led growth strategy, in this respect.

On the other hand, those advocating an expansion policy say that the economy has showed a recovery trend, though slow in pace, during the first half of this year, thanks to a favorable turn made in the ship and textile exports. During the latter half of this year, however, exports are expected to be inactive with a slow-down in the arrivals of L/C's since last May. Accordingly, the economy should be encouraged to recover from recession by boosting exports under a growth policy of raising the Won-Dollar exchange rate and bringing downwards current interest rates, they say.

However, during the April-June period this year, exports have grown by 25 to 34 percent over the same period last year. Yet, the trend in the domestic business recovery in the months from May has been unsatisfactory. This is ascribable to the fact that the foundation of domestic demand has turned very weak with a drastic decrease in the income standards in terms of real value. Accordingly, even when exports have grown to some extent, the increase could not be of any help to business recovery at home.

In our economic structure, imports are larger than exports. With this economic structure, any upward change of the Won-Dollar exchange rate will immediately push prices and foreign debt servicing burden upwards, thereby further worsening economic conditions for exports.

The nation's ship and textile exports have become unprecedentedly active these days. This fact tells us that exports are dependent not merely on the foreign exchange rate, but more largely on the export market conditions, product quality, prices, and an improvement of productivity.

Their argument over interest rates was no less serious. Even in this case, there is no mistake about that at present, the lowering of interest rates cannot be the only best way. Because there are too many difficulties involving such an interest rate change. How long should the present interest rate structure be maintained, then? This question should be left as a long-term task to resolve, by refraining from making any hasty conclusion.

At any rate, certainly the prevailing opinion is that all available policy means now should be employed comprehensively to stabilize prices. Fortunately, overseas factors involving prices for crude oil and raw materials are now kept stable. Business promotion should begin with a firm ground for stabilization.

CSO: 4108/148

FIGHTER PLANE PRODUCTION PLAN REPORTED

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 4 Aug 81 p 7, Seoul US Embassy Translation

[Article by Reporter Yi Yong-su: "Efflorescence of Science and Technology: Aircraft Industry"]

[Summary] The domestic aircraft production plan (F-5E fighters) has come to the stage of finalization. Indications are that the first Korean-made fighter aircraft will debut next year. The Korean aircraft industry circles are now actively making contacts with subsidiaries of Northrop Corporation of the U.S. for technical tie-ups.

The nation's aircraft industry has now entered the aircraft assembly and production stage, having already gone through the stage of ground service and repairing. Moreover, the industry is now about to start the local production of aircraft parts. As of 4 August, a total of 16 Korean firms were negotiating with American aircraft parts manufacturers, to prepare for a full-fledged domestic manufacture of parts.

Korea began to accumulate aircraft industry technology with ground service furnished for military planes during the Korean war. Korean Air Lines (KAL) has long endeavored to increase its own maintenance technology. Now it has become capable of furnishing ground service for and repairing of all aircraft operated in Korea.

KAL and Samsung Precision are engaged not only in the ground service and repairing of foreign airliners arriving in Korea, but also entrusted with final-stage maintenance work (3rd-stage service) of U.S. military aircraft. Their ground service technology is now well accepted internationally.

Helicopters domestically assembled made their first appearance last year. Korean-made parts accounted for more than 40 percent of all equipment and parts. Aircraft engines and electronic parts still remain a technically difficult and problematical area. Even in this area, some parts may possibly be produced in Korea. Yet, because of the great difference in prices as compared with foreign-made parts, they could not be produced in Korea, according to Kong Sa-on, a laboratory chief of the Korea Aviation Technology Research Center.

Even in the case of F-5E aircraft, which Korea intends to produce, assembly and production costs about 20 to 30 percent more than their import prices. But the nation has decided to produce them domestically in view of the accumulation of technical know-how and spill-over effects.

In particular, seven to eight Northrop subsidiaries have already placed orders with Korean firms for aircraft parts. And also for strengthening our defense power, it is natural for Korea to produce F-5E aircraft locally.

At the beginning of the 1980's, subcontractors had to prolong their delivery period two to three times the length of time previously needed. This has made aircraft manufacturers look for other qualified suppliers of parts, providing a favorable chance for Korean business circles.

Important problems are how Korea will be able to meet the international price terms and manufacture high-quality products, and how strongly the Korean Government will be able to secure quid pro quo--favorable terms and conditions for Korea's supply of aircraft parts in return for the Korean purchase of foreign aircraft.

CSO: 4120/303

BIG BUSINESS GROUPS' INVESTMENT PLAN REPORTED

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] Korean big business groups have formulated their five-year medium- and long-term programs for investment in the heavy and chemical industrial sectors.

The big business interests are concentrating on the inner strength of their management in order to raise their international competitiveness and to overcome the present business recession.

According to business sources, 10 business groups believe large-scale investment in the heavy and chemical industrial sector is indispensable to keep up the steady expansion of their enterprises.

For enlarging their enterprise scale to an international level, they have the five-year investment plans beginning this year or next year for the industries of automobiles, shipbuilding, precision, petrochemical and electronic products including semi-conductors.

While adopting the system of responsible management, the large firms are laying stress on technical renovation, manpower training and quality control campaigns.

Other highlights of the plans include overseas market diversification, export boost of light industrial products such as textile items, and the intensive fostering of some specific items into worldwide renowned commodities.

The Yyundai Group has three goals--large-scale investment for expanding the facility of automobile industry, a steady increase in overseas construction exports and the achievement of a 50 percent growth in the annual sales amount.

The Lucky Group plans to develop the Lucky Ltd. into one of worldwide general chemical makers, scaled at 1,000 billion won in its annual sales amount in 1989. Lucky also plans to foster an intensive semi-conductor industry.

The Daewoo Group is determined to bring up the shipbuilding and heavy industries, in parallel with the export promotion of light industrial goods, and the expansion of markets in Africa and other regions.

Sunkyong will center on the petrochemical industry and technical development, and Kukje is studying the expansion of footwear manufacturing facilities.

Samsung set up a five-year investment plan for heavy industries, and the Kolon Group plans to merge Kolon Nylon Inc and Kolon Polyester Inc in September in a policy to raise the international competiveness and to expand its chemical fiber facilities to an international level. The Korea Explosives Co plans to make a large-scale investment in one of three industries--heavy and chemical, electronic and defense.

The Hyosung Group will gradually expand investment in heavy and chemical, and machinery sectors, along with a considerable amount of investment in the production of non-garment textiles such as fishing nets and tires.

The Kumho Group will put emphasis on the petrochemical field, and on the exports of secondary products such as tires and steel items.

CSO: 4120/302

1960 KIM IL-SONG SPEECH TO PROVINCIAL PARTY PLENUM

SK071033 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Full text of "On Tasks of South Pyongan Provincial Party Organizations," a concluding speech made by Kim Il-song at a plenary meeting of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee on 7 January 1960; released by the editorial committee of NODONG SINMUN on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of Kim Il-song's guidance of the plenary meeting of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee on 6 August 1964--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades: By the authority of the Standing Committee of the party Central Committee, I have given guidance to the plenary meeting of the South Pyongan provincial party. If the plenary meeting of the provincial party had been extended for 2 more days or so, I could have more thoroughly explained the spirit of the plenary session of the party Central Committee of December 1959. It is regrettable that the period for the meeting is short.

Though the meeting period has been short, I admit that the participants have correctly understood the defects revealed in the work of the provincial party and organizations in the past and the measures to rectify these defects.

Now, I am going to speak about my impressions of the plenary meeting of the South Pyongan provincial party and about some tasks laid before the provincial party organizations.

1. On improving the work method and work style of functionaries.

On hearing the report by the comrade chairman of the provincial party committee and the discussions by many comrades at this current plenary meeting of the South Pyongan provincial party, I have felt many things.

In particular, as a result of this plenary meeting of the party I feel that our functionaries consider the administrative method paramount in their work.

In the past, the Japanese imperialists ruled Korea by regarding their police as almighty and considered this the only way of ruling. They governed all things by administrative methods.

It has been 15 years since our country was liberated from the yoke of the Japanese imperialist rule. But, the work method considering administration paramount still exists among our functionaries. This is the biggest flaw in the work by our functionaries.

The administrative work method is to carry out work by ordering, punishing and handing down written decisions. In other words, the administrative work method is to govern with power.

The struggle for constructing socialism and communism is a revolutionary struggle. Our anti-Japanese armed struggle in the past was revolution; the establishment of the people's committee after liberation, land reform, nationalization of industry and the introduction of cooperative agriculture were also revolution. Our struggle against the U.S. imperialists today is also revolution.

For what do we wage the revolutionary struggle? We wage it for the well-being of the masses. In other words, we carry out the revolution to construct the paradise of socialism and communism in which all people can eat, dress and live equally well and where the status of being noble or mean does not exist.

Revolution cannot be carried out with one or two persons' power. Revolution is work for the masses and work of the masses themselves. Thus, if victory is to be won in the revolution, the broad masses of people should join in the revolutionary struggle and the popular masses should be organized and mobilized in it by a political method.

Of course, an administrative method is not completely useless in carrying out revolution. For example, if everyone wanted to stand in front and not to stand in the rear in making a formation, a formation could not be made. In this instance, an administrative method, ordering someone to stand in front and someone else to stand in the rear, is needed. Likewise, there could be someone who did not take orders well, no matter how many times he had been indoctrinated. Such people should be governed by the administrative method. Therefore, an administrative method is not completely unnecessary.

However, an administrative method is no more than a means, but can never be paramount. However, our functionaries have considered administrative method as paramount. This is totally wrong.

When many people carry out revolution, various kinds of persons may exist. It is necessary to awaken all of them. To awaken people means leading all people to march toward the one path of revolution. As we always say, political work should be given priority in awakening people. In any work, we should give precedence to the political work. Giving precedence to political work means informing the people clearly of the purpose, significance and work method of the revolutionary tasks for which they are mobilized so they will voluntarily participate.

For example, if we are to carry out the mechanization of farming in countryside this year, we should let the people know why the mechanization of farming is necessary, what results would be produced, how we should undertake the task and who should lead the mechanization. Thus, we should encourage the people to realize how important and necessary mechanization of the rural economy is and encourage them to actively participate in the struggle to achieve this without fail.

The purpose of this conference is to make the people realize what mistakes were made while we were implementing the national economic plan last year; how we can improve such mistakes and how we can successfully carry out this yea 's plan of national economy; how we should achieve the mechanization of rural economy and improve the tasks of the people's committees.

The conference we are holding is not for discussion of administrative matters but is a political meeting and political work to inspire all the people and to organize and mobilize them. It is not appropriate to hold many meetings just for giving priority to political work. Political work can be carried out by holding meetings and talks, as well as by various other methods such as holding lecture meetings, education through newspapers and so forth. Today, not a small number of our functionaries are carrying out their work in such a way which does not give precedence to political work but which is merely administrative in style. Even the party functionaries are performing their work and tasks of the party in an administrative method.

Some party functionaries are punishing party members for even minor faults, describing them as bad persons and inquiring into their socioeconomic class background, rather than educating them. This is a harmful working style which alienates the masses from the party.

The Korean people possess the remnants of the Japanese imperialists' ideology because they lived under the rule of the Japanese imperialists in the past. Some Koreans worked for the Japanese imperialists' organizations as office workers, some as teachers and some engaged in labor to eke out a livelihood. We organized the party with full knowledge of such a situation after liberation. Thus, we should unite all the people, except for a small number of pro-Japanese and anti-revolutionary elements who acted as stooges for the Japanese imperialists by opposing the revolution and slaughtering the people.

Needless to say, some party members are inferior to other party members. This is why we need to conduct education within the party. The education of party members is aimed at indoctrinating and remodeling them so as to carry out the revolution in unity. The tasks of the party should be carried out in such a way as to give precedence to indoctrination.

The party organizations are like mothers of the party members, and the party members are like children of the party organizations. Mothers do everything not to spoil their children. Among children, some have a radical personality, some are very naughty, while some are good. But mothers love and indoctrinate their children all alike. Mothers always look after them to see if they are hungry or cold and strive to bring them up properly. When their children make mistakes, mothers are saddened. A mother's love for her children is limitless and no child hates his mother. Our party functionaries should love the party members as a mother does her children.

The party functionaries' love for the party members also means education. Their love should not be separate from education. Chairmen of the county and ri

committees should understand the party members well. They should know about the personality of each party member so that they can conduct education in accordance with their characteristic personalities, in such a way as to prevent mistakes by the party members.

Our experience shows that when the responsible functionaries know about their party members very well and lead them according to their individual personalities, successes can be registered in any work.

When we carried out the anti-Japanese armed struggle, all work was successful when a commander loved his troops and gave concrete guidance to them.

For example, when a commander gave detailed instructions to the members of a reconnaissance unit prior to their departure on what routes they should take, the number of possible Japanese ambushes, villages where spies were known to be deployed and how they should respond to questions from unidentified persons, they returned successfully from their mission. When the commander gave assignments for the mission without giving concrete guidance, they returned in failure.

Chairmen of the county and ri committees should give detailed instructions when they assign tasks to party members. This is a part of education. Education is not only conducted in schools. Some functionaries, without conducting education for the party members, punish them for minor mistakes. This is not right.

Our party members are revolutionary comrades who united in the arduous struggle to reform nature and society--which has lasted 15 years since liberation--and in bloody struggles against the enemies. Our party members joined the struggle to implement democratic reforms, including the founding of a popular government after liberation, land reform and nationalization of industry. They waged bloody fights against armed aggression by the U.S. imperialists during the fatherland liberation war and struggled to reconstruct plants, enterprises and homes on the ashes of war. They also organized agricultural cooperatives and struggled to establish a socialist system. The party functionaries should love revolutionary comrades and be able to unite them by conducting education work. A child may not like his mother if she keeps beating and cursing him. The mother who truly loves her children and warmly reasons with them will be respected and loved. Our party functionaries should enact party tasks with such a motherly love.

We should strengthen the party's unity and cohesion. The question of strengthening unity and cohesion was stressed during the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee in December 1959.

Only when we strengthen unity and cohesion can we successfully enact our enormous revolutionary tasks. We have done many things. However, much is still to be done.

The Korean communists are assigned a grave mission to consolidate the material and technical foundation of socialism by vigorously accelerating socialist construction in the northern half of the republic, to reunify the fatherland and to construct a socialist and communist society in Korea.

Our tasks are enormous. To enable us to achieve socialism and the fatherland's reunification, we should unite the 1 million party members and strengthen the party's unity and cohesion. I do not mean that we should abandon the class struggle

or the ideological struggle within the party while strengthening unity and cohesion. If we do not wage an ideological struggle, bad ideologies, including capitalist ideology, could emerge in the party. We should vigorously struggle without making the slightest compromise with bad ideologies.

There are two different types of class struggle in socialist society. One is to conduct education; the other is to deal a blow. We should reform those who can be remodeled through education, and we should deal a blow against hostile elements who cannot be reformed through education.

We should drive out those elements who attempt to destroy the party with their hostile ideas. However, we should educate and reform those who make mistakes by accident in carrying out their work and those whose social and political backgrounds are complex [sahoe chongchi saenghwal kyongwiga pokchaphan] by trusting them.

As I stated to the party propaganda and agitation functionaries, we believed in unity when we engaged in the anti-Japanese armed struggle. We struggled by trusting the ideological unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

Had the anti-Japanese guerrillas been forced by others to join revolutionary struggles, they would have deserted the battlefield in a difficult situation. Being revolutionaries who, resolved to struggle against the Japanese imperialists, voluntarily joined the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit, they trusted and assisted each other and struggled at the risk of their life. If anyone among the anti-Japanese guerrilla units had not wanted to struggle with us, he would have deserted his guard duty. We firmly trusted all guerrilla unit members. They assisted each other and struggled against the enemy. Because we trusted revolutionary comrades and were firmly united, we won victory in our struggle against the Japanese imperialists.

The experiences of the anti-Japanese armed struggle shows that we can win victory if we trust and love our comrades and if we achieve unity. We have approved the party's program and regulations and voluntarily joined the party to build socialism and communism. If we had refused to accept this man and that man while founding the party after liberation, we would not have performed great tasks. If our party members had not trusted each other and achieved unity, they would not have founded the people's government and enacted comprehensive democratic reforms, such as land reform and industrial nationalization. They would not have performed the great task of rehabilitating the ravaged people's economy and of establishing the socialist system by repelling the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion.

Our party is most powerful, and it possesses a militant capability because its unity has been strengthened and all party members are united around the party Central Committee. The history of our party is one in which the unity of the party has been consolidated through struggle. Comrades, you should correctly understand the history of our party and the party's policy. We should strengthen its unity. Executive and party members may make errors while carrying out their work. When they do make errors, they should not be overlooked. They should be corrected through criticism. They should not be punished indiscreetly or banished from the party ranks. They should be tolerated to achieve unity.

Party work is indoctination and political work. Party organizations should indoctrinate and enlighten executive and party members. They should improve their political and practical capability to enable them to accomplish their assigned revolutionary tasks. Party functionaries and functionaries of administrative and economic agencies should not work with the idea that administration work is paramount. Instead, they should carry out political work. Political work is paramount. The idea among functionaries of administrative and economic agencies that only party functionaries are authorized to carry out political work and that administrative and economic functionaries are only authorized to carry out administrative and economic work is incorrect. Instead of adopting administrative methods, functionaries of administrative and economic agencies should mingle with the masses, explain party policies in detail and teach how to implement these policies. They should adopt the political method of organizing and mobilizing the masses to implement party policies.

When an army commander issues an order to his men, he describes the enemy, the reason for their combat assignment, the order of battle and combat strategy. Functionaries of administrative and economic agencies should emphasize political work in carrying out all work.

The responsible functionaries of administrative and economic agencies are members of the KWP. All party members should engage in political work. By adopting the method of political work, we can succeed in carrying out our economic work. Although the minister and vice minister of the metal industry frequently visited the Hwanghae Steel Mill to conduct guidance, the work there was not successful. To discover why, we visited the Hwanghae Steel Mill, convened a party conference and sought the opinions of party members. There were many excellent core elements among party members at the steel mill. At the meeting, core party members explained the reason for failures in production. Many interesting points were raised. To study our work, we held a 3-day meeting of the plant party committee. We then convened meetings of party workshop committees. I attended the meeting of the ironworks party committee. Many zealous party members went to the ironworks workshop. At the meeting, they pointed out several defects. They offered opinions on what should be changed to achieve success. We then took measures to correct defects. As a result, production has been increased at the Hwanghae Steel Mill. What does this indicate? Political work should be carried out in all work to gain success.

We discovered the reason for production failures at the Hwanghae Steel Mill thanks to our visit. However, the minister of the metal industry failed to uncover the reason because he met only with managers and chief engineers at the mill and did not carry out political work. Therefore, we should not regard administrative work as paramount in party and administrative and economic work. We should adopt the method of political work. This does not mean that the people's government agencies should not carry out administrative and economic work. Priority should be placed on political work over administrative work in organizing and mobilizing the masses.

I again stress that indoctrination is a foundation of party work. Accordingly, the method of administrative work cannot be tolerated in party work. We should enact a great upsurge in our party work by eliminating formalism, bureaucratism

and the method of administrative work among party functionaries and by establishing party revolutionary work methods and a popular work style.

To help party organizations perform their tasks, we should enhance the role of party committees. This does not mean that chairmen and members of these committees should exercise undue influence. This means that all work should be collectively discussed at party committees and that work should be carried out by making assignments to chairmen and members of these committees and administrative functionaries. All party committees, including plant, county and provincial party committees, should enact their work in this way.

The party is a political organization rallying many people. Strengthening party leadership means that party organizations should resolve all questions by letting their party committees collectively discuss these questions. These organizations should collectively exercise their leadership and control. Therefore, party organizations should strengthen their collective consultative system and their collective leadership.

We should instill a sense of responsibility in functionaries. They should satisfactorily carry out their role for the revolution. If functionaries fail to accomplish their assigned tasks, they cannot perform their revolutionary duty. Functionaries should enhance their sense of responsibility, strive to carry out all tasks and correct failures in their work. Performing a duty if possible and giving up if it seems impossible is a good-for-nothing attitude. Our functionaries, striving to build communism, should not work in this way. Our functionaries should enhance their sense of responsibility and accomplish their assigned revolutionary duty.

2. On the task assigned the rural economic sector.

The most important task assigned the rural economic sector in South Pyongan Province is to enact a decisive change in farm work. South Pyongan Province is the leader in agricultural production in our country. South Pyongan Province is the home of the capital. During the past period, this province took the lead in implementing our party's agricultural policy. It successfully accomplished its work. When the party called for growing more corn and cultivating rice saplings on cold seedbeds, it responded to this call before all others. It launched an irrigation project for the first time in our country. The irrigation project was a very difficult task. Foreigners wondered how such a difficult and vast project could be carried out by us. They said Koreans were unable to carry out this project by themselves. However, we completed this irrigation project, overcoming many difficulties. Thus, we demonstrated the spirit of Koreans. We completed many irrigation projects. While having successfully completed its irrigation project and taken a leading role in all works, South Pyongan Province failed to carry out farming work last year. Last year South Pyongan Province arbitrarily reduced corn acreage and wasted manpower. The major reason for the failure in agricultural production in South Pyongan Province was the failure of management functionaries of the agricultural cooperative association to properly manage the work teams of this association, whose organizational structure had been expanded. This was due to lack of experience. Because the management functionaries of the agricultural cooperative association have now gained experience in managing a large-scale cooperative economy, they will gain success in farming if they correctly grasp and guide work teams.

The second reason for the failure is that guidance functionaries, flushed with victory, failed to correctly guide and assist the agricultural cooperative association. County party committees and county people's committees should have correctly guided agricultural cooperative associations when these agencies were expanded. However, these committees assigned tasks to them without correctly guiding and assisting them.

Failure is the mother of success. We have discovered the reason for farming failures. This will facilitate success in farming this year. South Pyongan Province should learn a lesson from last year's mistakes. It should correctly carry out farming work to overfulfill the grain production goal this year.

To increase grain production, South Pyongan Province should grow more corn. In 1956 we urged South Pyongan Province to grow large quantities of corn. South Pyongan Province should not forget this, by growing more corn, South Pyongan Province greatly helped solve food problems when our country suffered supply shortages. Corn flour is good to eat. It is good for digestion and nutritious. The mixture of wheat and corn flour is good for cake, bread and noodles. Corn starch is a good resource for export. Foreign countries have a great demand for corn starch. If we sell corn starch, we can buy rice and wheat flour.

Growing corn is easier than growing rice. Corn can withstand droughts and floods. It is less affected by harmful insects. It yields an abundant harvest. Corn is a good crop and perennially succesful plant. We can feed pigs and cows pulverized corn leaves and stalks. We can weave cloth with pulp from the bark of the corn plant. Therefore, we should expand corn acreage. This year South Pyongan Province should make corn cultivation a staple crop on farmfields other than paddyfields. Cultivation of castor oil and sunflower should not reduce corn acreage. If the corn acreage is reduced, this should be compensated by growing corn after harvesting wheat. Last year South Pyongan Province failed to harvest corn after harvesting wheat. As a result, the corn crop was of no use.

Silage is good for milk cows. Some of the corn planted after harvesting wheat should be cut down and made into silage for milk cows. The rest should yield grain. We should also produce more vegetables. It is one of the important tasks facing the rural economy to produce and supply vegetables in sufficient amounts to cities and workers' districts. We plan to supply 100 to 200 grams of vegetables a day to factory and office workers. Therefore, agricultural cooperatives near industrial sites, including the Nampo district, should grow and supply vegetables to factory and office workers.

We must successfully grow tobacco. This is important for farmers' incomes and in raising their living standards. Tobacco growing enhances the living standards of farmers in mountainous areas. A farmer now earns less than a worker. To boost the income of farmers, we hiked meat and vegetable prices last year. This, however, is not sufficient. We must mechanize farming to increase grain output and wage the struggle to increase farmers' income. Suppose three people tended an acre of land and were distributed 1,000 won each as income. Mechanization of farming, if enforced, could put two people on an acre of land--meaning that each would be distributed 1,500 won.

Farm mechanization can be done easily on flat fields. However, it poses difficulties in mountainous areas. Should farming in mountainous areas be done manually it is important to grow high-income plants. It is recommended that South Pyongan Province grow tobacco in Yangdok, Songchon, Sinyang and Maengsan counties. The people's income in these mountainous areas will increase.

People in Changsong County were so poor that the state exempted them from taxes and provided them sheep and goats. However, their living standards were not improved. We asked them to increase their income by growing hot pepper, a plant which grows well in the Changsong area. We asked people in Yanggang Province to grow flax and hop.

We must plant grain-yielding plants where such plants grow well. If we plant tobacco in areas where cereal crops grow well, we cannot solve food problems. However, it is fine to plant tobacco where it grows well. Growing tobacco is more beneficial than growing corn in such areas. We can trade tobacco for wheat. One ton of wheat costs 300 rubles. If tobacco is planted on an acre, its price is enough to buy 12 tons of wheat. However, if wheat is sown on an acre, the best we can expect is 2 tons of wheat. Tobacco growing is more profitable than gold mining. One ton of tobacco is the same as a kilogram of gold. This means that Songchon County, if it produces 1,000 tons of tobacco annually, might just as well produce a ton of gold.

Party committee chairmen and people's committee chairmen in the counties fail to use their brains in enhancing the living standards of farmers. They do not know how to manage the economy. It is not correct to ignore frugal management of the economy and try to maintain the status quo. Party committee chairmen and people's committee chairmen in the counties are not bread winners. They are engaged in the revolution to make the country and the people prosperous.

Counties in mountainous areas where tobacco grows well should increase tobacco growing fields, even at the expense of corn fields. Students should be mobilized to assist in planting and cutting tobacco. Technical guidance in tobacco growing should be conducted. Facilities to demoisturize tobacco leaves should be provided. When agricultural cooperatives are assigned production goals, they should be assigned production per chongbo goals. The amount produced in excess of the goals should be distributed to work teams. Work teams would then strive to produce more quality tobacco by tending and demoisturizing it. Production of top quality tobacco should be encouraged. Agricultural cooperatives which produce large volumes of top grade tobacco should be given prize money and goods such as wristwatches and sewing machines. In South Pyongan Province, we should strive to upgrade the living standard of peasants in mountainous areas, as well as in the plains area, to that of rich middle-class peasants by raising tobacco in counties where tobacco grows well.

We should increase fruit production. To do so, we should increase the production of fruit per chongbo goal by properly fertilizing existing fruit trees. I noted that only 16 barrels of fruit were produced from one chongbo at the Pyongon cooperative from last year. This was because fertilizing was not done on a timely basis and water supplies were low.

I learned that 1 ton and 300 kilograms of apples were picked from a tree at a certain cooperative farm in Pukchong County, South Hamgyong Province. It is wonderful to succeed in picking from a tree at a certain cooperative farm in Pukchong County, South Hamgyong Province. It is wonderful to succeed in picking such a large number of apples from a single tree. The people in Pukchong prune fruit trees in an advanced manner, not in an outdated manner. Fruit production in South Pyongan Province lags behind other provinces. The people of the South Pyongan Province should increase per-chongbo production by following the example of the people of Pukchong. To increase fruit production, we should raise many new orchards in addition to increasing per-chongbo production by properly fertilizing fruit trees.

We are struggling for the future. We should build a communist society and bequeath it to future generations. We inherited nothing from our ancestors. We have made everything in the present generation. Thus, we can have a rich and happy life and turn a wealthy country over to the next generation.

When we raise many orchards, our people will enjoy a happier life in 7 or 8 years. Orchards have many advantages. It would be great to pick 10 tons of apples from one chongbo 7 or 8 years after raising a new apple orchard. The export price of apples, even of second-grade, is 513 rubles per ton, while corn is only 218 rubles per ton. Therefore, production of 10 tons of the second-grade apples from a chongbo is the same as obtaining 20 tons of corn. It is difficult to produce 20 tons of corn from a chongbo. However, 10 tons of apples can easily be produced from a chongbo in many places.

We plan to raise 100,000 chongbo of orchards during the 5-year economic plan period. If we pick 10 tons of apples from a chongbo, 1 million tons of applies will be produced. This is the same as the production of 2 million tons of corn from 100,000 chongbo of orchards. I assume about 50,000 chongbo of apple fields can be raised in South Pyongan Province. If we raise even 30,000 chongbo of apple fields, 300,000 tons of apples will be produced after 7 or 8 years. This is the same as producing 600,000 tons of corn. Some 300,000 chongbo of fields are required to produce 600,000 tons of corn, assuming a production of 2 tons per chongbo.

The raising of 300,000 chongbo of new apple fields is the same as obtaining 150,000 chongbo of corn fields, even if we assume the per-chongbo production of applies to be 5 tons, only half of previously presumed production. It is not easy to acquire 150,000 chongbo of new corn fields. It is very difficult to reclaim 150,000 chongbo of land. This requires a large amount of funds and hard work by the people.

However, it is not so difficult to raise 30,000 chongbo of new apple fields. We should raise orchards in all areas of low mountains along the west coast of South Pyongan Province. South Pyongan Province has more favorable conditions for raising apple fields than Pukchong in South Hamgyong Province. In South Pyongan Province, the weather is not too cold, and there are many hillocks providing adequate land for raising and cultivating fruit trees. South Pyongan Province should manufacture machines needed to raise orchards and build new orchards by uprooting trees and leveling the land.

We should raise not only apple trees but also other fruit trees. If we raise different kinds of fruit trees, we can pick fruit every season and gain more income. Apricots can be an excellent food if we dry and boil them. Apricots can be canned, and almonds can be sold. Thus, we should plant apple trees and other fruit trees such as apricot trees, peach trees, strawberries, grape vines, jujube trees and chestnut trees. All cooperative farms producing fruits should properly process fruit. They should not throw away fallen apples or wormy apples. They should make jams or wine with them. Fruit jam is sold at a much higher price than corn. We should not only sell the fruits we produce but also supply them to our people. We should give fruit to children and supply them to the people by producing a large quantity of fruit. Thus, the people's living standard will be upgraded, and children will grow up to be healthy. When all rural communities raise many orchards and attain mechanization of the rural economy, the income of peasants will be greatly increased. Our country will become a paradise on earth. All the people can then enjoy good clothing and food and live in good houses. The reunification of the fatherland will also be accelerated.

We should develop stock breeding. Stock breeding has not been successful in our country. Individuals raise one or two pigs and a few chickens. We face difficulties in developing stock breeding because it has never been undertaken in our country. However, we must develop stock breeding. Only when we develop stock breeding can the people's needs be satisfied. We should be able to serve all the people meat. Once we were satisfied with giving corn to the people during the period of the fatherland liberation war. However, today is a different era. We should provide the people rice and meat soup. Promotion of stock breeding is important to increase crop production. We can accumulate vast amounts of manure when stock breeding is promoted. Solving the feed problem is also important. To solve this problem, we should raise two crops a year, as decided at the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee in June 1959. We should raise rye on a large scale this autumn. Rye can be raised anywhere, and it strikes deep roots. The soil need not be cultivated. This can also be used for feeding livestock.

We should plant oats to harvest before planting rice. We can feed it to livestock and use its roots for manure. Oats can be planted in the soil where autumn plowing was done. We should make the best use of hay fields to solve the feed problem. Many hay fields are no longer in use.

People say fodder crops have been cultivated on fodder fields. As a matter of fact, however, nothing has been cultivated on these fields. How can we leave fodder fields idle when we do not have an abundance of farm acreage? We should not let these fields go to waste. We should cultivate all of them. In the future we should harvest fodder as well as food from these fields. If we grow potatoes on fodder fields, we can produce potatoes and 45 tons of fodder--that is, leaves and stalks--per chongbo. If 5 tons of potato stalks are needed to raise a pig, we can raise nine pigs with the stalks from 1 chongbo.

If we cultivate pumpkins on fodder fields we can produce both food and fodder. With pumpkin seeds we can earn foreign currency. We should cultivate wild potatoes or grass on a fodder field which does not successfully yield grain so

that we can feed domestic animals. Wild potatoes make good fodder. North Hamgyong Province has cultivated wild potatoes on fodder fields and produced more than 20 tons per chongbo.

In growing grass we should eliminate dogmatism. Some functionaries are eager to grow foreign Western grasses. They do not try to grow good varieties of grass available in our country. A long time ago I visited a university with agricultural functionaries and outlined a task to grow natural grass. However, this task has not been implemented. The agricultural cooperative association should correctly cultivate fodder fields and raise a large number of domestic animals such as rabbits, sheep, goats, dairy cows and pigs. In particular, mountainous regions should develop a livestock industry. Without developing a livestock industry in these regions we cannot increase the peasants' income or can we help them lead an affluent life. There is no problem in this respect because there is a lot of grass in mountainous regions. If mountainous regions correctly utilize this grass they can raise a large number of domestic animals. However, some mountainous regions have not made efforts to develop a livestock industry. They have only cultivated corn. As the residents of mountainous regions failed to correctly utilize grass in the mountains, they experienced poverty during the past period. In the future, mountainous counties should develop a livestock industry by cultivating fodder fields and by effectively utilizing grass in the mountains.

Along with developing a joint livestock industry, the agricultural cooperative association should successfully develop private livestock industry. Peasants cannot increase their income only by resorting to land. One chongbo of farmland can now be allotted to a peasant. This acreage can yield 2-3 tons of corn. We can sell 3 tons of corn for 900 won. After deductions for tax-in-kind and food, only a scanty share remains which is not enough for the peasants to lead an affluent life. To increase their income, therefore, peasants should raise a large number of domestic animals while cultivating farmland. Rabbits, sheep and goats are easy to raise because they only eat grass. Women can collect grass while weeding and feed it to their rabbits. School children can also cut grass and take it home returning from school.

The agricultural cooperative association should encourage each farm household to raise 20 to 30 rabbits by distributing young rabbits among its members.

We can earn a large income if we raise goats for milk. This milk is good for both domestic use and for sale. There is no reason for peasants in mountainous regions to decline this profitable business.

We should raise a large number of pigs. It will be difficult for peasants to raise two pigs at first. Accordingly, we should encourage peasants to raise one pig initially. After that we can let them sell it and raise another. We then can encourage peasants to annually raise two to three pigs. The agricultural cooperative association should improve pig breeds and distribute good young pigs among farm households.

We should strengthen guidance to state-run stock farms. Today South Pyongan Province has failed to successfully guide state-run stock farms. During the fatherland liberation war period, the party and the government imported duck eggs by plane to develop a livestock industry after the war. They began to build state-run stock farms. The Sunan and Yonggang duck farms were built during the fatherland liberation war period. Our functionaries are not correctly guiding these farms. We have already elucidated the method of improving and strengthening stock farms. However, this method has not been followed.

Raising ducks is better than raising pigs. Raising pigs takes a long time and requires great quantities of fodder. Pigs are easily attacked by disease. Ducks grow fast and are very disease-resistant. Ducks fully mature in 50 days, yield many eggs and less fodder is needed to raise them. Duch meat is delicious and nutritious and is highly regarded in foreign countries. However, factional elements opposing the party have devastated duck farms, saying duck meat smells fishy. As a result, we have been compelled to build duck farms anew. Had we continuously developed duck farms since the war period we would have been able to produce large quantities of duck meat based on a considerably improved technical foundation.

Our functionaries have paid little attention to raising rabbits even though the party has emphasized this activity. However, our functionaries have stopped raising rabbits. If functionaries work this way they will be unable to carry out the revolution. If they stop carrying out the revolution because they hate to do so, they will be unable to build communism. Functionaries now lack the spirit of patiently forging ahead with the task they started and of completing it. Our functionaries do not study the task assigned them by the party. They do not try to do their jobs. They have not abandoned the habit of giving up if they encounter small difficulties. Our functionaries should resolutely protect and unconditionally and thoroughly implement party policies to the end.

By improving guidance to state-run stock farms, we should make great changes in running these farms. State-run stock farms should reduce primary costs in producing meat. To reduce these costs state-run stock farms should mechanize all work. Thus, an individual worker should at least take charge of more than 6 chongbo of fodder fields. All tasks ranging from pulverizing the fodder to feeding domestic animals and cleaning pens should be mechanized.

We should establish a joint sales store in cities to sell livestock and agricultural goods produced by agricultural cooperative associations. The Yanggok agricultural cooperative association in Yongang County should establish a joint sales store in Nampo, produce more milk and sell it to workers in the city. The Nampo commercial management station and the Yanggok agricultural cooperative association should sign a contract. Then the former should offer a building and sales clerk for operation of the joint store, and the latter should daily supply milk in accordance with the contract and receive money for the supply of milk. Establishment of the joint sales store will facilitate not only the sale of milk produced by the agricultural cooperative association, but also that of eggs, vegetables and potatoes.

Wages for the clerks should be paid by the government. The aim of establishing the joint sales store is to more satisfactorily supply goods to workers, including office workers. Therefore, the government should unconditionally give all monies earned from selling goods from the agricultural cooperative association back to the association. The establishment of the joint sales store will eliminate the need for the agricultural cooperative association to employ sales agents for agricultural and livestock products. The agricultural cooperative association will sign a contract for the annual supply of milk, eggs, vegetables, potatoes and chickens. It will then carry out its production activities in line with this contract. The joint sales store will sell goods supplied by the agricultural cooperative association. The association will not have to supply manpower. The only thing it should do is pay for transportation.

All agricultural cooperative associations do not need to have their own joint sales store because this will require too much manpower. It will be good for Nampo to have three or four joint sales stores. If cities establish joint stores they will have a continuous supply of vegetables, eggs and milk from rural areas. Agricultural cooperative associations will then have favorable conditions for increasing production of agricultural and livestock goods, including vegetables.

We should more effectively utilize farmland. One of the major defects found in the rural economic sector is insufficient utilization of farmland. While striving to reclaim land the rural economic sector is leaving land idle. Last year South Pyongan Province left vast land areas idle. It should have developed a livestock industry by growing fodder crops on paddy land after failing to transplant rice due to the lack of rain. Some functionaries interpret adoption of the collective farming method as leaving barren land idle by increasing the production of grain per chongbo from fertile land. This is wrong. Adoption of the collective farming method does not mean that grain production should be increased only by cultivating fertile land. This means that grain production should be increased by fully utilizing available land. We should take good care of the land.

During the past period our peasants struggled to protect their land, shedding their blood. During the period of land reform they struggled against landowners. During the fatherland liberation war period they struggled under the slogan of preventing even a piece of land from being left idle. Why should we leave our land idle today when we are provided with favorable conditions? Today, when the rural economy has adopted the cooperative system, it is wrong for us to handle land in a sloppy manner and leave it idle. It is criminal for us to leave vast lands--the country's asset--idle.

South Pyongan Province lags behind Changang Province in utilizing land. Visiting Chosan County, Changang Province, I saw beans planted along farm roads. I saw sunflowers planted along the road from Chosan County to Nampo. This sight pleased me. Beans are not being satisfactorily planted along farm roads in South Pyongan Province. There are no sunflowers along roads in this province. Sunflowers are not only pleasing to the eye, they are good for beekeeping. We can extract edible oil from sunflower seeds. Therefore, we should plant lots of sunflowers along roads and on land left idle. If we plant sunflowers along roads and keep them weeded by mobilizing schoolchildren, they will grow well.

We should not build peasants' houses on farmland. Residential houses should be built in valley or on the slopes of mountains.

We should fully utilize farming tools. South Pyongan Province now has 700 tractors. However, they are not being fully utilized. We plan to supply more tractors to South Pyongan Province this year. They should be used effectively. To this end, timely inspection and maintenance should be conducted and spare parts and repair materials provided.

The trend of only [word indistinct] on large farming tools and of ignoring small tools, such as sickles and weeding hoes, now prevails in the rural economic sector. Agricultural cooperative associations do not manufacture carts. Guidance functionaries in the rural economic sector have taken no action to remedy this situation. Chairmen of county party committees say they have visited agricultural cooperative associations. However, they have failed to see these phenomena.

County party chairmen should not idly drive about in cars. They should wear work clothes and mingle with the farmers to work together with them. They should familiarize themselves with the rural situation. Agricultural cooperatives should produce farm implements including weeding hoes in large quantities and utilize them effectively. Labor organization and labor management should also be conducted properly. Since labor organization and labor management are poorly conducted in rural areas, waste is prevalent.

The state is mobilizing students to help in the rural areas. However, agricultural cooperatives conduct art troupe activities and other unnecessary activities in the busy farm season of May and June. Waste ensues. Sports and art troupe activities should be conducted after the harvest season. Agricultural cooperatives should not undertake construction projects in the busy farm season. An agricultural cooperative in Chongdang County, South Hwanghae Province, mobilized many labor forces to manufacture roof tiles in a busy rice transplanting season despite a labor shortage.

The construction of houses, school buildings and other construction work should be undertaken after weeding work is done or after the rice crop is ripe. Making pens for domestic animals should also be conducted prior to the farm preparations in spring or after autumn harvesting work. In the rice transplanting season and the weeding season, all labor forces should concentrate on farm work. In the plowing season and the rice transplanting season, all management committee chairmen should wear work clothes and work in the fields with farmers. In the plowing season and rice transplanting season, counties should not call up management functionaries to county offices.

Meetings and lectures should avoid the busy farm seasons if possible and should be held in the winter. County party committees should thoroughly exercise their control so that no meetings or lectures are held between May and July in rural areas. A firm principle should be established so that in the farm seasons rural labor forces should not be mobilized for work other than farm work.

The socialist distribution principle should be maintained. When the people's ideology and consciousness are reformed into communist ones and distinctions between heavy and light labor and between mental and manual labor disappear, no idlers will remain and all people will be willing to work. Production levels will reach a stage which can meet the material and cultural demands of the people. Consequently, the communist distribution principle under which people work according to their abilities and receive distribution according to their demands will be realized. However, we have not yet achieved such a communist society. We are establishing the material foundation by developing production capabilities. We are in the course of constructing socialism and communism. Therefore, old ideological remnants remain in the heads of the people, and the distinction between hard work and easy work remains.

In accordance with the principle of socialist distribution, those who do hard work should be better treated; those who do more work should be given greater rewards. The people's ideology and consciousness have not been reformed into communist ones. Thus, a thorough observance of the socialist distribution principle plays an important role in enhancing the people's production capabilities by giving them material incentives.

Some functionaries mistakenly think that a communist society has already been established. Consequently, they have a prejudiced view and fail to observe the principle of socialist distribution. Agricultural cooperatives have just recently been organized, and the consciousness of farmers and their living standards are still low. A prejudiced view hinders the development of agricultural cooperatives. Agricultural cooperatives should eliminate prejudiced views. They should properly assess the daily work of the members of agricultural cooperatives. Those who do hard work should be rewarded. Those who do easy work should be compensated in kind. This will help increase farm production and develop agriculture. Agricultural cooperatives should adopt the work team system. Per chongbo production quotas should be allocated to each work team. When a work team produces more than its assigned quota, the agricultural cooperatives should ensure that excess production is distributed among the members of the work team. Members of cooperatives will strive to increase production. The agricultural cooperatives should ensure that tractor operators heed farm production tasks they are assigned.

Tractor operators are provided basic wages by the state. When they have overfulfilled the state plan in their respective farm work team, they should be allowed to participate in the distribution of excess production along with other members of the farm work team. Tractor operators will carry out plowing better and will strive to attain farm mechanization.

The system of assigning an individual responsibility for cultivated fields should not be encouraged. If we adopt this system, the members of the cooperatives work on an individual basis. Individualism and liberalism may be revived.

Instead of adopting this system, we should encourage the system of assigning tasks to sub-work teams so that cooperative members may engage in collective life. Thus, they will help, compete and control one another. Farm work standards will be enhanced. The sub-work teams of farm work teams should not necessarily be large. They should consist of six or seven members.

Cooperatives set aside a large quantity of grain to maintain reserves to be used in promoting culture and aiding families of KPA soldiers. The cooperative members thus receive less.

Joint accumulation is aimed at systematically promoting the living standards of cooperative members through wage-system production. Even so, joint accumulation should not necessarily be made on a large-scale. Joint accumulation should be gradually enhanced in accordance with the degree of promotion of peasants' living standards and their ideological awareness.

3. On consolidation of the party guidance over central industry and improvement of the tasks of local industry.

Today, the provincial party committees are not properly conducting party guidance in central industry within the provinces. To correctly implement the decisions of the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee of December 1959, the provincial party committees should take full responsibility for the tasks in all sectors of the national economy. In other words, provincial party committees are responsible for rural economy, local industry, commerce, education, culture and public health. They are also responsible for management of the enterprises of central industry, which are being guided by the relevant ministries, and implementation of national economic plans.

The South Pyongan provincial party committee should assume responsibility for management at plants and enterprises in the province, such as the Taean electric appliances plant, the Kian machine plant, the Pukchong auto plant, the Kangson steel plant, the Nampo refinery, the Songun mine and the Nampo glass plant, as well as for implementation of the national economic plan.

The State Planning Committee should provide each province not only plans for agriculture and local industry but also regional plans for central industry.

In other words, the State Planning Committee should give each province the plans of enterprises in central industry, as well as to the relevant ministry. Each province will be considered as having accomplished the national economic plan only after it implements the plans of enterprises of central industry. Enterprises of central industry should seek the guidance of the provincial party committee as well as the relevant ministry. They should work under the guidance and control of the provincial party committee. In the past, a provincial party committee was not entitled to guide and control the enterprises of the central industry within the province. Only the relevant ministry engaged in administrative guidance and control over these enterprises. Thus, the provincial party committees were unable to establish proper measures even if the enterprises of central industry carried out assignments running counter to the party's policy and lines.

So that the provincial party committee correctly guides the tasks of all sectors in the province in a responsible manner, the functions and role of the provincial party committee and the execution committee of the provincial party should be enhanced. The provincial party committee and the execution committee of the provincial party should discuss and solve all problems in the province, including problems arising in the tasks of the enterprises of central industry. So that

provincial party committee and the execution committee of the provincial party properly carry out their functions and role, able functionaries who can make the committees skillfully guide the tasks of the enterprises of central industry should be assigned to the provincial party committee and to the execution committee of the provincial party. The plans directed from the state planning committee should be discussed at the plenum of the provincial party or at the expanded meeting of the execution committee of the provincial party. Their guidance and control over the implementation of the plans should be strengthened.

The provincial party committee cannot change the state plans, although it is allowed to discuss the national economic plans. The provincial party committee should discuss the question of how the national economic plans can be better implemented.

The county party committees should discuss the national economic plans in such a manner. They can thus operate all the enterprises of central industry within the counties and local industry plants more properly.

Enhancing the functions and role of the plant party committee is important to guiding and controlling the enterprises of central industry by the provincial party committee. The plant party committee should be regarded as the supreme guidance organization for the plant. It should responsibly guide all the tasks of the plant. The plant party committee should take responsibility for the ideological work and economic work. The manager should carry out administrative and economic work in accordance with the decisions of the plant party committee, while the party chairman carries out party work. Managers were reluctant to follow party control in the past, adhering to a unitary management system. However, they should work under the party control in the future and enact the decisions of the plant party committee.

The guidance over the plant party committee should be conducted by the provincial party committee. Administrative guidance for the plant should be conducted by the ministry. The plant party committee should discuss the directives and decisions of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee at a meeting of the party committee and execute them. The manager should report to the plant party committee on the tasks assigned by the ministry. The plant party committee should ensure that the manager issues orders in accordance with the decisions of the party after discussion of the tasks at a meeting of the party committee. By doing so, all tasks can be fulfilled under the guidance of the party. We plan to organize a provincial guidance committee for the national economy in each province.

The chairmanship of the provincial people's economic guidance committee can be assumed by the chairman of the provincial party committee. The minister- or higher-level representatives from the ministries, which have many enterprises in the concerned areas, scholars, engineers and some managers can be members of the committee.

The provincial people's economic guidance committee should play a role as a permanent plenipotentiary representative of the party and the state to the provinces. In other words, it should fulfill the same function as the control committee.

The provincial people's economic guidance committee should control and help manage the implementation of party policy by the provincial people's committee, plants and enterprises, and it should report provincial problems to the party Central Committee and the cabinet. In this way ministries can be prevented from indiscriminately handing down unnecessary ordinances, clerical work will be reduced, and bureaucratism and departmentalism will vanish.

The work for the local industry sector should be improved. Our party's insistent policy for developing local industry is, first of all, to utilize resources at hand, gradually accumulate funds and lay the proper foundations, and then to carry out basic construction based on this.

However, instead of expanding plants after accumulating funds from production, by exploiting and utilizing local resources with small and limited facilities Onchon County built a large silk mill by borrowing a large sum of money from a bank.

If we want to build a large plant with state funds, the project should be carried out through appropriations from the state budget. We need not have the local area build the plant by itself. If local enterprises ought to be built at all with state funds, it would be better for the state to collect funds allocated to various counties and build and run large factories, thus saving management costs and increasing profitability.

Building local factories at the county level is intended to develop central industry on the one hand and, on the other, to enhance the people's living standard by mobilizing and utilizing local raw materials and resources, thus producing more daily necessities without state investment. It would not help the state if the local areas were to build large factories with state loans. Of course, the local industrial factories can receive short-term loans from banks in order to supplement insufficient funds for raw materials' procurement. However, receiving long-term loans and building large factories is against the party policy for local industrial development.

As a result of the local industrial sector appropriating state funds to build local factories, which are not included in the state planning and budget, central industry and basic construction have been greatly affected and last year's farming was dealt a blow. Moreover, lack of experience in building factories and lack of plans have failed to guarantee quality construction. Such a weakness in the local industrial sector was partly due to functionaries' failure to study party policy on local industry. But, it was largely caused by lack of control of currency on the part of the banking institutions. If they had intensified currency control, large amounts of state funds would not have been inappropriately spent.

The work for developing local industry made a good start after the June 1958 plenum of the party Central Committee, but soon shortcomings began to emerge. The factories were largely built, but were not well run. In the local industrial sector, shortcomings which have been revealed should be rapidly rectified and work further improved.

In accord with the spirit of the decisions of the December 1959 plenum of the party Central Committee, the utilization rate of facilities and labor production efficiency should be raised and the waste of labor should be eradicated. Along with this, local factories should thoroughly accomplish the tasks put forth by the national activists' meeting of local industry and production cooperatives by increasing the quantity and quality of products.

4. On development of the fishing industry.

We have an old saying. In the mountains, we should get food from mountains. At the seashore, we should get food from the sea.

We can live well if only we effectively utilize the natural environment. We cannot live well if we are bound to limited lands and try to live on the harvest from them, like feudal peasants.

Thus, we can rapidly improve the people's living standard. To catch great quantities of fish we should correctly utilize trawler nets. Trawlers are good for fishing operations on the West Sea. Foreigners admire our trawlers, saying they could catch great quantities of fish if they had these boats. Trawlers net fish which follow currents. Due to frequent portcalls they have failed to catch a lot of fish. Trawlers do not need frequent portcalls. They should stay at sea for a long time. To compensate for this, the role of supply ships should be enhanced to transport fish to ports in a timely fashion. They should supply water, vegetables, food and fuel to the trawlers. As the supply ship is furnished with baths, barbershops and stores, crew members of trawlers can bathe and have their hair cut, thus solving problems in their daily life. Trawlers should be furnished with medical supplies for the fishermen. They should also have record players for entertainment so they can catch more fish, enjoying good health and a merry modern life.

To catch more fish we should improve fishing methods. Immediately after the war we rehabilitated ravaged shipyards and built fishing boats to develop our fishing industry. Our country now owns thousands of domestically-built fishing boats. However, no progress has been made in catching fish. We have failed to catch great quantities of fish with good fishing boats and nets because functionaries in the fishery sector, believing in mysticism and empiricism, are still using timeworn fishing methods. Some time ago the Sinpo fishery station complained that it could not catch a school of pollack in the daytime for lack of a proper net. We sent a functionary to help them use their nets. They then caught 6 tons of pollack in one haul. Had they set nets several times during the daytime they would have caught more pollack. By eliminating mysticism and empiricism, by which people believed pollack could only be caught at night, we caught pollack both at night and during the day. As a result, production of pollack has increased.

By strengthening ideological indoctrination among functionaries in the fishery sector we should thoroughly eliminate such timeworn ideas as mysticism and empiricism. Thus, we should help functionaries in the fishery sector improve fishing methods with an attitude worthy of masters.

It is important to make the fishery sector thoroughly abide by the principle of socialist distribution. As we alluded at the meeting of party activists in the fishery sector in Kangwon Province, we should not allow those who do not work to receive rewards. Everyone will work with enthusiasm if we allot a larger share to those who work hard, and a smaller share to those who work less.

Along with catching great quantities of fish at sea, we should successfully conduct fish breeding and aquatic production. South Pyongan Province has favorable conditions in this respect because it is a coastal area and also has an abundance of rivers, lakes and tideland. If we utilize ponds in salt fields we could harvest several tons of fish from a pond. If functionaries make a little more effort they can conduct fish breeding and aquatic farming everywhere. However, they do not successfully organize this work. Functionaries now say they are engaged in fish breeding and aquatic farming. They only talk a lot but do very little. Functionaries should steadily and patiently forge ahead with tasks already undertaken. They speak loudly at first but soon stop. This is a great defect.

We should engage in clam farming on shallow seabeds and tidelands. About 2-3 years after the commencement of clam farming, we can collect 3-4 tons of clams per chongbo.

If we raise clams on about 90,000 chongbo of reclaimed tideland available in South Pyongan Province, and assuming we can harvest 3 tons of clams from each chongbo, we could harvest 270,000 tons of clams and, if we pickle them, we could supply 30 kgs of pickled clams to every resident in South Pyongan Province.

If we are to supply 30 kgs of pork to every resident in South Pyongan Province we need vast manpower and a great deal of fodder. However, if we do well in organizing clam farming, we can produce tasty pickled clams with very little manpower.

We should raise a great deal of fish in ponds and reservoirs. Now many other countries engage in fish breeding. In one country every household has a small pond and raises fish. They say that the income from the pond is much more than that from the soil. They are said to be raising various kinds of fish--those which live at the bottom of the pond, those living in the middle and those living in the upper part of the pond. They say they provide food for the fish by breeding microorganisms from compost diluted in the water.

Fish breeding is by no means a difficult task. Anybody can do it if he exerts a little effort. The workers need only a little common sense about how to hatch fish eggs, how to breed microorganisms and how to feed the fish.

We should raise many fish which feed on grass. Such fish breed very rapidly and grow well. After a year in the pond a young grass fish weighs 0.5 to 1 kilogram. Since they live on grass, raising them is easy. Carp, crucian carp, goby minnows and trout are also good fish. We should breed these fish on the aquatic farms.

We should do more aquatic farming in rice paddies. Raising fish in rice paddies has many advantages. Since fish feed on harmful insect eggs, they keep blight away and since the fish stimulate the rice roots in seeking food, the rice grows well. All agricultural cooperative farms should raise carp and crucian carp in rice paddies.

We should also put many silverfish fry in the Chongchon and Taedong rivers. Once the fry are put into the river, they move to the sea and then return to the river to lay eggs. At that time we can catch them with nets. Originally, silverfish abounded in our country's rivers. Most were caught by the Japanese imperialists, but even after our liberation we neglected to put silverfish fry in the water. Therefore, their numbers have decreased. We should put a vast amount of hatched silverfish into rivers in the future.

If we are to breed aquatic products in a superb manner we should supply the necessary materials in timely fashion and we also should do well in spreading the necessary technology. Fish farms or aquatic areas, once they are well organized, can continue to produce a good quantity of marine products. Therefore, we should supply the necessary materials for fish breeding and aquatic farming in a timely manner and, at the same time, should spread the necessary technology.

We should intensify educating the workers so they do not catch immature fish. We should also ensure that people do not catch all the young fish by putting chemicals in the water or draining the ponds to catch even the immature fish.

Aquatic production is also revolutionary work aimed at improving the people's livelihood. Therefore, the chairmen of the management committees of the cooperative farms or the chairmen of the ri party committees should acquire the knowledge needed for aquatic production by reading many books or learning from scientists. They should do well in organizing this task based on such knowledge.

Thus, cooperative farms located near coastal areas should engage in aquatic production by utilizing the shallow seabeds or reclaimed tidelands, those cooperative farms located near rivers should utilize the rivers and those farms with water collection basins such as ponds and reservoirs should utilize these facilities. When agricultural cooperatives maintain good fish farms our farmers will have a plentiful fish supply.

We are now carrying out the revolution and communist construction to better the life of the people.

Whereas before we mainly studied and thought hard about how to capture even one more Japanese imperialist during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, now we should devote our studies to making the people live better by remolding nature. This is an important revolutionary task. All our functionaries should always think and act positively to improve the people's livelihood.

5. On strengthening the work of the planning committees of the county people's committees and on securing reserve materials.

For the county people's committees to do their work well they must strengthen the work of planning committees. Unless planning work is done correctly, the county people's committees cannot properly perform their organizational and guidance functions in economic construction.

The planning committees should play the role of general staff for the county people's committees. For the planning committees to play this role properly, they should first of all make correct plans. Plans should be based on actuality.

County plans should not be drawn up solely by the chairman of the county people's committee or the chairman of the planning committee. Functionaries of various sectors should also participate in planning. Plans should also be drafted in detail after thorough on-the-spot calculations of needed facilities, materials, funds, varieties, labor and other elements. Thus, we should draft realistic and scientific plans.

Once plans are drafted, the planning committees should supervise every sector to see whether they properly implement them. Planning committees should take necessary action by reporting without fail to the chairman of the county people's committee on the status of plan implementation. The chairman of the county people's committee should develop the work based on the facts reported by the planning committees, technicians and experts. If new problems arise during implementation of the plans, everybody concerned should again debate them and take proper action.

We have an old saying about a self-assertive man. No matter how clever he may be and no matter how well he may work, the chairman of the county people's committee cannot do all the work by himself.

Some chairmen of county people's committees, without thoroughly studying their work, just busily run about without ever knowing whether or not the plans are properly implemented or the lands are tilled. This should never happen. For the chairmen of county people's committees to work properly, they should alter their work methods and strengthen the work of the planning committees.

We should secure reserve materials.

Prior to the war we used to have about 300,000 tons of food reserves by annually saving 50,000 tons or more. But after the war we could not have reserves due to postwar rehabilitation. However, now our conditions have improved a great deal and it is time to go on living while securing food reserves.

Reunification of our country has not been achieved. Just as the Japanese imperialists, who forcibly occupied our country, were defeated, the U.S. imperialists will not be able to remain long in South Korea. Peaceful reunification will be achieved when the U.S. imperialists are ousted from South Korea. When the fatherland is reunified we should save the South Korean people from poverty and send them rice and other goods. To do so we must have plenty of materials in reserve.

Now our compatriots are returning to the northern half of the republic from Japan and we expect more of them to return. The fact that Japan-resident compatriots are returning to the northern half of the republic is a great victory for our country's socialist system and our party's policy. The world's people look upon the Japan-resident compatriots' return to the bosom of the republic as a collective racial migration from the capitalist world to the communist world, the first one in history. It is natural for the Japan-resident compatriots to return to the bosom of the republic because our country's socialist system is superior and we have resources.

With the Japan-resident compatriots' return to the bosom of the fatherland we should have more reserve materials, including rice and other goods. We also should be prepared for the worst. Unexpected natural disasters could occur in the future. If we have no food reserves we will be in trouble. We must provide ample food reserves. All sectors should strengthen the struggle to conserve food and, particularly in the rural areas, we should strengthen the struggle against the phenomenon of wasting rice. Together with food reserves we should also provide reserves of other goods and gold. If we have gold we can import rice and goods from other countries.

Party organizations and functionaries should make all the people singlemindedly join in the work to provide reserves by strenthening educational work among all the people.

6. On strengthening educational work and successfully carrying out the work of hygiene and culture.

Today, chairmen of the county party committees and county people's committees are negligent in giving guidance for the training and indoctrination of youth. In giving educational guidance they only check whether roofs leak in classrooms and assist teachers in preparations for the new semester. They should frequently visit schools and explain party policies. Even though teachers can give excellent lectures on party policies, they are less knowledgeable on these policies than chairmen of county party committees and county people's committees. The latter can give better lectures on the revolutionary tradition of our party and the history of our struggle. If the chairmen of county party committees and county people's committees frequently visit schools, they will be able to see whether teachers correctly explain party policies to students and whether they guide students in leading a hygienic life.

It seems that functionaries, mystically viewing schoolwork, do not frequently visit schools. Schoolwork is by no means mystical. Functionaries should visit schools to see whether the educational program is correctly executed and whether the indoctrination of students is conducted in accord with party policies. County-level guidance functionaries should frequently visit schools without fail and give concrete guidance on educational work.

One of the issues to which we should pay close attention in guiding schoolwork is sanitation. We should make teachers set examples for individual students in leading a hygienic life, thus correctly guiding them. Some teachers are now negligent in their hygiene. Without setting examples by their daily life, teachers cannot smoothly accomplish their role as those in charge of education. Before teaching and indoctrinating their students, teachers should set the example. They should encourage their students to correctly lead a hygienic life.

We should develop hygienic work into a nationwide movement. Today, the living standard of our people has been much improved compared with the past period. Our country has rapidly progressed. Since our people are building socialism as masters of the country, they should naturally lead a hygienic life. However, hygiene work has not been implemented successfully. The major reason for failure in hygiene work is the legacy of timeworn ideas in the people's minds.

The old habit of not repairing houses on time and not keeping them clean still remains in rural areas. Some peasants do not repair old roofs and walls. Women do not properly take care of their children. Fifteen years have elapsed since our country was liberated from the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule. It has been 7 years since the war. Now is the time when we should lead a hygienic life. Since a socialist society is more advanced than capitalist society, our hygienic work should naturally progress better than in capitalist countries.

To improve our hygienic work we should correct the timeworn habits of the people. During the anti-Japanese armed struggle period, anti-Japanese guerrillas bathed on time and frequently shaved even in difficult situations. During brief breaks while on a march, they built temporary latrines. When people lead a hygienic life they come to love their daily life and their minds become clean. Those who are negligent in cutting their hair and dress in a slovenly manner cannot have lively and clear minds.

Visiting O Ki-sop in his room one day soon after liberation, I saw him lounging slovenly with long and unkempt hair and a growth of beard. O was reading at a dirty desk which even had crumbs of bread on it. Citing remarks by Confucius and Mencius that those who are negligent in their habits cannot lead a family, I admonished him for his slovenly lifestyle, reminding him of his study of Marxism and Leninism. To this he replied that he was living this way because he tried to lead a proletarian lifestyle. I told him not to defile the working class. I told him that the working class was the most civilized in the world and that his remarks were typical of capitalists' criticism of the working class.

Our people should keep their bodies and houses clean. They should also keep railways and railway stations clean. We should steadily conduct indoctrination work among the people on hygiene and vigorously struggle against unhygienic practices. Hygiene work is an important revolutionary task which we should accomplish this year—a year of readjustment. The aim of today's convocation of a plenary meeting of the provincial party committee is to help the people lead a more affluent and civilized life. Therefore, we should reform our hygiene work.

In particular, we should enhance the role of democratic women's union organizations in hygiene work in rural areas. These organizations should struggle against negligence in periodically washing children's clothes and keeping them clean. It is important for these organizations to do this work well. In the future, the chairmen of the management committees of agricultural cooperative associations should encourage the members of these associations to pay close attention to their attire while attending meetings and to their hygienic life.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle period we participated in morning and evening rollcall of our troops without fail. We told those who did not polish their shoes and have their hair cut to correct this misdemeanor. We told our men to wash their hands before meals. Our functionaries should follow this example and help everyone become accustomed to leading a hygienic life.

In conclusion, I would like to refer to some impending tasks:

All sectors of the people's economy, including the industrial and agricultural sectors, should correctly formulate this year's people's economic plan and let

all party members and workers know about it. Today, our duty to build the economy is a revolutionary duty. Party organizations should correctly formulate this year's plan and let party members and workers know about it so they can do their jobs with clear knowledge of their duty. Agricultural cooperative associations should let their members know how much paddyfield acreage they should cultivate, how many rice saplings they should transplant per chongbo and how many small farming tools, such as weeding hoes, they should have. Plants and enterprises should let workers know how many machines they should produce this year and by how much primary costs should be reduced.

We should correctly make preparations for farming this year. Agricultural cooperative associations should sharpen weeding hoes and sickles, make straw ropes and prepare good crop breeds. In particular, they should produce great quantities of good-quality manure.

The important, impending task in rural areas is to quickly complete account settlement and income distribution. Those agricultural cooperative associations which have not finished this job should finish by the end of January. By fulfilling the grain purchase plan, agricultural cooperative associations will fulfill last year's plan for agricultural production. The peasants' duty is to produce and supply food and industrial raw materials for the country. All agricultural cooperative associations should quickly complete grain purchase work.

After this plenary meeting of the provincial party committee, all participants should successfully conduct organizational work so as to inform all party members and workers of the December 1959 decision of the party Central Committee. I hope that South Pyongan Province will lead the entire country in all sectors of socialist construction by further improving and strengthening party and administrative and economic work.

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REVOLUTIONARY METTLE OF KWP HAILED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 Jun 81 p 2

[Editorial article: "Our Party Is a Revolutionary Party Filled With a Revolutionary Mettle"]

[Text] Today our people are forcefully marching forward with a full-fledged fighting spirit to implement fully the revolutionary policies set forth by the historical Sixth Congress of the party. The whole country is energetically seething with the fresh massive march on which our party, the heart of the society, is leading the revolution and construction with mettle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"Today the posture and the workstyle of our party are reflected in the fact that the whole party is full of revolutionary mettle and all the work of the party is being ambitiously and vigorously launched" ("The Summation Report on the Work of the Central Committee Made at the Sixth Congress of the KWP," monograph, p 109).

Our party is now successfully shaping the future of the revolution with strong mettle and ambitious leadership. Precisely because this great party is in the vanguard, our fatherland is proceeding by unceasing leaps and bounds and innovations; our people are full of hope and optimism; and the endlessly bright future is being brought about along the road of our revolution. Being equipped with a revolutionary mettle is a unique characteristic of a party which is struggling to serve the cause of the working class and which is launching revolution.

The party is a militant unit organized to lead the revolution to victory under all circumstances. The revolution does not stand still and it may not always be launched under normal circumstances. Therefore, the party must launch all its activities vigorously and it must struggle actively. In particular, these requirements must be fulfilled more urgently when the revolution has advanced a long way and the party has a long history. A party which lacks mettle and forcefulness is not capable of energetically advancing the tremendous cause of remaking nature and society and the complicated struggle designed to repulse the schemes of the class enemies within the party.

The party of the working class is charged with the great mission of responsibly leading the destiny of the fatherland and the people. Therefore, whether or not the party leads the revolution with mettle represents a grave issue on which rests the

destiny of the country and the future of the people. The mettle of the party is the very mettle of the country and the people. It represents the resource of the people who are called upon for heroic struggle and meritorious services. Only when the party is equipped with great mettle and successfully shapes the future destiny of the revolution can all the difficult and complicated revolutionary tasks be implemented smoothly and the party display the capability to responsibly lead the destiny of the fatherland and the people.

The KWP, which was founded and is being led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enjoyed at its outset the honor of a party fully equipped with revolutionary mettle.

Our party is a militant party which inherited the style of leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is filled with ambition, and who, with the heavy responsibility of the era and the revolution, led millions of Japanese imperialist troops by the nose while dashing across the steep hills of Mount Paektu. Born of the stout spirit of Paektu, our party became a vigorous revolutionary party which is always advancing with unflagging energy and tremendous fighting spirit.

The revolutionary mettle of our party has become stronger and stronger and has been held high in the course of leading the struggle for the great creation and construction and, in particular, amid the valuable historical march for the chucheization of the whole party.

The chucheization of the whole party is a sublime slogan of struggle set forth for the purpose of strengthening and developing our party as a permanently chuche-oriented party by means of vigorously launching the works and activities of the party entirely in accordance with the will of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. When a new transformation took place in the style and methods of the party work while launching an active struggle for implementing this slogan, our party came to be fully equipped with the revolutionary posture of a militant party in which the mettle of the era is being displayed energetically. This represents the most valuable success scored in the process of strengthening and developing our party.

The posture of our party, which is based on a vigorous revolutionary mettle, is forcefully displayed in the powerful struggle of a party which puts into practice whatever it has once decided to carry out under any circumstances.

The party of the working class, charged with the mission of a revolutionary transformation of nature and of the society in order to build up communism, must not only set forth correct guidelines and policies but must also implement them completely under all circumstances. To do so represents the militant force and mettle of a revolutionizing party.

Our party stubbornly carries through to the end what it has once decided to implement, no matter what conditions prevail. No matter what stupendous revolutionary tasks it may set forth while advancing and no matter what the complicated situation it may face, our party unhesitatingly undergoes difficulties, achieves a victorious breakthrough, and charges ahead forcefully--this is our party's unique principle of struggle. Thus, to our party, things may be difficult but not impossible.

All the conceptions and goals set forth by our party to advance the revolution and construction contain unprecedented far-reaching ideas and high demands. However, no tasks set forth by our party will be carried out half way or fail to bear great fruit. This forcefully displays the strong capability of our party for achieving goals.

While organizing and rendering general guidance for the stupendous tasks in all fields of the revolution and construction, our party is boldly carrying out without fail all programs planned and laid out. Thus a rapid pace has been set in economic construction; grand monumental edifices of creation have been erected everywhere in the country; and the grand work of remaking nature is being carried out like a blitzkrieg. Furthermore, great revolutionary transformations and miracles are taking place one after another to people's great astonishment.

The proud posture of our party, filled with vigorous revolutionary mettle, is to be seen in its creation of new things and innovations in revolution and construction.

Revolution is a continuous process of struggle in which old things are remade and new things are led to victory. Therefore, for the party to lead the revolution with mettle, it must set forth original ideas and create new things. Only when the party continuously conceives new plans and creates great realities can it victoriously shape an original road to communism.

In launching all its works, our party frees itself from old ruts and the experiences gained, sets forth new things from a progressive point of view, and realizes them. Thus, in our country, for every period of revolutionary development, new strategies and tactics which precisely fit the period are being set forth continuously, and innovations are being made unceasingly in the party work and the work in all fields, including that of economic cultural construction. The simple mechanical copying or repetition of old things and any other repetitions without new things have nothing to do with the creative plans and capabilities of our party.

The flames of creation and innovation rising under the leadership of our party are not limited to individual problems in some fields but are related to all problems in all fields of the revolution, construction, and social life, including politics, economy, culture, military affairs, and external affairs. Thus in our country, all works in all fields are being carried out efficiently without hitting snags, while a great number of precious ideological-theoretical and material-cultural riches, in which the pulse of the current era beats, are being created. Because our party is solving all problems creatively in our unique way, high honor is in store for our party, a great leadership under which the brand new future is to be shaped successfully.

Another proud posture of our party which is filled with revolutionary mettle is to be seen in the fact that our party is marching continuously toward a higher hill, allowing no decline or stagnation displaying full ambition and spirit to succeed.

For the party of the working class, it is an essential prerequisite for the achievement of final victory of the cause of communism that the party unceasingly struggle and march forward without marking time or causing stagnation. In order to fulfill the long-range, hardship-laden revolutionary cause, it is imperative for the party to hold high the banners of marching forward and struggle and to see to it that there is no marking time. Only when the party unceasingly, wholeheartedly and vigorously advances the revolution can it safeguard all the gains won through bloodshed and carry the march toward socialism and communism through to the end.

It is our party's firmly established and consistently held stand that it should achieve the future of communism as far ahead of schedule as possible by launching unceasing innovation and continuous movement forward with the mettle of speedy battle. Thus our party is continuously setting forth bold targets in its struggle and ambitiously advancing all its work by means of a blitzkrieg.

Our party's militant slogans, causing the whole party and the whole country to be seething with tremendous revolutionary passion, function as a forceful propellant power which provides a constant spur to our people's chollima march. Our people are finding the correct direction and method in their struggle and are marching forward filled with faith and hope because of the party slogans, which are providing a bright pricture not only of the near future but also of the distant future. Our party's guidance, which enables every one of us to enjoy the flourishing of the revolution to the end of our lives, is seeing to it that all our hearts will be filled with the vital force of youth and that the whole society will be seething with the mettle to march forward.

Thus our party has grown up and been strengthened as a revolutionary party fully equipped with the mettle to struggle and march forward; it has established a new posture and workstyle in an essentially fresh manner. This provides a firm guarantee for the chuche cause, which was established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to be achieved far ahead of schedule and for the cause of the reunification of the fatherland to be achieved in our era without fail.

Today's vitality and honor of our party, a militant party filled with revolutionary mettle, have not been acquired simply by accident or just in a day or two. Our party's revolutionary mettle has been tempered and tested while holding high the slogan of chucheization of the whole society and leading the Korean revolution along the road of victory.

An important reason for the fact that our party has been strengthened and developed as a militant party filled with revolutionary mettle is that it has an indefatigable revolutionary spirit of advancing the revolution and construction on its own, at any cost, by overcoming whatever adversities it may face.

The mettle of the party of the working class lies in the display of the strong spirit of revolution. Only when a revolutionary spirit fills the whole party can the party carry out its great mission of responsibly encountering the destiny of the fatherland and the people, no matter what difficult and complicated circumstances it may face. The revolutionary spirit is to be displayed in the posture and workstyle of the party.

The revolutionary spirit of our party is a firm spirit of independence in launching struggle exclusively by means of the resources of our people; it is a daring spirit of struggle defying all difficulties. Such an indefatigable revolutionary spirit was derived from the strong fighting spirit and mettle enunciated in the struggle slogans of the early days of the anti-Japanese movement, which were sung forcefully in the jungles of Mount Paektu to defeat the enemy even at the cost of killing oneself a million times, and it was further strengthened in the flames of severe struggle. The mettle of our party is based on such a strong spirit of revolution as this; therefore, our party has the vitality to overcome all difficulties and adversities and to attain any goals at one stroke, no matter how stupendous they may be.

Another reason for the fact that our party has been strengthened and developed as a militant party filled with revolutionary mettle is that the party reformed its work method thoroughly and firmly established the anti-Japanese guerrillas' work method and style throughout the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"When the anti-Japanese guerrillas' work method was realized in all the work of the party, the posture of the party became new and the party's workstyle was fundamentally reformed." ("The Summation Report on the Work of the Central Committee Made at the Sixth Congress of the KWP," monograph, p 109.)

The posture and spirit of the party largely depend on the work method of the party. Only when the party thoroughly adopts a revolutionary work method will the work and activities of the party be carried out ambitiously and vigorously. By simply using a bureaucratic and formalistic work method, including that of meeting formalities and making a mere show, the party would not be able to call the people to struggle nor be able to establish the revolutionary style throughout the party.

In order to turn itself into a militant unit which operates with great vigor, our party decisively destroyed the old framework of formalism and saw to it that the overall party work would be transformed in the style of the anti-Japanese guerrillas. This was an epoch-making measure which strengthened the combat capability of our party, making it one hundred times as strong as it was before and greatly enhancing the leading role of the party.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas' work method, which was created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song himself and demonstrated by him in his actual practices in the hardship-filled anti-Japanese revolution days, is a chuche-oriented work method of enhancing the status and role of the popular masses and thereby vigorously advancing the revolution and construction. It is a vital work method capable of boldly facing and overcoming all difficulties. This is an excellent model of the work method and spirit of a party that is engaged in revolution.

By establishing across the board the anti-Japanese guerrillas' work method, which was created in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolution and whose effectiveness and vitality were proved through a long struggle, our party saw to it that the overall party work would be carried out ambitiously and vigorously, and that a fresh mettle and spirit would fill the whole party.

In our party today, the propaganda and agitation work and the party guidance of the revolution and construction are being launched vigorously and substantively in the manner practiced by the anti-Japanese guerrillas in the Paektu mountain jungles in the early days, and all the work is being carried our ambitiously and in depth at an unprecedentedly high standard. History has never witnessed such an example as our party organizations, which are deeply rooted among the masses, which are acting vigorously, in which all the members are actively participating in the organizational and ideological life, and all of which is firmly governed by the spirit of learning and working.

Today's seething realities show that only when the traditional work method and spirit, which were established by the leader during the inception period of the

revolutionary cause, are highly valued and carried out genuinely can the party's workstyle be improved and the party be strengthened and developed as an ever revolutionizing party. It is a really great achievement in the course of the construction of our party that the anti-Japanese guerrillas' work method has been realized and that the whole party has been filled with vigorous revolutionary mettle.

Furthermore, the firm establishment of an orderly work system in which the whole party acts as one and of a revolutionary discipline throughout the party represents another factor in enabling our party to display its power as a militant party filled with revolutionary mettle.

All the activities and work of the party must be launched under a certain work system and order. Only when the party is firmly organization oriented and governed by discipline to the effect that the whole party acts as one to meet the requirements of the party center's intentions and of the party regulations can the party become steel-like and capable of making the revolution and construction ever victorious.

The revolutionary mettle which fills our party today represents a precious fulfillment achieved by orientation toward high organization and effective discipline. Today our party is enjoying a revolutionary atmosphere in which the party's decisions and directives are to be unconditionally carried through to the end and a steel-like democratic centralization-oriented discipline in which the whole party acts as a simple organic body under the guidance of the party Central Committee.

While the party sets forth clearly the grand plan and the correct strategic and tactical policies designed to effect upsurges in the revolution and construction, all party organizations and party members are enjoying a strong organizational orientation and discipline in which they are advancing along the only road set by the party center; and they are thereby highly displaying the power of a militant party filled with energy and vitality. Our party's discipline was established on the basis of all the party members' loyalty toward the party, and it is oriented by self-consciousness and vitality. And the mettle of the party was derived from the firm unification and cohesion established on the basis of such a discipline as this. Therefore, our party's mettle is immortal like an ever-flowing spring, and no one can suppress it.

Today our party is indeed in a glorious period of its development. Inasmuch as our party has successfully solved fundamental problems which affect the future destiny of the revolutionary cause, never in its long history has there been such a period as today in which the organizational and ideological foundation of the party has been laid so firmly and the whole party has been filled with revolutionary mettle.

It is of great significance for victoriously advancing and fulfilling the revolution that our party has been strengthened and developed as a strong party filled with revolutionary mettle.

Above all, the significance lies in the fact that our society is filled with a wholesome revolutionary atmosphere and that the revolution and construction are being forcefully advanced along the road of victory without any deviation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"... The workers of our country are working in a revolutionary manner and leading a thrifty life. They are making continuous innovations and unceasing advances with revolutionary zeal and eagerness, while maintaining a firm belief in their revolutionary victory and a firm conviction about their future" ("The Summation Report on the Work of the Central Committee Made at the Sixth Congress of the KWP," monograph, pp 10-11).

To fill the entire society with a wholesome revolutionary atmosphere poses a very important problem in forcefully advancing and fulfilling the revolution. If in the socialist society the people are allowed to indulge in idleness and ease, the society will change in nature and the revolution will stop halfway. Today the imperialists and all the enemies of revolution are launching more and more viciously with each passing day their reactionary ideological and cultural invasion, their destructive sabotage activities in order to make the socialist countries disintegrate from within. Therefore, the party of the working class which enjoys sovereignty must see to it that all the people work in a revolutionary manner and lead a thrifty life, and that they do not forget the revolutionary principles and the class-oriented viewpoint of holding fast to the banner of socialism. In order to do so, the party itself must become healthy, have strong combat capability, and become a party filled with revolutionary mettle.

The party of the working class is the heart which provides the entire society with revolutionary nutrition; it is a propelling force to advance the revolution. The mettle of the party becomes the mettle of the society; and the revolutionary posture of the party provides a prerequisite for the establishment of a wholesome lifestyle in the society. In a society led by a revolutionary party, which is constantly filled with militant mettle and ambition and which enjoys a high leadership-oriented authority, the rotten bourgeois lifestyle cannot infiltrate, while the healthy and revolutionary spirit of struggle, which befits the essential nature of the socialist system, will invariably prevail.

Today in our country, all the people are bent on doing their best only to score victory in revolution; they are struggling forcefully, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence--which befits people who are building socialism and people of the era of struggle. With a high self-awareness that they must continue revolution through to the end as long as imperialism and its rule and subordination persist in this world, our people cannot be allowed to indulge in even a bit if idleness and ease or to enjoy any fantasy about imperialism and class enemies. Exactly this kind of strong spirit of struggle, high class consciousness, and revolutionary lifestyle have been established by our party.

The mettle of our party provides a firm basis for determinedly advancing toward socialism and communism with the revolutionary banners held high; it provides a strong will to firmly hold to the cause of the working class. When such determination and will fill our entire society, any unhealthy phenomena or non-working-class-oriented factors, which are not compatible with the essential nature of the socialist society, cannot prevail there, while the cause of socialism is held firmly. This clearly proves the precious truth that only a party which is capable of launching uncompromising struggle against the enemies of the revolution and class enemies, no matter what the difficult and complicated circumstances, can successfully fulfill its leadership role as the headquarters of revolution.

It is of great significance for providing the entire people with firm faith and optimism regarding the brilliant future of our revolution that our party is filled with revolutionary mettle and is being strengthened and developed as a militant party.

The victory or defeat of the revolution as well as the future of the revolution largely depend on the ideological and mental state of the people. People who firmly believe in their future and their victory will carry on their fighting with high spirit without giving in, no matter how difficult the circumstances may be. This poses an even more urgent problem when the revolution becomes protracted and filled with hardship.

The firmness of the people's faith in the future depends on the resourcefulness and mettle of the party, which is successfully carrying out the cause of the leader. When the people are provided with the guidance of the party, which is equipped with an ambition capable of courageously overcoming difficulties, they will not lose their faith and will carry on the struggle constantly with abundant revolutionary optimism, no matter how heavy the tasks they face nor how complicated the revolutionary situation.

Our people's optimism about the brilliant future of the revolution is based on their absolute trust that, as long as our party stands in the vanguard, the revolutionary cause of chuche established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will be victorious without fail. This trust is an unchangeable belief conceived deep in the hearts of our people while sharing with the party the priceless course of struggle for the chucheization of the entire society.

The revolutionary mettle of our party is a sublime revolutionary spirit which will advance and fulfill the Korean revolution exclusively along the road of chuche; it is a decisiveness that will reject everything that does not conform to the chuche ideology. Thanks to the revolutionary mettle and energetic struggle of our party, which is endlessly loyal to the cause of the leader, the revolutionary ideology of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his immortal achievement are being staunchly protected and held fast, the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese movement are being carried on and developed successfully, and the unification and cohesion based on the chuche ideology are being protected like one's eyeballs. Today our people are enjoying the firm prospect of the final victory of the Korean revolution thanks to the resourcefulness and posture of our party filled with revolutionary mettle and ambitions; they firmly believe that their everlasting happiness and the prosperity of their descendants are reliably guaranteed. This very belief is the most precious ideology, sentiment and iron-like faith provided by the revolutionary mettle of our party to the people. No force can block the future of a people who live and struggle with such a spirit and faith.

The historical Sixth Congress of the party set forth a great platform to effect a new decisive progress in the implementation of the revolutionary cause of chuche. Thanks to the bold and ambitious guidance of our party, struggles are being launched forcefully in all fields of revolution and construction to carry out the platform set forth by the party congress. Thus the victorious advance of our revolution and its future are being guaranteed more and more assuredly, and the future of our fatherland is brilliantly illumined with endless glory.

Today our party is a very promising party which is equipped with ever victorious power and which is successfully shaping the destiny of the revolution. It has gained fame as a reliable vanguard of the international working class which, upholding the banner of the great chuche ideology, is successfully carrying out the lofty histori-

ical mission with which it has been charged for the causes of the era and of mankind. It is the highest pride and greatest happiness of our people that they live and struggle with the destiny of themselves and of their descendants totally entrusted to the great party.

Cherishing this great national pride deep in our hearts, we must uphold the guidance of the party and must staunchly protect and guard our party everywhere and at all times.

The future path of our people, who are marching forward along the line of guidance of the great KWP, which is filled with revolutionary mettle, will always be brilliant and our fatherland will be prosperous and flourishing forever and ever.

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CSO: 4108/133

KIM IL-SONG THEORY ON MUSIC PRAISED

SK101133 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON dedicate articles to the 35th anniversary of the publication of "Musicians Should Make an Active Contribution To Building a New, Democratic Korea," a classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, (August 8, 1946).

In its article headlined "Chuche-Based Musical Art Brilliantly Embodying National Characteristics," NODONG SINMUN August 9 says:

In the work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wisely defined the position of the building of national culture in the construction of a new, democratic fatherland and the revolutionary duty and role of the musicians, and expounded with his originality the character of a new music and the direction of its development and immediate fighting tasks for building a democratic national music.

It was the basic direction of the chuche-oriented development of musical art propounded in the historic work to develop music in compliance with the requirement of the revolution, preserving the national characteristics.

This original policy propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the basis of the tradition of chuche-based literature and art personally established by him during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was a guiding principle which helped develop our music without slightest deviation from the first days of the building of a new state in our country.

The article goes on:

The outstanding idea, theory and policy expounded by the great leader in the work have been brilliantly embodied under the wise leadership of the glorious party centre. As a result, in the 1970s, our musical art greeted the heyday of socialist and communist musical art. And our music has become a model of revolutionary musical art and our country displayed its honour as "homeland of the revolutionary opera."

The great feat performed by our party in developing music in conformity with the requirement of revolution, preserving the national characteristics, is the creation of a new revolutionary and popular music of our own style meeting the demand of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea, a revolutionary music brilliantly embodying the chuche-based idea of literature and art.

With the successful accomplishment of the historic cause of putting on opera stage the immortal classics which had been created and performed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, under the wise leadership of the glorious party centre, musical art could proudly carry out the honourable work of handing down through generations the precious wealth of the chuche-based literary and art tradition. In this course, there originated the "pibada"-style opera which brought about a revolutionary turn in the development of human opera art.

At the same time, such new forms of theatrical art as song and dance epic drama and music and dance tale were created to lift modern music and dance art to a high plane and open a bright prospect of its development.

Our party put forward the original policy of the creation of instrumental music and a new theory of orchestra in developing music in keeping with the requirement of revolution, preserving national characteristics to effect a radical change in the creation of instrumental music and its performance.

In particular, the chuche-oriented combined orchestra in which Western instruments are combined with the national instruments, the former subordinated to the latter, opened up a broader way of developing music in conformity with the requirement of revolution, preserving national characteristics.

Our party advanced the original theory and policy of making songs, basic to all musics, famous songs and wisely led the struggle for its realisation. As a result, beautiful and powerful famous songs congenial to the aspiration and sentiment of the people endlessly resound throughout the country.

Today our music has become a chuche-based music congenial to the emotion and sentiments of the Koreans which the people love to sing and a true weapon of revolution which encourages people to the struggle and exploits, stresses the article.

CSO: 4120/298

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DEATH OF KANG PAN-SOK OBSERVED

SK311620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article headlined "Brilliant Life Adorning New Era of Korean Revolution With Precious Exploits" to the 49th anniversary of the death of Kang Pan-sok, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter (July 31, 1932).

The article says:

Kang Pan-sok, born in a poor and patriotic family, spent her childhood in abject poverty and hardship, growing up under a revolutionary influence, as a dependable revolutionary comrade-in-arms of Kim Hyong-chik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country, she actively helped him in his work with might and main and brought up her sons into ardent patriots and indomitable communist revolutionary fighters to stand them on the glorious road of revolution.

At the same time, she waged a relentless struggle for a genuine development of the Korean women's emancipation movement under the banner of the immortal chuche idea.

Kang Pan-sok, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, is the mother of Korea who brought up the great sun, peerless in the history of our people spanning thousands of years. With all her might and sincerity she actively helped her son the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his revolutionary activities, brilliantly adorning with precious exploits the historic period of the Korean revolution vigorously advancing along the road of independence.

The article says: First of all, Kang Pan-sok actively backed the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song so that he might take the road of revolution with an ardent love for the country and the people and a burning hatred for the enemy from his early years.

She valued the distinguished intelligence and character of her son and cultivated them in every way, implanted in his young heart the high pride and patriotic idea of a revolutionary family which had undauntedly fought generation after generation against the foreign aggressors.

Under the warm sincerity and care of Kang Pan-sok to bring up her son as a son of the country who would liberate the country and make it shine, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song nursed a lofty will for national liberation from his childhood and stoutly grew up to be a hero of the nation.

Kang Pan-sok, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of the women's emancipation movement in our country, organized the anti-Japanese women's association and energetically directed it under the great leader's guidance and with his help, powerfully rousing broad sections of women to the revolutionary struggle.

To awaken the women who account for a half of our population and lead them to the struggle was an important demand for dynamically pushing ahead with the revolutionary struggle of our people which began developing independently under the banner of the chuche idea at that time, the article says, and goes on:

This demand was brilliantly realized when Kang Pan-sok, guided and helped by the great leader, organised the anti-Japanese women's association on December 26, 1926.

The anti-Japanese women's association was the first revolutionary women's organisation of chuche type in our country and a new communistic women's organisation.

Through the association she actively conducted educational work to arm the women with the chuche idea and the anti-Japanese patriotic idea, while uniting them closely around the great leader.

In disregard of all difficulties and dangers to herself, Kang Pan-sok, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, actively helped the great leader in his revolutionary work.

She not only risked all difficulties and dangers to herself for her son, for the sake of revolution, but also waged an energetic struggle to implement the chuche-oriented revolutionary line and policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Kang Pan-sok is an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and the great mother of Korea who dedicated her whole life to the struggle for the liberation of the country and the victory of the cause of chuche.

The liberation of the country and the victory of the revolution so ardently desired and convinced of by Kang Pan-sok, the mother of Korea, in her lifetime have been brilliantly realised by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of revolution and the great sun of the people.

CSO: 4120/298

BRIEFS

MISSIONS MARK STRUGGLE MONTH--Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)--Various functions were recently held at DPRK missions abroad and in various countries on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and the day of the victory in the fatherland liberation war, according to reports. Photo exhibitions, Koream film shows, film weeks and other functions were organized at the DPRK missions in Gambia, Ghana, Norway, Zimbabwe and Burma and in Benin, Madagascar, Somalia, Equatorial Guinea, Laos, Democratic Yemen, Central Africa, Upper Volta and Mozambique. Functions took place with portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in places of honor. Present there were personages of political parties and public organizations, men of the press and people of various strata of the host countries. Foreign diplomatic envoys were on hand. On display at the photo exhibitions were photographs showing our peoples struggle for national reunification, the struggle of the world people supporting it and exposing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's brutal suppression of the people. "The Fatherland Liberation War," "The U.S. Imperialists Occupation of South Korea Is the Root Cause of National Division," "Flesh and Blood," "An Unforgettable Man" and other Korean films were screened at the film shows. [Text] [SK041054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 4 Aug 81]

CSO: 4120/298

CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION URGED

SK050106 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT [no day] Aug 81

[NODONG SINMUN 4 August editorial: "Functionaries Should Highly Display the Spirit of Dedicating Service for the People"]

[Excerpts] The entire country is now seething with lofty revolutionary enthusiasm of party members and functionaries who have risen to implement instructions given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at recent major meetings and during his on-the-spot guidance to many local areas. Thanks to the endeavor of our heroic working class and workers who are endlessly faithful to the party, continuous progress has been made in placing production on the right track on all fronts of the people's economy and in improving the people's living standard. All our functionaries are assigned the honorable and weighty task of developing our country into a more prosperous, wealthy, powerful and economically advanced country by brilliantly implementing the magnificent program of socialist construction unfolded by the sixth party congress, thus epochally improving the living standard of our people. To successfully fulfill this task, all functionaries, including economic guidance functionaries, should more highly display their party spirit, working class awareness and people-mindedness. Our functionaries should possess the noble trait of respecting the masses and devoting everything to the struggle to protect the interest and happiness of the working people.

Increasing the production of people's consumer goods and improving the quality and supply of commercial goods to the people is an important issue which our functionaries should firmly grasp in implementing the party's policy for improving the people's living standard. By highly displaying the spirit of self-reliance, all sectors and units should produce goods in short supply, search out shortages, independently overcome difficulties, enact a continuous production upsurge and prevent the practice of hoarding, misusing and wasting valuable materials which are useful in developing the national economy and in improving the people's living standard. The functionaries and workers of the sectors, plants and enterprises concerned should produce and supply good quality consumer goods to meet the people's demand and tastes. They should strengthen the struggle to produce durable and appealing goods.

All guidance functionaries should not regard the supply of goods as a secondary task. Instead, they should pay close attention to this work. They should correctly organize and guide this work to equally distribute goods among all

people. Our state and social property is a pre[illegible] of the country and happiness of the people. It [illegible]rty of the people obtained with their blood and sweat. Those functi[illegible]o correctly and frugally run state affairs in a truly responsible ma[illegible] masters of the country and society, who value the country's assets and who enrich the people's life by producing more with less are the faithful functionaries of the party and truly loyal servants of the people.

The magnificent, militant task set forth by the historic sixth party congress is a worthwhile struggle program for the final victory of the revolution and a shining blueprint for the endless prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people.

By vigorously struggling with endless loyalty to the party and the spirit of dedicated service for the people, all guidance functionaries should highly promote revolutionary enthusiasm and creative positiveness among party members and workers so as to brilliantly implement the magnificent program of socialist construction.

CSO: 4120/298

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL GROWTH IN COUNTRY

SK041601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)--Agricultural production is showing a fast growth in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with farming placed on a scientific and technical basis as required by the chuche-based farming methods.

Entering the 1970s a high rate of growth in grain production was registered in Korea, despite a serious effect of the cold front. A production growth of 36 per cent above the preceding year was recorded in 1973 and a growth of more than 30 per cent in 1974 above 1973. Consequently, 7 million-ton target of grain envisaged in the six year plan was hit two years earlier than the set time.

The grain output in 1946, the year next liberation, was 1.9 million tons. On the same soil 9 million tons were produced in 1979. A drive is under way for beating again a 9.5 million-ton target this year.

Our country owes this success in agriculture to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who created the chuche-based farming methods and wisely led the struggle for its thorough application.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

> "In order to increase the output of grain and other crops quickly, farming methods should be scientific and suit our climate, soil and crops, and agricultural production must be intensified by a full use of chuche-based farming methods."

The chuche-based farming methods created by the great leader comprehensively expound requirements for always reaping a high and stable harvest in farming, such as right crop to right soil and right crop in right season, close planting and plant-by-plant cultivation, a scientific system of soil control and manuring system, and water control system.

The chuche-based farming methods are advantageous and scientific methods for a most intensive utilisation of land and application of scientific and technical principles to all categories of farming.

A scientific soil control system meeting the demand of the chuche-based farming methods has been established and thoroughly implemented in our country to turn the lean land into fertile soil, and high-yielding strains have been obtained and the growth of crops has been accelerated through strengthened biological researches. At the same time, plant-by-plant cultivation has been introduced through the application of latest successes of agricultural science and technology and the per-unit output has been decisively lifted.

The per-hectare harvest of non-paddy crops in 1954 was as low as 700 kg. In 1974 the per-hectare harvest of paddy rice and maize, the main crops in our agriculture, jumped respectively to 5.9 and 5 tons. In 1979, five years after that, it climbed to 7.2 tons in paddy rice and 6.3 tons in maize, a fairly high level in the world.

Now our country fully satisfies the demand for food by home production.

Through the efforts for strictly applying the chuche-based farming methods, the level of scientific and technical knowledge of the agricultural working people has risen rapidly and the material and technical foundations of agriculture have been consolidated still further.

Our peasants who were far removed from modern technology in the past are now making a scientific farming, skillfully operating modern technical means on a high cultural and technical level.

Already in 1979, the number of the tractors serving agriculture reached 7 in the plain areas and 6 in the intermediate and mountain areas per 100 hectares of cultivated land and 1.5 tons of chemical fertilizers were applied to each hectare of paddy and non-paddy fields and highly efficient weed killers were produced and supplied in large quantities, with the result that weeding was done by chemical method in 97 per cent of the total paddy fields.

Now our agricultural working people are striving to carry out the industrialization of agriculture through the completion of comprehensive mechanisation and chemicalisation of farming.

Our country aims at producing 15 million tons of grain annually in the near future.

CSO: 4120/298

PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER FISHING SEASON DISCUSSED

SK101114 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)--Now energetic preparations for winter fishing are going on in Korea.

Winter fishing holds a decisive place in the nation's marine production. Our country hauls more than 30,000 tons of fish daily at maximum in winter.

Ship repair plants and fishery stations on the eastern and western coasts of the country are now hastening the repair of boats, preparations of fishing tackle and repair of freezing plants.

The factories and enterprises in the fishery domain in South and North Hamgyong and North Pyongan provinces have already repaired and readjusted many boats and markedly increased the output of fishing tackle.

Good freezing and cold-storage setups and processing facilities are under construction at fish production and consumption areas through a mass movement.

Korea, surrounded by sea on three sides, abounds in fish resources. In particular, over 600 species of fishes are found in the East Sea, part of one of the three major fishing grounds of the world.

Shoals of millions of tons of fishes 8 to 10 meters thick move into the East Sea in winter.

There are over 250 species of fishes in the West Sea of the country, of which more than 30 species are delicious fishes.

The state directs big efforts to the development of fisheries to utilize effectively the abundant fish resources for the improvement of peoples living.

Korea hit the height of 1.6 million tons of marine products in the Six-Year Plan period (1971-1976) one year seven months ahead of time.

Korea will produce 3.5 million tons of aquatic products in 1984, of which 2.7 million tons will be fishes.

CSO: 4120/298

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KIM IL-SONG THANKS 18 SEPTEMBER RESERVOIR WORKERS

SK040642 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a letter of thanks to the 18 September reservoir construction workers. In his letter, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said he extends warm thanks to the workers, technicians and office workers of the South Hwanghae provincial land reclamation office, the Kwangchan irrigation office, the Hwanghae irrigation office, the South Pyongyang provincial land reclamation office, the North Pyongyang provincial land reclamation office, to agricultural workers of South Hwanghae Province and to all supporters of the project.

He noted that they have successfully completed the construction of the 18 September reservoir, another monumental creation, at a time when all the people and agricultural workers of the nation are waging a vigorous struggle to reap 9.5 million tons of grain this year by joining a grand march to enact the decisions of the sixth party congress.

In his letter, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song notes that the builders, agricultural workers and supporters who participated in the construction work on the 18 September reservoir successfully completed the large project involving the building of several thousand meters of dikes damming off sea water and connecting islands and construction of scores of large lock gates which required a high degree of technology, by courageously overcoming all difficulties and hardships and cherishing deep loyalty to the party and the revolution. Thus, they performed brilliantly by completing the construction of the reservoir in a short time, displaying a self-reliant spirit.

In his letter, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song notes that with the construction of the 18 September reservoir, thousands of hectares of fields will be protected from heavy rains and tidal water, many hectares of new lands are being obtained and irrigation and water supply problems will be solved.

He expressed satisfaction with and praised the courageous struggle to construct the 18 September reservoir by the workers, technicians and office workers of the agricultural construction sector, as well as their supporters, and agricultural workers of South Hwanghae Province, upholding the party's policy to prevent heavy rain and drought damage by constructing many reservoirs during a persistent cold front.

He said that with the construction of the 18 September reservoir, we can now more rapidly develop agricultural production in South Hwanghae Province. This plays an important role in the rural economy.

In his letter, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stressed that the builders and their supporters who joined in the construction of the 18 September reservoir should perfect the reservoir by making continuous renovations without indulging in self-admiration for what they have already achieved, build more reservoirs--important in developing the rural economy--and push ahead with land reclamation work on a large-scale.

He expressed the firm belief that they will accomplish the honorable revolutionary tasks assigned them by displaying loyalty to the party and arming themselves with the chuche idea. Thus, they will certainly meet the expectations of the party.

A ceremony marking completion of the reservoir was held on 2 August. Displayed at the ceremony site was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people. Slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious KWP!" were displayed.

Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and secretary of the Central People's Committee; Comrade So Kwan-hui, vice premier of the Administration Council, and personages concerned, including Paek Pom-su, Chang Yun-pil, and (Pal Hui-won), attended the ceremony together with the builders, their supporters and agricultural workers from neighboring cooperative farms.

A report was made at the ceremony noting that the builders and their supporters extend great honor, loyalty and warmest thanks to [word indistinct].

The reporter stressed that all builders and their supporters should brilliantly fulfill the militant tasks set forth by the great leader in his letter by vigorously waging the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture and register brilliant labor exploits in constructing new projects by advancing along the road of innovation.

The reporter said that agricultural workers and functionaries in the rural sector should enact measures to prevent flood and drought damages through proper management of the new reservoir. He noted that they should effect a new upsurge in agricultural production by implementing the chuche-type agricultural method.

A letter of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the ceremony.

CSO: 4120/298

DPRK SCORES GAINS IN CEMENT PRODUCTION

SK101540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)--The cement workers of Korea registered signal successes to bring about a great upswing in cement production.

Through the endeavours to meet the party's demand for expediting the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy, the Chonnaeri cement factory, a leading cement production base of the nation, has completed work for the introduction of a new calcining method in the production.

As a result, the factory has reduced the fuel consumption norm by more than a half, while quadrupling the cement output per hour.

Scientists and technicians sent to the factory to introduce a new calcining method and workers of the factory reconditioned the existing main equipment on modern lines and, at the same time, replenished the factory with new equipment and solved many scientific and technical problems.

The introduction of a new calcining method will greatly help towards attaining ahead of the set time the target of 20 million tons of cement, one of the targets set for the end of the 1980s, with the existing material and technical foundations of the cement industry.

Meanwhile, the construction of a new cement factory which will produce cement by a new calcining method is nearing completion.

In 1970 Korea produced four million tons of cement, or 287 kilograms per capita.

In ten years after that the cement production capacity of the country increased 2.2 times.

Today Korea's cement industry not only meets with its production the growing demand of the national economy for cement but also exports a large quantity of cement.

CSO: 4120/298

EDUCATION PROGRESSES THANKS TO 'GLORIOUS PARTY CENTER'

SK051546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)--It is 25 years ago (August 1, 1956) that a universal compulsory primary education system was instituted in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This was a signal event that recorded a brilliant page in the history of the development of chuche-based education.

In the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song planned the enforcement of a compulsory free education in the liberated fatherland, and he lost no time when the country was liberated in spreading a bright blueprint of the building of popular education for enforcing a universal compulsory education and wisely led our people to the struggle for its realisation.

In this course, all preparations were made in a short time for introducing a compulsory education in our country where illiterates accounted for more than 80 per cent of the population, consequent upon the Japanese imperialists policy of obscuration.

In September 1949, the fourth session of the Supreme People's Assembly proclaimed a historical law on instituting a universal compulsory primary education system as from September 1, 1950.

But it was temporarily put off owing to the war provoked by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The struggle for enforcing the universal compulsory primary education gathered strength in the postwar period.

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader who does everything to place education definitely before all other work, each ri came to have one or more primary schools in 1955, under the difficult conditions of post-war rehabilitation and construction and they could accommodate all the schoolage children.

On this basis, all the children of our country could receive free compulsory primary education from 1956.

Education has made a leaping progress over the last 25 years since the institution of the historic compulsory primary education system.

A universal compulsory secondary education was introduced in 1958, only two years after the enforcement of the universal compulsory primary education. Later, a step was taken for the complex abolition of the tuition fees at the schools of all levels.

The year 1967 witnessed the enforcement of a universal nine-year compulsory technical education and 1975 saw the full enforcement of a universal compulsory 11-year education, a proud success.

At present, in our country, all the students and pupils from the primary school children to the university students enjoy completely free education and the students of the higher special schools and colleges and universities receive stipends from the state.

Today our people are vigorously advancing towards the lofty height of the intellectualisation of the whole society, looking ahead to a bright vista of compulsory higher education spread by the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

Our education is now progressing at faster pace under the outstanding leadership of the glorious party centre bringing to shining realization the immortal chuche idea founded by the great leader.

CSO: 4120/298

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

REPORT ON HOUSING CONDITIONS IN DPRK

SK031618 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA)--A great number of dwelling houses are built every year in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Munsu Street is taking shape at fast pace on a bank of the Taedong-gang River in Pyongyang. High-rise apartment houses for far more than ten thousand families and a host of public buildings will come into being.

In less than half a year several dozen grand buildings have already made their appearance.

Tall buildings are under construction in other parts of the city, rendering new looks to the streets.

Housing construction is progressing at full steam in Hamhung City, Nampo Municipality and other local cities and rural districts.

Thus the task to build modern houses for 200,000-300,000 families every year in towns and villages is being carried out successfully in the current Second Seven-Year Plan period.

Our working people have no worries about food, clothing and housing.

The factory and office workers are provided by the state modern houses and the peasants live in cosy houses built them by the state free.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shows great care so that extensive housing construction could take place every year with a large state investment for a satisfactory solution of the housing problem for the people.

In our country which was left with debris due to indiscriminate bombing by the U.S. imperialists in the fatherland liberation war, the housing problem was solved in a short period of less than ten years after the cease-fire.

Later, in the 1961-1969 period houses for 800,000 families were built and urban flats for 414,000 families and rural houses for 472,000 families in the Six-Year Plan period.

The houses under construction will have more rooms and be furnished with good facilities and furniture.

Today our working people are leading a happy life in modern houses built them by the state free, with nothing more to desire.

CSO: 4120/298

VARIOUS CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE

SK010911 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 1 (KCNA)--A delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Paek Han-ki, vice-director of the international department of the central Standing Committee of Chongnyon; a delegation of Chongnyon journalists headed by Choe U-kyun, editor-in-chief of CHOSON SINBO; a home-visiting group of Chongnyon educational workers headed by Son Chin-yung, vice-director of the educational department of the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of Chongnyon, and a home-visiting group of Korean students studying at Japanese high schools headed by Yi Sang-i, vice-director of Choson Chongnyon, arrived in Pyongyang by train on July 31 for a visit to the socialist homeland.

They were met at Pyongyang railway station by Kim Ki-nam, Ho Chong-suk, Kim Chu-yong, Yi Chae-kwan, Kim In-son, Hyon Sok, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned.

The delegations and visiting groups arrived in Wonsan by the ship "Samjiyon" on July 30.

The 28th short-term home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Song Won-ho, section chief of the Miyagi prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon, came to the homeland by the same ship.

CSO: 4120/298

CHONG CHUN-KI ATTENDS PARTY FOR CHONGNYON GROUPS

SK010917 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 1 (KCNA)--The Administration Council arranged a party yesterday evening in honour of Chongnyon delegations and home-visiting groups on a visit to the socialist fatherland.

Invited there were the members of the delegation of Chongnyon functionaries headed by Paek Han-ki, vice-director of the international department of the central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, the delegation of Chongnyon journalists headed by Choe U-kyun, editor-in-chief of CHOSON SINBO, the hone-visiting group of Chongnyon educational workers headed by Son Chin-yung, vice-director of the educational department of the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of Chongnyon, and the home-visiting group of Korean students studying at Japanese high schools headed by Yi Sang-i, vice-director of Choson Chongnyon.

Present at the party were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Ki-nam, Ho Chong-suk, Kim Chu-yong, Yi Chae-kwan, Kim In-son, Hyon Sok, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned.

Speeches were made at the party.

The attendants drank a toast, wholeheartedly wishing good health and a long life to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people.

CSO: 4120/298

TONGHAE TRADING COMPANY ANNIVERSARY NOTED

SK0 71538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 7 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate editorial articles to the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Tonghae Trading Company, Ltd., a general trading corporation of Koreans in Japan.

In its editorial article NODONG SINMUN says: Ever since its founding the Tonghae Trading Company, Ltd., first of all, has energetically conducted a political and organisational work for thoroughly arming its functionaries with the great chuche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and uniting them closely around the great leader and the glorious party centre.

The functionaries, proud of living and working under the guidance of the great leader whom they hold in high esteem, have given full play to their patriotic zeal and creative ingenuity and thereby developed the company into a foreign trade corporation of the DPRK which is powerful economically and deeply trusted externally.

It has registered big successes in carrying out the patriotic tasks of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and, especially, ensuring the business activities of Korean traders and manufacturers in Japan.

It is unthinkable apart from the wise leadership of the great leader and his great love that the company has developed today into a trading corporation which has a solid economic foundation and enjoys a high prestige externally under adversity in which the enemies within and without resorted to vicious obstructions.

We firmly believe that the functionaries of the Tonghae Trading Company, Ltd. will register fresh successes in its foreign trade under the banner of the great chuche idea.

CSO: 4120/298

BRIEFS

KOREAN STUDENTS FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on August 9 met the delegation of Korean students studying at Japanese high schools headed by Yi Sang-i, deputy director of the Choson Chongnyon, which is staying in the socialist homeland, and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned were on hand. [Text] [SK100352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 10 Aug 81]

CSO: 4120/298

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CUBAN LECTURE MARKS DPRK'S ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH

SK030440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA)--A lecture was recently given in Havana under the sponsorship of the Cuban Association for Friendship Among the People and the Cuban Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to a report.

Present at the lecture were the chairman of the National Committee of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty Among the People, the chairman of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification, the chairman of the Cuban Association for Friendship Among the People and other personages concerned.

Invited there were the DPRK ambassador to Cuba and officials of his embassy.

The lecture was given by Candelaria Rodriguez, legal adviser to the centre of the Cuban working people, who had visited our country as a member of the international team for the investigation of atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army.

Saying that the great leader of the Korean people General Kim Il-song defeated the Japanese imperialists and liberated Korea by wisely organizing and leading the Korean communist movement and the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he pointed out that after liberation General Kim Il-song, the legendary hero and outstanding leader, carried out democratic reforms in the northern half and founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a democratic, sovereign and independent state.

He noted that the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique provoked a war of aggression on June 25, 1950.

Exposing the atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists during the Korean war, he said:

Under the correct leadership of Comrade President Kim Il-song the heroic Korean people and peoples army defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors for the first time in world history and started them on the downhill.

The main obstacle to the reunification of Korea is U.S. imperialism.

The cause of Korean reunification should be achieved independently and peacefully by the Korean people themselves free from foreign interference in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The Cuban people will always support the Korean people in their just struggle for national reunification.

CSO: 4120/298

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS GUINEA-BISSAU ANNIVERSARY

SK031153 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1105 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 20th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle of the Guinea-Bissau people.

The author of the article says:

On August 3, 1961, the patriots and people of Guinea-Bissau rose in a sacred struggle for freedom and liberation holding arms in their hands. This was a historic event which marked a new turn in the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the Guinea-Bissau people.

In the flames of the grim struggle for freedom and liberation, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau was proclaimed in September 1973 and the complete liberation of the country was achieved next year.

Since independence the Guinea-Bissau people have been striving for the consolidation of the national independence and the independent development of the country, liquidating the evil consequences of the colonial rule.

The Korean people hail all the successes registered by the Guinea-Bissau people since independence.

Today the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Guinea-Bissau are daily developing excellently in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

We wish the Guinea-Bissau people greater success in the struggle for the development and prosperity of the country.

CSO: 4120/298

'NODONG SINMUN' ARTICLE MARKS NIGER ANNIVERSARY

SK031144 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1102 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in an article dedicated to the 21st anniversary of the independence of Niger says that the Korean people extend congratulations to her people on this day.

Pointing out that over the last 21 years the Niger people have registered many successes in consolidating the national independence, the author of the article says:

The Niger Government is struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism, pursuing the foreign policy of non-alignment.

The Korean people hail the successes made by the Niger people in the building of a new society.

Korea and Niger are separated from each other by a long distance geographically, but they, as members of the non-aligned movement, forged the bonds of friendship and have developed them.

We will continue to make all efforts to further develop and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations with the Niger people in the idea of the non-aligned movement.

The article notes that the Korean people wish the Niger people greater success in their struggle for progress and prosperity.

CSO: 4120/298

PAKISTANI GROUPS PREPARE FOR KIM'S 70TH BIRTHDAY

SK020922 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA)--A joint meeting of the groups for the study of Kimilsongism in Karachi, Pakistan, for grandly celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held recently, according to a report.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present at the meeting were many members of the groups for the study of Kimilsongism and followers of the chuche idea in Karachi.

The report delivered to and the resolution adopted at the 4th meeting of the council of the international institute of the chuche idea were conveyed at the meeting.

Letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meeting.

A resolution was also adopted, which says:

Respected and beloved President Kim Il-song is the great thinker and theoretician and outstanding leader of the chuche era who ushered in the most glorious era in human history, the era of independence, by founding the immortal chuche idea.

The fourth meeting of the council of the international institute of the chuche idea decided to grandly celebrate the 70th birthday of respected and beloved President Kim Il-song as the most auspicious international holiday of the peoples who advocate independence, a grand festival of the followers of the chuche idea all over the world.

In response to the resolution of the meeting, we will briskly carry on the activities of our study groups with the approach of the 70th birthday of respected and beloved President Kim Il-song.

After outlining a detailed action program and tasks of the study groups, the resolution says:

By unfolding a brisk work to carry out our resolution, we will contribute to grandly celebrating the 70th birthday of respected and beloved President Kil Il-song as the most auspicious holiday of the progressive people in the whole world and a grand festival of the followers of the chuche idea.

Long live respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, the founder of the great chuche idea!

Long live the immortal chuche idea!

CSO: 4120/298

BRIEFS

MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION--Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on August 3 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity With the Peoples headed by its general secretary Abner Sansao Muthemba. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kim Sang-chun. [Text] [SK040809 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 4 Aug 81] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity With the Peoples headed by its general secretary Abner Sansao Muthemba left Pyongyang for home on August 4 by plane. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People and chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Kim Sang-chun, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. While staying in our country, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae, inspected educational, cultural and public health institutions in Pyongyang and toured Kaesong area. [Text] [SK050025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 4 Aug 81]

MESSAGE ON INDIAN FLOODS--Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administrative Council, sent a telegram of sympathy to Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India. Upon hearing the news that Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and some other areas of India suffered heavy flood damage and loss, the telegram expresses deep sympathy and consolation to the Indian prime minister, the Indian Government and people in the afflicted areas. The telegram expresses the belief that the Indian Government and people under her dynamic leadership will clear away the aftermath of the flood damage and stabilize the life of people in the afflicted areas at an early date. [Text] [SK030830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 3 Aug 81]

SWISS NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang August 1 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the national day of Switzerland. A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that on this day the Korean people extend congratulations to the Swiss people. Pointing to the economic development of Switzerland, the article says: Switzerland is striving to develop relations with all countries of the world. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Switzerland in 1974 understanding between the two peoples has deepened. It is the consistent stand of our party to develop friendly relations with all countries friendly to our country. The Korean people will further develop the friendly relations with the Swiss people, holding high the banner of independence,

friendship and peace. Our people wish the Swiss people success in their future work for the prosperity of the country. A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says: Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Switzerland will develop and strengthen in the interests of the two peoples, our people wish the Swiss people new success in their work for the prosperity of the country. [Text] [SK011600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 1 Aug 81]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang July 19--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on July 18 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of professors of Stockholm University, Sweden, headed by Torbjorn Tannsjo, professor of philosophy at Stockholm University, Sweden. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Yi Mong-ho. [Text] [SK201216 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 19 Jul 81 SK]

UPPER VOLTA FAMILY--Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)--Oumou Zerbo and Kadidiatou Zerbo, daughters of His Excellency Saye Zerbo, head of state and chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress of the Republic of Upper Volta, arrived in Pyongyang on August 3 by plane for a visit to Korea. Hong Il Chon and other personages concerned met them at the airport. [Text] [SK040422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 4 Aug 81]

SIERRA LEONE PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang, 27 Jul (KCNA)--Siaka Probyn Stevens, president of Sierra Leone, recently met the delegation of our country headed by Kim Sang-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean committee for solidarity with the world people, visiting that country to attend a consultative meeting of leading personnel of organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in Africa, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards from the great leader Corrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards, the president asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. The president referred to the friendly and cooperative relations between Sierra Leone and Korea and said the Sierra Leonean people would as ever actively strive for the reunification of Korea. A conversation took place on the occasion in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK262300 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 26 Jul 81]

YUGOSLAV ENVOY--Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)--Premier Yi Chong-ok on July 29 met and had a talk with Ljupco Tavciovski, Yugoslav ambassador to Korea, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Present there was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok. [Text] [SK292228 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 29 Jul 81]

U.S. SCHOLAR--Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)--Dr. Bruce Cummings, assistant professor at the Washington University in the United States, arrived in Pyongyang on August 4 by air. [Text] [SK050422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 5 Aug 81]

DANISH YOUTH DELEGATION--Pyongyang August 1 (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on July 31 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Danish Youth Council headed by Niels Tofte, its vice-president. Present there was Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. [Text] [SK010922 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 1 Aug 81]

ENVOY TO GUINEA-BISSAU--Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)--Joao Bernardo Vieira, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, on July 16 met Sim Chae-tu, ambassador of our country to his country, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed a personal letter and warm greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the chairman. Expressing deep thanks for the personal letter and warm greetings, the chairman asked the ambassador to convey his friendly regards to the great leader. The chairman wished the great leader happiness and big success in the struggle for national reunification. Invariable is the stand of Guinea-Bissau supporting the reunification of Korea, stressed the chairman. He said that Guinea-Bissau would continue to strengthen and develop friendly and cooperative relations with Korea. The conversation took place in an amicable atmosphere. [Text] [SK040032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 3 Aug 81]

ENVOY TO MALDIVES--Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)--Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives, on July 28 met DPRK ambassador to his country Pak Min-sop, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed friendly regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the friendly regards and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. The president said that he had a keen interest in the question of Korean reunification and supported the peaceful reunification of Korea. The friendly relations between Maldives and Korea will become closer, the president stressed. The talk proceeded in a warm atmosphere. [Text] [SK040035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 3 Aug 81]

COLOMBIAN CHUCHE OFFICIAL--Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on August 3 met and had a friendly talk with Agustin Villa, chief of the group for the study of the chuche idea of tha Antioquia University, Colombia, and executive secretary of the Antioquia Departmental Committee, Colombia, for the study of the chuche idea. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Chang Se-kuk. [Text] [SK040815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 4 Aug 81]

FILMS ON ANTI-U.S. MONTH--Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA)--Korean film shows were recently arranged in Moscow and Sofia on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports. Present there were personages concerned and a large number of people of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. The DPRK ambassador and the military attache of the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union and Bulgaria were invited on the occasion. Speeches were made prior to the film shows. Korean films were screened. [Text] [SK031231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0328 GMT 3 Aug 81]

JAPANESE DIETMAN--Pyongyang August 8 (KCNA)--Chuji Kuno, Liberal Democratic member of the House of Representatives of Japan and chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, and his party left here for home on August 7 by plane. The guests were farewelled at the airport by personages concerned Hyon Chun-kuk and Kim U-chong. During their stay in Korea, the chairman and his party visited historic Mangyongdae, toured various places in Pyongyang and had a rest in Mt. Kumgang-san. [Text] [SK072217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 7 Aug 81]

OUTGOING PAKISTANI ENVOY--Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)--Comrade O Chin-u, minister of Peoples Armed Forces, on August 3 met and had a talk with Ghulam Rabbani, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him. [Text] [SK040038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 3 Aug 81] Pyongyang August 6 (KCNA)--Premier Yi Chong-ok on August 5 met and had a conversation with Ghulam Rabbani, outgoing ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to our country, who paid a farewell call on him. On hand was Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [SK060428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 6 Aug 81] Pyongyang August 8 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on August 7 met and had a conversation with Ghulam Rabbani, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to our country, who paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion were personages concerned and officials of the Pakistan Embassy here. In the evening Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam arranged a dinner for the ambassador. [Text] [SK072214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 7 Aug 81]

JAPANESE TEACHERS GROUP--Pyongyang August 8 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Society of Japanese Teachers for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by Tsuyoshi Kimura, chairman of the Niigata, Japan, prefectural society of high school teachers for the study of the chuche idea and chairman of the executive committee of the Niigata Prefectural High School Teachers Union, left here for home on August 7 by plane. It was seen off by personage concerned Kim U-chong. During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and toured various places in Pyongyang and local areas. [Text] [SK080355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 8 Aug 81]

JSP ACTIVISTS--Pyongyang August 8 (KCNA)--The delegation of Tottori prefectural activists of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Kogen Nosaka, member of the House of Representatives of Japan and general secretary of the special committee for measures on the Korean affairs of the JSP, left here for home on August 7 by plane. The delegation was seen off by Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and other personages concerned. During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and toured various places in Pyongyang and local areas. [Text] [SK080337 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 8 Aug 81]

NEW GHANA ENVOY--Pyongyang August 9 (KCNA)--Premier Yi Chong-ok on August 8 met and had a conversation with George H. Arthur, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ghana to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion was Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [SK090938 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0919 GMT 9 Aug 81]

JAPANESE VISITOR--Pyongyang August 7 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, on August 6 met and had a friendly talk with Chuji Kuno, Liberal Democratic member of the House of Representatives of Japan and chairman of the Dietmen's League for promotion of Japan-Korea friendship. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kum U-chong. [Text] [SK071113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 7 Aug 81]

U.S. KOREAN ARRIVES--Pyongyang August 6 (KCNA)--Kim Pyong-so, pastor of the First United Methodist Church in Flushing, New York, the U.S.A., arrived in Pyongyang on August 4 by plane. He was met at the airport by Chang Hak-myong, general secretary of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots. [Text] [SK061100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 6 Aug 81]

COLOMBIA-KOREA FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture headed by Horacio Rodriguez Plata, former senator and vice-president of the National Academy of History of the Republic of Colombia and president of the Columbia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, flew into Pyongyang on August 10. The delegation was met at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Korean Society for cultural relations with foreign countries, and other personages concerned. In the evening the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Colombia Friendship Association arranged a party for the delegation. Chang Se-kuk and Horacio Rodriguez Plata made speeches at the party. [Text] [SK102239 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 10 Aug 81]

JOINT STATEMENT--Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)--TASS August 8 reported the content of a joint statement of political parties and public organisations of our country adopted at the 67th meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland. TASS said: The Workers Party of Korea, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and other political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a joint statement in Pyongyang appealing to the political parties, organisations and people of various strata in South Korea and Koreans abroad to convene a conference for the promotion of national reunification. The joint statement pointed out that the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea in October 1980 and other problems concerning the reunification of the country would be discussed at the conference. The statement also proposed to discuss the problems of realizing collaboration and interchange between the north and the south in different domains and humanitarian problems. Pyongyang or Seoul or Panmunjom was proposed as a venue of the conference. [Text] [SK101530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 10 Aug 81]

MESSAGE FROM MONGOLIAN OFFICIAL--Pyongyang August 8 (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. The reply message wishes the entire working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea great success in further developing the economy and culture of the country and in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of their country. [Text] [SK072212 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 7 Aug 81]

OUTGOING UGANDAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on July 27 received James S.A.K. Oporia-Ekwaro, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uganda to our country, who paid a farewell call on him. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam was on hand. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador. [Text] [SK272248 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 27 Jul 81]

GHANAIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang August 6 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on August 5 met and had a conversation with George H. Arthur, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ghana to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK060450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 6 Aug 81] Pyongyang August 8 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on August 7 received credentials from George H. Arthur, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ghana to our country. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam was present at the credentials ceremony. After receiving credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador. [Text] [SK080401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 8 Aug 81]

MOZAMBIQUE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity With the Peoples headed by its general secretary Abner Sansao Muthemba arrived in Pyongyang on July 28 by plane. It was met at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries who is chairman of the Korean committee for solidarity with the world people, and Kim Sang-chun, vice-chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries, and personages concerned. [Text] [SK290023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 28 Jul 81]

CSO: 4120/298

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'NODONG SINMUN' COMMENTS ON WESTERN SAHARA ISSUE

SK070653 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 7 (KCNA)--The question of Western Sahara should be settled peacefully on the principles of sovereignty, decolonisation and national self-determination in conformity with the interests and ideas of the Organisation of African Unity and the non-aligned movement and with the national interests and desire of the Saharan people, says NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary titled "Question of Western Sahara Should Be Settled on Principle of National Self-Determination."

The author of the commentary points out that the peoples liberation struggle for retaking the lost territory and national sovereignty is going on vigorously in Western Sahara and at the recent 18th summit conference of the Organisation of African Unity adopted a resolution on the question of Western Sahara. This was a victory won by the Saharan people through a vigorous struggle to carry out their just cause, the commentary remarks.

It goes on: The Korean people always support the Saharan peoples just stand for a peaceful solution of the Western Saharan question on the principle of national self-determination and hope that it will be solved peacefully through negotiations between the parties concerned.

It is due to the interference of the imperialists and colonialists that this question has not yet been solved.

By using this question the imperialists and colonialists try to drive a wedge among the countries concerned and divide and alienate them from each other and thereby defeat the countries in this region one by one and realise their aggressive design on this region with ease. But their manoeuvres are bound to go awry in face of the united struggle of the African people.

Any interventionist and aggressive manoeuvres against Western Sahara must be discontinued and the national independence of the Saharan people and their right to self-determination be respected.

As in the past, our people will in the future, too, actively support the Saharan people in their just struggle for the decolonization and complete liberation of Africa and Western Sahara and for national independence.

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END

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28 August 1981

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No. 155

KULLOJA, No. 5, May 1981

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28 August 1981

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 155

KULLOJA, No. 5, May 1981

Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party published in Pyongyang.

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LET US MORE ENERGETICALLY LAUNCH THE THREE REVOLUTIONS TEAMS MOVEMENT TO SUIT THE DEMANDS OF THE DEVELOPING REALITIES

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 81 pp 2-8

[Text] Loyally upholding the line set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the Three Revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--our party has scored great victories and prideful achievements in the tasks of remolding man, society, and nature. The great transformations brought about in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks are the brilliant victory of the three revolutions line laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the precious fruition of the sagacious leadership of our party.

Our party is the guiding force leading the whole party and the entire people to the bright future of communism with the banner of the three revolutions held high.

Our party, strictly adhereing to the three revolutions line from the first day it set out on the road of building a new society, has sagaciously led the struggle for the realization and taken positive measures aimed at deepening and developing the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions to suit the demands of the developing revolution.

The Three Revolutions Teams movement, initiated by our party in accordance with the far-sighted plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at a historic juncture when our revolution in the 1970's was in the period of a new turnaround, is a powerful revolutionary march movement deepened and developed under the sagacious leadership of the party. With the TRT movement pushed successfully, the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions in our country have become more positive and organized, and it has become possible to achieve a ceaseless forward movement and innovation in all areas of socialist construction.

Experience clearly proves that the TRT movement is the invariable guidelines to which all party organizations and functionaries must strictly adhere and that the movement is a great driving force dynamically pushing the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions.

Today our party and people are faced with the glorious, rewarding struggle task to hasten the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology by accelerating with the banner of the three revolutions held high the all-out march to realize the magnificent program laid down by the Sixth Party Congress.

Our party calls upon all party organizations, functionaries, and TRT members to go forward to bring about a great new turnaround in the prosecution of the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions by further spurring the TRT movement to suit the demands of our developing revolution.

To more energetically launch the TRT movement, loyally upholding the plan and intent of the party is a lofty duty facing party organizations and functionaries at all levels and TRTs; and ceaselessly deepening and developing this movement is precisely where an important guarantee for hastening the historic cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is.

1

The TRT movement is a revolutionary and scientific guidance method for the revolution thoroughly realizing the leadership of the party for revolution and construction.

The leadership of the party for revolution and construction gets realized through the guidance method. The guidance method is a means of embodying the lines and policies of the party in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks and one of the important forms linking the party and the masses. Only if a scientific and revolutionary guidance method is established, is it possible to energetically organize and mobilize the masses in the struggle for the realization of the plan and intent of the party and firmly insure the victory of the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

Correctly solving the question of the party's guidance method arises as an even more pressing question especially as the revolution moves forward and the society develops.

As revolution and construction deepen, more difficult and complex tasks come to arise before the party and so grow the extent of the masses participating in the revolutionary struggle and their consciousness level.

As, in step with deepening revolution and construction, revolutionary remaking and transformation become more incisive and the scope of the revolutionary struggle grows bigger, the party of the working class must further strengthen its leadership for them and ceaselessly improve its guidance method to suit the demands of the developing realities.

Our party, always directing keen attention to the question of the mass guidance method, has brilliantly solved it to suit the demands of each period, each stage of the developing revolution.

The TRT movement organized and being guided by our party is a revolutionary guidance method in new form that has emerged reflecting the demands of a higher stage of our developing revolution and as such, constitutes a brilliant exemplar of having most precisely solved the question of the mass guidance method.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The Three Revolutions Teams movement is a revolutionary guidance method in new form which, combining politicoideological guidance and scientific and technological

guidance, makes superiors help subordinates, and setting the masses of working people in motion, steps up the The Three Revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural." (Booklet "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 7)

The TRT movement comprehensively embodies the principled questions which must be tightly grasped in mass guidance and illuminates the precise way of admirably realizing the leadership of the party for the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions.

The TRT movement is the most superior revolutionary guidance method which brilliantly realizes the leadership of the party for the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions by correctly combining the politicoideological guidance and the scientific and technological guidance.

The Three Revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are the basic strategic line to which our party must strictly adhere in socialist, communist construction.

Socialist, communist construction is a process of awesome transformation to firmly unite all people as a single political force, turning them into genuine communist revolutionaries, and provide an independent, creative life for the masses of people, remaking nature and society.

This historic cause can be successfully attained only when the party, which is general staff of the revolution, correctly combines the politicoideological guidance and the scientific and technological guidance for The Three Revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

To say to correctly combine the politicoideological guidance and the scientific and technological guidance bespeaks to solve all questions arising in revolution and construction to suit the intent of the party and its policy-oriented demands, to suit scientific and technological principles.

The TRT movement, because of its characteristics in terms of composition, makes it possible to correctly combine the politicoideological guidance and the scientific and technological guidance for the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions.

It constitutes an important guarantee which makes it possible to successfully insure the politicoideological guidance and the scientific and technological guidance for the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions that the teams in direct charge of the TRT movement consist of core elements of the party who are politicoideologically prepared and of young intellectuals who are thoroughly armed with the chuche ideology and modern science and technology.

The TRTs, by making party organizations and functionaries go forward to solve all questions with a high policy-oriented eye and carry through the lines and policies of the party to the end in the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality, make it possible to realize the party's politicoideological guidance for the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions.

The TRTs, by demonstrating to the functionaries through practice the might of modern science and technology and the superiority of an advanced economic management and operation method, also make it possible to develop national science and technology on the chuche stand and correctly insure the scientific and technological guidance for socialist construciton. Precisely herein lie the important characteristics of the TRT movement and the gorund that this movement is our party's powerful guidance method for the prosecution of the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions.

Superiors helping subordinates is one of the important principled demands which the party of the working class must tightly maintain in mass leadership.

Because it admirably embodies this principled demand for superiors to help subordinates, the TRT movement is a positive revolutionary guidance method which makes it possible to most brilliantly realize the leadership of the party for the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions.

The guidance method through the TRT movement, sending down to various branches of the people's economy a well-prepared guidance force on a large scale, not a couple of guidance members on the scale of a cottage industry, makes it possible to help party organizations and functionaries, and establish and implement correct guidance measures based on having concretely ascertained the state of affairs at the base level. Thus at all places where the TRTs are active, the lines and policies of the party come to be executed most precisely at all times, with guidance correctly conducted for the masses and better communications established between superiors and subordinates.

The guidance method through the TRT movement is becoming an energetic driving force especially for the cadres and guidance functionaries to ceaselessly move forward and achieve innovation, always filled to overflowing with vigor and enthusiasm, free from senility and standstill without falling behind the rapidly developing realities.

Thus bringing guidance closer to the masses and strengthening the kindred ties between the party and the masses, and positively helping party organizations and functionaries conduct work to suit the intent of the party is where the immense might of the TRT movement is, where an important guarantee for brilliantly realizing the leadership of the party for the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions is.

The socialist, communist cause is a task of the masses of people themselves and can be successfully attained when the broad masses vigorously launch into it.

The essential nature of the leadership of the party of the working class lies in leading the masses of working people so that they may, as the master of revolution and construction, acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role. Ably organizing and mobilizing the inexhaustible strength of the masses of people in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks is precisely where the might and sagacity of leadership of the party of the working class are.

It is the invariable guidelines our party tightly maintains in mass leadership to energetically move revolution and construction forward, thoroughly relying on the masses of people and positively setting their inexhaustible strength and creative wisdom in motion.

The TRT movement, which is being guided by our party, is an energetic guidance method which, positively promoting the revolutionary fervor and initiative of the masses of working people, makes the lines and policies of the party admirably carried through.

The TRT movement, giving priority to political work in all tasks in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology and the revolutionary mass line, ceaselessly enhances the awareness and sense of responsibility of the masses of working people as befits the master and makes them consciously launch into carrying out the three revolutions.

Again, with the struggle energetically launched through the TRT movement to overcome all kinds of outmoded ideological dregs such as conservatism, empiricism, and technological mysticism, the conscious enthusiasm and creative positiveness of the masses come to be highly promoted and a revolutionary upsurge brought about in the ideological, technological, and cultural areas.

Thus the TRT movement constitutes the most positive and revolutionary guidance method brilliantly realizing the leadership of the party for the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions, and a powerful driving force energetically pushing for a ceaseless forward movement and innovation to be made in revolution and construction.

2

Our party has energetically organized and guided the struggle to deepen and develop the TRT movement to suit the demands of the developing revolution.

Our party, above all by graphically enunciating the duty and concrete task of the TRT movement and the way of the realization, has made this movement proceed to suit the intent of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Members of Three Revolutions Teams, even more deeply going in among the masses, must positively set their revolutionary fervor and creative wisdom in motion. In this way the TRT members, the guidance functionaries and all working people of factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms, joining forces, must more energetically launch the ideological revolution, technological revolution, and cultural revolution." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, p 445)

Our party, defining it as the basic duty of TRT members to go down to the base level, substantively help the functionaries, and joining forces with party organizations, energetically push ahead with the three revolutions, has graphically enunciated the principled demands arising in pushing the ideological revolution, technological revolution, and cultural revolution simultaneously all together while giving a firm priority to the ideological revolution. All these principled questions set forth by the party have become a firm principle in the TRT task, and an important factor that has made it possible for the TRT movement to energetically move forward without any tilting.

Precisely defining the targets of guidance and correctly composing the guidance force has important significance in the leadership of our party for the TRT movement.

Only by precisely setting the targets of guidance and commendably composing the necessary guidance force is it possible to satisfactorily realize the guidance to suit the intrinsic demands of the TRT movement.

Our party, defining as the targets of guidance vairous branches of the people's economy such as factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms, has taken positive measures to organize and dispatch to the field TRTs composed of core elements of the party and young intellectuals thoroughly prepared in terms of political job performance. Thus the guidance of the party has come to filter down to all branches of the people's economy even better, and all party organizations and functionaries, gaining a greater strength and wisdom from the guiding hand of the party, have become able to positively launch into carrying out the three revolutions with fresh courage and faith.

Our party also has established an orderly work system so that the TRTs may correctly discharge their mission and duty.

The party has arranged for the TRTs, which have been dispatched to provinces, cities, counties, and factoris, enterprises, cooperative farms, while moving under a single orderly work system, to organize and conduct all tasks after discussing them with the party committees of their respective units, on the one hand, and correctly led them to rountinely sum up and ceaselessly deepen their work. Thus the guidance of the party for the TRT movement has come to be further strenghened, the linkage between party organizations and TRTs correctly insured, and a revolutionary discipline and order thoroughly established in the TRT work. With the guidance system for the TRT movement firmly firmly established, the plan and intent of the party have come to filter down to the base level without a hitch, and with the opinions of the masses reflected timely, it has become possible to successfully solve all questions arising in the prosecution of the three revolutions.

It is one of the important questions to which our party always pays keen attention, to have the work method and work style of functionaries improved to suit the developing realities.

Our party has always paid keen attention to having TRT members work and live with a thoroughly revolutionary work method and people-oriented work styel.

The party has led TRT members to solve all questions to suit the will and interests of the masses, going in deep among the masses of people and living together with them in accordance with the demands of the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method, with a correct stand and viewpoint toward the masses of people and to behave with humility and courtesy without throwing their weight around or standing on ceremony.

With the work method and work style of the TRTs ceaselessly improved under the sagacious leadership of the party, the leadership authority of the party has come to be firmly insured among the masses, and it has become possible for TRT members to admirably discharge their responsibility and role as the vanguard of the three revolutions.

With a view to deepening the TRT movement to suit the demands of the developing realities, our party has routinely summed up the TRT work and acquainted TRT

members timely with the guidelines and intent of the party, and by widely generalizing the oustanding experiences and achievements scored among them, made the fire of the three revolutions blaze even more dynamically throughout the country.

The TRT movement has thus walked a road of brilliantly victory and ceaselessly deepened and developed under the energetic guidance of our party.

Truly, the leadership of our party has been a source of strength which, breathing vitality and spirit into the TRT movement, has made the movement display an invincible might.

Under the sagacious leadership of our party the TRT movement has demonstrated its correctness and vitality to the hilt on the historic march route toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The great vitality of the TRT movement has been graphically proved above all by the brilliant achievements scored in the human remolding task, the technical improvement task, and the cultural construction task.

As a result of the ideological revolution energetically launched amid the flames of the TRT movement, all functionaries and working people have been thoroughly armed with our party's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, and the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally carrying through the decisions and directives of the party to the end has come to be firmly established partywide and societywide.

The trust of the masses of people in the party has been extraordinarily enhanced, and the unity and solidarity of the party and the masses strengthened more than ever. Today our party, absolutely supporting the lines and policies of the party, are highly displaying an incomparable sacrificial spirit in carrying them through.

Thus the mental and moral features of our people have changed beyond recognition, and the human remolding task in our country has come to advance onto a new higher level.

At the same time, with the technological revolution and cultural revolution energetically pushed, not only has a great advance been registered in the tasks of placing our socialist economy on the foundations of modern science and technology and of liberating working people from backbreaking labor, a great turnaround has been brought about in establishing the socialist cultured way of life societywide as well.

The TRT movement also has demonstrated its invincible vitality in enhancing the combat strength of party organizations and further strengthening the functions of state and economic organs.

As the party organizational sense of functionaries and party members has been enhanced and a new turnaround brought about in their work method and work habit in the course of the TRT movement deepening and developing, our party's base-level organizations have come to be further consolidated into vibrantly moving militant organizations.

Outmoded ideas and work methods such as bureaucratism, expedientialism, formalism have been markedly overcome among the functionaries of state and economic organs, a stand and attitude befitting the master of the revolution has been firmly established, and their positiveness and initiative have come to be displayed even more highly in all tasks. Thus state and economic organs have come to be able to perform their functions and roles more admirably as economic organizers, as cultural indoctrinators, and our state and social system further consolidated and developed.

That TRT members have grown up as reliable vanguard of the revolution is precious fruits brought by the TRT movement and graphically shows the immense vitality of this movement.

TRT members, experiencing with all their hearts the greatness of the party and the leader, the sagacity of their leadership, the correctness of party policies amid the awesome practice of the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions, have always brilliantly carried through the plan and intent of the party in the revolutionary spirit of absolutism and unconditionality. They have learned amid practical struggle the faithfulness and stern will, the high organizational sense and collectivist spirit of the working people and have come to grow up into reliable functionaries of our revolution capable of ably organizing and launching all tasks. Thus our TRT members are becoming the fervent protectors, positive propagandists, thorough executors of party policies as a core force enjoying the high trust of our party.

Thus in the course of the TRT movement strengthening and developing the organizational and ideological cornerstones of our party have been more solidly consolidated, and precious successes and prideful achievements have been scored in bringing about a ceaseless upsurge in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

Life clearly shows that the TRT movement our party leads is indeed a revolutionary guidance method most powerful with the greatest vitality which makes the three revolutions more organized and positive to suit the new developmental stage of our revolution.

3

All party organizations and functionaries and TRT members, based on the achievements already scored in the TRT movement, must continue to dynamically push ahead with this movement.

The TRT movement is not some kind of a temporary task but revolutionary guidelines which our party must perpetually grasp in order to successfully accomplish the task of the three revolutions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We should continue to develop the three-revolution team movement whose advantages and vitality have been confirmed in practice." (Booklet "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction Under the Banner of Chuche Thought," p 19)

Most important in more energetically launching the TRT movement to suit the demands of the developing realities is for all party organizations and

functionaries, deeply recognizing the importance of this movement, to positively strive for deepening and developing the TRT movement.

The TRT movement is a glorious movement initiated by our party and being conducted under the sagacious leadership of the party.

Through the TRT movement our party is brilliantly realizing the leadership of the party for the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions, bringing about a ceaseless upsurge in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks. In the guidelines of the party for energetically launching the TRT movement is brilliantly embodied the revolutionary stand to hasten the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology by bringing about a new turnaround in the guidance for the three revolutions.

Strengthening and developing the TRT movement is not some kind of a job performance task by any means but an important political task to realize the plan and intent of our party.

Party organizations and functionaries, deeply recognizing the intrinsic nature and correctness, the invincible might and vitality of the TRT movement, must hold a correct stand and viewpoint toward this movement, and put conscious, positive efforts into more energetically launching the TRT movement to suit the demands of our developng revolution.

Party organizations and functionaries at all levels, maintaining close relations with TRTs, must positively support and insure their work and activity, and must render commendable aid so that the constructive and creative opinions put forward by the teams may bear admirable fruits. At the same time, they must strive to widely introduce and timely generalize the precious achievements and experiences scored by the TRTs.

When party organizations and functionaries, tightly grasping the TRT movement as an important part of party work, always direct keen interest and attention to it, and joining forces with the teams, energetically push ahead with this movement, they can further deepen and develop on a new higher level The Three Revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

Also important in more emergetically pushing ahead with the TRT movement to suit the demands of the developing realities is further enhancing the sense of responsibility and role of TRT members who are in direct charge of this movement.

The TRT members are the vanguard of the three revolutions and standard bearers of the struggle dispatched to the field with the high political trust of our party. When the team members in direct charge of the TRT movement, deeply aware of their glorious mission before the party and the revolution, struggle devoting all their wisdom and energy, they can score an even greater victory and advance in carrying out the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions.

An important question in enhancing the sense of responsibility and role of TRT members is making them hold as their firm creed the immortal chuche ideology and the embodiment, the lines and policies of our party, and firmly maintain a high revolutionary spirit in carrying them through.

The chuche ideology and the embodiment, the lines and policies of our party, are the unitary criteria for the work and life of TRT members and the principle of their activity. Apart from the chuche ideology and the embodiment, the policies of the party, TRT members cannot take one step forward.

Only by holding the immortal chuche ideology as their firm creed and thoroguhly arming themselves with the policies of the party can they view, analyze, and judge all questions from the chuche stand and viewpoint and go forward to deal with them to suit the partywide principle and interests of the revolution. Accordingly, to hold the chuche ideology as their firm creed, thoroughly arm themselves with the policies of the party, and firmly maintain a high revolutionary spirit is a priority demand arising in TRT work and activity, and an important guarantee for energetically launching the TRT movement.

The basic duty TRT members must carry out is thoroughly carrying through the three revolutions line of our party. TRT members, by energetically pushing ahead with the technological revolution and cultural revolution in a unified process with priority to the ideological revolution, must make the fire of the three revolutions blaze more dynamically in all areas of socialist construction.

In the present period TRT members must direct keen attention especially to making party organizations and functionaries thoroughly carry through the demands of the Taean work system in factory management and operation, loyally upholding the decision of the third plenary meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee.

One of the important questions arising in enhancing the sense of responsibility and role of TRT members is ceaselessly improving their work method and work style.

The TRT movement is a revolutionary guidance method in new form embodying the demands of the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method, and TRT members are personal guards, honor guards moving forward in the forefront of this movement, loyally upholding the plan and intent of the party. Only if TRT members ceaselessly improve their work method and work style, can they deepen and develop the TRT movement to suit the demands of the developing realities and display the immense might and invincible vitality of this movement to the hilt.

TRT members, going in deep among the masses in accordance with the demands of the Ch'ongsan-ri method and briskly launching political work, must even more energetically inspire them to carry through the policies of the party and lead the masses by personal examples.

TRT members absolutely must not allow themselves to be contaminated with outmoded ideas, and viewing all questions with a high policy-oriented eye, must ceaselessly move forward and achieve innovation without the slightest sloth and laxity, free from standstill and marking time.

The humble and frugal way of life is an important character TRT members must possess.

TRT members must work and live always becoming one with the masses, and be open-minded, unpretentious, and simple.

When TRT members thus go forward to ceaselessly improve their work method and work style, they can command the implicit trust and respect of the masses and satisfctorily perform their responsibility and role as the vanguard of the three revolutions.

Energetically launching the TRT movement, because it thoroguhly carries out the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions, is a most responsible and glorious task to realize the magnificent plan and firm determination of our party to attain to the end the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

All party organizations and functionaries and TRT members, by thoroughly defending, expanding and developing the precious successes and achievements scored in the TRT movement under the sagacious leadership of the party and by more energetically launching this movement, shall respond in loyalty to the high trust and expectations of the party and hasten along the historic march route toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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THE HISTORIC EVENT THAT OPENED UP A WIDE ROAD TO GREAT NATIONAL UNITY UNDER THE ANTI-JAPANESE BANNER

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 81 pp 9-14

[Article by Chon Mun-uk: "On the Occasion of the 45th Anniversary of the Founding of Fatherland Restoration Society"]

[Text] It is the 45th anniversary of the founding of Fatherland Restoration Society, the first anti-Japanese united national front organization of our country established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The founding of Fatherland Restoration Society was the brilliant realization of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's unique united front thoguht and far-sighted plan for expanding and developing the anti-Japanese united national front movement on a countrywide, nationwide basis, and a great event that brought about a great upsurge in the overall Korean revolution by opening up a wide road to great national unity under the anti-Japanese banner.

The precious achievements and experiences scored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the course of founding and leading Fatherland Resotration Society during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle are becoming priceless revolutionary heritages which even today energetically encourage and inspire our people's revolutionary struggle to brilliant victory.

It was an important demand that arose during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for expanding and developing the anti-Japanese united national front movement onto a new higher stage, to form a standing anti-Japanese united national front organization.

Realizing great national unity is one of the important questions that arises in order to strengthen the chuche revolutionary force and victoriosuly carry out the revolutionary struggle with a nation's own strength.

The revolutionary struggle is a struggle for the sake of the masses of people, and the masses of people are the decisive force for revolution and construction. The success or failure of the revolutionary struggle depends on how the masses of people are united, organized and mobilized. Therefore, in order that the communists may win victory in the revolutionary struggle, they must correctly

launch the united front movement in each period, each stage of the developing revolution to unite all classes, all strata sharing the same interests.

The united front movement is a sociopolitical movement which, with the balance of forces between friend and foe taken into account, is aimed at insuring the decisive superiority of the revolutionary forces by maximally isolating and weakening the enemy and winning over to the side of the revolution all forces that could be won over.

In order to successfully launch the united front movement aimed at realizing great national unity, it is important to form an all-encompassing, monoaxial standing united front organization.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, setting forth the unique guidelines at the historic Nanhut'ou Conference for organizing a standing united front organization based on his scientific analysis of the position and role of the united front movement, of the achievements scored in this task, and of the developing anti-Japanese revolution, went forward to brilliantly realize them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to develop the anti-Japanese united national front movement onto a new level, it is imperative to form a standing united front organization." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 1, p 121)

Forming a standing united front organization, because it insures unified guidance for the overall united front movement, has important significance in timely overcoming autogenesis and fragmentation that may surace in this movement and in inspiring the masses of people to struggle for realization of the common objectives.

Only by forming a standing united front organization that can embrace mass organizations by class, by stratum and the patriotic people of all strata all together is it possible to develop the united front movement in a more organized manner and firmly insure the guidance of the communists for this task and victoriously move the revolutionary struggle forward, correctly composing the revolutionary forces.

The task of forming such a standing united front organization is a complex and difficult one that cannot be conducted at any given time. If a standing united front organization is to be formed, there have to be the mature demands of the developing situation which would make it possible to realize the united front task on a countrywide, nationwide basis, as well as a guiding nuclear force and guiding program for the formation and in addition, various principled questions must be correctly solved.

In our country the demand for forming a standing united front organization aimed at realizing the solidarity of revolutionary forces and their unity of action on a nationwide basis arose as a more pressing question in the mid-1930's.

Inthis period the Japanese imperialists, while stepping up the expansion of their war of aggression against the continent, were viciously perpetrating

unprecedentedly harsh fascist oppression and economic plunder against the Korean people. The whole country was immersed in a sea of blood, sea of fire, and our people were being forced to live a life of colonial slavery unparalleled in history amid an utter deprivation of political rights, amid poverty. Thus in our country the racial conflict and class conflict came to be intensified extremely and the revolutionary advance of the masses of people more strengthened.

In particular, under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the leading force of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle, grew up and strengthened as an invincible revolutionary armed force amid the flames of the fierce revolutionary war. The rapidly developing anti-Japanese armed struggle called for still more material and manpower resources that could reliably guarantee its victorious forward movement.

The then existing situation presented it as a pressing question to insure the unitary guidance for the united front movement and achieve the solidarity of the whole nation and its unity of action in order to more quickly heighten the anti-Japanese mass struggle centered on the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Forming a standing united front organization aimed at successfully realizing great national unity was an inevitable demand of our country's developing united front movement.

Under the sagacious leadershp of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the united national front movement in our country had been energetically launched from the first days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and had scored great achievements.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song setting forth the line of an anti-Japanese united national front at the historic Chialun Conference and sagaciously leading the struggle for the realization, a communist youth league organization and mass organizations such as peasant associations, peasant committees, anti-Japanese associations, mutual aid associations for the revolution, and women's associations were organized in a wide region along the Tumen River, and the masses of all strata embraced in the organizations became active. Also, with mass organizations in the nature of a united front such as the anti-imperialist union formed and taking action, a large force of anti-Japanese masses such as the workers and peasants was positively organized and mobilized in the great anti-Japanese war.

In the course of the anti-Japanese united national front movement being brisly launched in a wide region centered on the Tumen, worker-peasant alliance, the sociopolitical base of the united front was further strengthened, a guiding nuclear force created, and priceless experiences accumulated in this movement.

Such achievements scored in the anti-Japanese united national front movement became the reliable foundations that could expand and develop the united front movement on a nationwide basis.

But the united front movement in this period could not avoid a series of fragmentation because the movement was conducted by means of embracing the

anti-Japanese masses of all strata in mass organiztions by class, by stratum and in mass organizations in the nature of a united front such as the anti-imperialist union.

Only by forming a standing united front organization was it possible to embrace the mass organizations of all kinds and the anti-Japanese patriotic elements of all strata all together in one organization on a countrywide, nationwide basis, overcoming on the basis of the achievements already scored the fragmentation that had surfaced in the united front movement and to develop the anti-Japanese united national front movement onto a new higher stage.

Forming a standing united front organization aimed at realizing great national unity also had to do with the circumstances that it was necessary to firmly insure the guidance of the communists for the united front task under conditions that there was no political party of the working class in our country at the time.

Thus, to form a standing united national front organization in our country most precisely reflected the demands of the laws of building a firm mass base for the anti-Japanese armed struggle and of the developing anti-Japanese united national front movement, and as such, arose as one of the basic questions that would make it possible to brilliantly realize great national unity and hasten the sacred cause of fatherland restoration.

Such demand for forming a monoaxial, all-encompassing standing anti-Japanese united national front organization was reserved for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to resolve by founding the Fatherland Restoration Society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, ripening his plan for forming an all-nation united front organization on the arduous post-Nanhut'ou Conference march route and based on the Fatherland Restoration Society program, its founding proclamation, and its articles of association he had personally written, proclaimed before the whole world the founding of Fatherland Restoration Society at the Tungkand Conference on 5 May 1936.

The Fatherland Restoration Society was the first standing anti-Japanese united national front organization of our country with the immortal chuche ideology as its guiding principle, and a powerful underground revolutionary organization aimed at uniting all anti-Japanese forces as one and insuring unified guidance for them.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founding the Fatherland Restoration Society, our people's earnest aspirations to great national unity came to be brilliantly realized, and with the chuche forces of the Korean revolution further strengthened, the overall Korean revolution centered on the anti-Japanese armed struggle came to herald the period of a new turnaround.

It was a historic event which opened up a wide road to great national unity under the anti-Japanese banner that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Fatherland Restoration Society in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

By the founding of the Fatherland Restoration Society the most correct road to great national unity was opened up in our country and our people's anti-Japanese united national front movement came to develop onto a new higher stage.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The founding on 5 May 1936 of the Fatherland Restoration Society, the first anti-Japanese united national front organization of our country, was an epochal event in the task of strengthening the mass base of the revolution. With the Fatherland Restoration Society founded, the anti-Japanese united national front movement, in close combination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle, came to quickly develop in a more organized and systematic manner on a nationwide scale and it became possible to energetically organize and mobilize all anti-Japanese forces in the struggle to liberate the country." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," 1973 edition, 0 147)

The founding of the Fatherland Restoration Society above all was a crucial event of epochal significance in firmly realizing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's unitary leadership for the anti-Japanese united national front movement.

An outstanding leader of the working class is the brain behind revolution who illuminates the correct road to victory of the revolution and energetically organizes and mobilizes the masses of people in revolution and construction. Revolutionary movements in all forms including the united front movement which widely embraces social classes and strata in realizing great national unity can be successfully carried out only under the leadership of an outstanding leader.

With the Fatherland Restoration Society formed with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as its chairman, the fervent aim and creed of our people solely to revere the respected and beloved leader as the salvation star of liberation and loyally uphold the leader's leadership, the whole nation acting in concert, were even more solidified and our people came to dynamically launch into the sacred fatherland restoration war under the sagacious leadership of the leader.

The Fatherland Restoration Society, by thoroughly establishing its independent organizational system, made it possible to firmly realize the unified leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the anti-Japanese united national front movement.

The Fatherland Restoration Society as a powerful underground revolutionary organization was the overall leadership organ uniting all the anti-Japanese forces as one under conditions that there was no political party of the working class at the time and insuring the unitary leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for them.

The Fatherland Restoration Society precisely through its own strong organizational line complete with an orderly system went forward to brilliantly embody the revolutionary line and struggle guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and all the matters planned and intended by the leader. Thus the Fatherland Restoration Society, by firmly insuring the unitary leadership

of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the anti-Japanese united national front movement, went forward to admirably carry out the task of solidly uniting the whole nation in the anti-Japanese fatherland restoration front.

The founding of the Fatherland Restoration Society also provided organizational and ideological cornerstones capable of making the entire nation achieve unity and solidarity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The political line which the Fatherland Restoration Society had proclaimed and executed tied in with the basic national interests of the Korean people. That is why the influencing power which the Fatherland Restoration Society had exerted on the masses of people was great indeed." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 9, p 322)

The success or failure of the struggle to realize national unity depends in large measure on precisely solving principled questions arising in composing all national patriotic forces into an organized force such as a most fair and just political program and unified standards of organizational activity. How the communists and revolutionaries solve such rpincipled questions constitutes a basic question determining whether or not all classes, all strata with interests at stake in the revolution can be united into a single political force.

"The 10-Point Program of Fatherland Restoration Society," "The Founding Proclamation of Fatherland Restoration Society," and its articles of association personally drawn up by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song became the guiding principle that illuminated a wide road to great national unity.

In particular, "The 10-Point Program of Fatherland Restoration Society" which brilliantly emobdied the immortal chuche ideology, comprehensively reflected the earnest aims and aspirations of our nation and as such, was an immortal banner that energetically inspired our nation to the sacred anti-Japanese war, brightly illuminating the road ahead for the anti-imperialist, antifeudalistic democratic revolution.

The program of the Fatherland Restoration Society, because it most precisely reflected the basic demands of the working class and the interests of the masses of people of all strata in the stage of the anti-imperialist antifeudalistic democratic revolution, became a fair and just common program firmly insuring the sovereign rights of the broad anti-Japanese forces from the workers, peasants, the youth and students, intellectuals to conscientious national capitalists and patriotic religious personalities. With the announcement of the 10-point program of the Fatherland Restoration Society the Korean communists and our people, holding aloft banner of the great struggle, the revolutionary banner, came to more dynamically fight against imperialism such as Japanese imperialism and fascism.

And "The Founding Proclamation of Fatherland Restoration Society" containing the fervent patriotic thought and independence spirit of the Korean nation was a great national charter that energetically inspired our people to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and the articles of association enunciating

the organization and standards of activity of the Fatherland Restoration Society were an organizational cornerstone that made it possible to unite the whole nation in one common idea and ideology and quickly bring up and strengthen the revolutionary forces, whatever the storm.

The 10-point program and founding proclamation and articles of association of the Fatherland Restoration Society were indeed a great revolutionary program that opened up a wide road to great national unity, a revolutionary banner that made it possible to brilliantly realize the unity of the whole nation under the anti-Japanese banner centered on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Fatherland Restoration Society, because of its invincible vitality, quickly expanded and developed on a countrywide, nationwide scale.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The Fatherland Restoration Society grew and developed into a powerful underground revolutionary organization, into the broadest mass organization that embraced under its umbrella a large force of the anti-Japanese masses within a very short period of time following its founding." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 1, p 169)

After founding the Fatherland Restoration Society the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went forward to expand and develop on a countrywide scale the awesome united front movement aimed at brilliantly realizing great national unity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in accordance with the guidelines of the Nanhut'ou Conference and Tungkang Conference, sent units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the northern border area of our country, dealt powerful military and political blows to the enemy and enhanced the people's revolutionary spirit, on the one hand, and establishing the Paektu Mountain base and acting from it, sagaciously led the way to quickly expand the organizational network of the Fahterland Restoration Society on a countrywide scale. And, dispatching outstanding political operatives to various areas and personally guiding the communists within the country, he led the way to widely expand the organizational network of the Fatherland Restoration Society.

The political operatives dispatched to various areas, loyally upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's united front thought and guidelines and solidly uniting the broad anti-Japanese masses into organizations of the Fatherland Restoration Society, led them to focus their major efforts on the task of aiding the Korean People's Revolutionary Army amid practical struggle.

It was no easy task to conduct such enormous organizational political activities targeted on the masses of all strata with different preparedness levels, with different inclinations in thought and action under conditions that the fascist rule and "punitive" offensives of robber Japanese imperialism were being unprecedentedly intensified.

But the political operatives forever faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song correctly combined unity and struggle, tightly maintaining the revolutionary mass line and class line, on the one hand, and ably applying

legal and illegal activities, went forward to unite the masses in organizations of the Fatherland Restoration Society to suit the specific local conditions, the characteristics by stratum, and their preparedness levels.

The activity launched by the indomitable communist revolutionary fighter Comrqde Kim Chong-suk in forming the organizational network of the Fatherland Restoration Society aimed at realizing great national unity under the anti-Japanese banner was a brilliant mirror of members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and political operatives.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk forever loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went forward to ably conduct her organizational activity, making the Changpai and Singalp'a areas her underground action bases in defiance of the stringent enemy surveillance and implanting in village people's hearts the leader's united front thought such as the "10-Point Porgram of Fatherland Restoration Society." Thus the indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Chong-suk, forming base-level organizations of the Fatherland Restoration Society and anti-Japanese youth league, women's associations, production geurrillas and solidly uniting the broad masses behind them, organized the villages into revolutionary villages and went forward to rapidly widen the revolutionary influence of the Fathelrand Restoration Society in a broad region penetrating deep into the center of the country.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the Korean National Liberation Union was formed as an organization of the Fatherland Restoration Society inside the country, and the network of base-level organizations of the Fatherland Restoration Society was expanded to everywhere inside the country such as North and South Hamgyong provinces, North and South P'yongan provinces, and Kangwon Province and to a broad region of Manchuria. Thus within a period of no more than a few months after the formation of the Fatherland Restoration Society the country-loving, nation-loving masses of all strata hundreds of thousands strong, uniting under its umbrella, joined the struggle.

The broad masses of people of all strata, seeing the bright dawning of national liberation through the Fatherland Restoration Society movement led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, courageously launched into the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, people with money contributing their money, people with food contributing their food, and people with skills and expertise offering their skills and expertise.

Truly the founding of the Fatherland Restoration Society was a great event that provided a turning point for a new turnaround in brilliantly realizing great national unity centered on the respected and beloved leader Comrade KimIl-song and dynamically launching the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle with an all-out mobilization of the nation.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the Fatherland Restoration Society compiled, in the course of brilliantly realizing great national unity, immortal achievements which have taken their permanent place in our country's national liberation struggle history.

The founding of the Fatherland Restoration Society was the birth of an anti-Japanese united national front organization, the first ever in the Korean people's revolutionary struggle history, and as such, performed a great role in the task to expand and develop the anti-Japanese armed struggle and make organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of the party and opened up the wide road of leading the overall Korean revolution to a great upsurge.

The Fatherland Restoration Society, by making it possible to thoroughly provide a mass base for the anti-Japanese armed struggle and insure the support of the masses of people for the armed struggle in a more organized, systematic manner, made great contributions to making the Korean People's Revolutionary Army grow up and strengthen into an invincible revolutionary armed force.

Base-level organizations of the Fatherland Restoration Society, tempering a large number of patriotic youths in organizational life and practical struggle, dispatched them to the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas and extended positive material and moral support to units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army defying the stringent enemy surveillance. The Fatherland Restoration Society organizations and members, detecting Japanese imperialist military secrets and enemy moves, swiftly passed on the information and admirably insured the military and political activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. And, by making the revolutionary influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle exterted in an organized manner among the broad masses of people, they further enhanced the anti-Japanese spirit of the people and dynamically inspired the mass struggle in various forms. Precisely herein lay the source of might of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, and because of the presence of this might, the victory of the fatherland restoration had been solidly guaranteed.

Again, with the preparatory task for the founding of the party and the anti-Japanese united national front task conducted in close combination with the Fatherland Restoration Society as the base, outstanding sons and daughters of working people such as the workers and peasants were thoroughly prepared as the organizational backbone for the founding of the party, and the unity and solidarity of ideological will of the revolutionary ranks centered on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song came to be firmly achieved. With the task for great national unity conducted on a nationwide scale by the founding of the Fatherland Restoration Society and its immense role, the mass base for the founding of the party came to be firmly built on a countrywide scale.

The Fatherland Restoration Society left behind great achievments indeed in attaining the historic cause of fatherland liberation and uplifting the Korean revolution to a great upsurge.

This great achievement scored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the united national front movement during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is becoming an infinitely precious revolutionary heritage in the struggle of our people for the independent reunification of the fatherland, putting an end to the tragedy of national division.

Jus as our people, achieving solid unity and solidarity as one under the banner of fatherland restoration, won victory in the fight against the Japanese imperialist

aggressors in bygone days, if all the patriotic forces of the North and South today go forward solidly united under the banner of great national unity, they can brilliantly realize the historically long-cherished aspirations to fatherland reunification. Those who love the country and the nation and want the reunification of the fatherland, whoever they may be, must solidly unite transcending differences in ideology and idea, system and religious faith, and crushing the "two-Korea" policy of internal and external splittists, shall more dynamically launch into the sacred struggle for fatherland reunification.

By bringing to life the precious achievements and experiences scored in attaining the historic cause of fatherland restoration solidly united under the anti-Japanese banner and realizing the great unity of the whole nation, our people shall stop at nothing until brilliantly accomplsihing the independent reunification of the fatherland.

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BRINGING UP COMMUNIST SOCIAL BEINGS IS THE BASIC DUTY OF PARTY IDEOLOGICAL INDOCTRINATION WORK

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 81 pp 15-21

[Article by Yi Ch'an-son]

[Text] At present the entire party members and working people, loyally upholding the magnificent program unfurled by the Sixth Party Congress and brimming with hope and faith, are accelerating the new all-out march, and the whole country is filled to overflowing with revolutionary enthusiasm and militant vigor.

Today when the fire of a great revolutionary upswing dynamically blazes on all fronts of socialist construciton and an epochal turnaround is occurring in the attainment of the historic cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, the heavy revolutionary task facing our party calls upon party organizations to strengthen ideological indoctrination work more than at any time and bring up all members of society still better as chuche-oritned communist revolutionaries.

Our party, setting forth the revolutionary guidelines for tightly grasping it as the basic duty of party ideological indoctrination work to bring up all members of society as communist social beings to suit the demands of the new stage of the developing revolution, has comprehensively enunciated the principled demands and concrete tasks arising in improving and strengthening ideological work.

In the guidelines of our party for tightly grasping it as the basic duty of ideological work to bring up all members of society as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries is reflected the rock-hard will to attain the chuche revolutionary cause to the end, hastening the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

All party organizations, by loyally upholding the guidelines of the party and bringing about a new change in party ideological indoctrination work aimed at indoctrinating and remolding all members of society into chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, must brilliantly attain the historic cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

To indoctrinate and bring up people as communist social beings is a basic question which the party of the working class must solve in socialist, communist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... without remolding all people the communist way it is impossible to win the complete victory of socialism nor is it possible to build the communist society." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 2, 2d impression, p 583)

The communist society is a society where the masses of working people will be comprehensively enjoying an independent, creative life in all realms of social life as the genuine master of nature and society, freed from all kinds of constraints.

If we are to build the communist society, we must above all remold all members of society into communist social beings. Only then can we successfully occupy the ideological fortress, the strategic goal of communist construction and correctly occupy the material fortress of communism as well, relying on their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness.

The success or failure of communist construction hinges, in the final analysis, on how people are indoctrinated and remolded. The task of indoctrinating and remolding people the communist way is the prerequisite, decisive condition for socialist, communist construction.

The masses of working people are the master of society and the basic factor in reshaping and developing society. Unless the masses of working people are revolutionarily indoctrinated and remolded, it is impossible to successfully carry out all the tasks arising in revolution and construction nor is it possible to realize the communist society.

The basics of indoctrinating and bringing up people as communist social beings are remolding their thought the communist way.

Ideological consciousness determines the value of people and governs all their actions. High revolutionary fervor and initiative which people come to display in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks have their source in the communistic ideological consciousness they possess. The role played by ideological consciousness grows bigger as socialist, communist construction progresses and the ideological consciousness standards of the masses of working people grow higher.

Most important in bringing up people as communist social beings is strengthening indoctrination work aimed at revolutionarily remolding their thought.

Ideological indoctrination constitutes an important means of human remolding to arm people with the communist thought and estalbish a revolutionary ideological viewpoint and mode of thinking, a revolutionary work attitude and work habit for them.

Therefore, the party of the working class, always paying priority attention to ideological indoctrination work, must go forward tightly grasping the task of bringing up communist social beings as the basics of ideological work. Only then is it possible to turn people into genuine communist social beings and energetically step up revolution and construction, highly promoting their revolutionary fervor and creativity.

To strengthen ideological indoctrination work aimed at bringing up communist social beings is a pressing demand of our revolution which has entered a new higher developmental stage today.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Today our party and people are faced with the crucial task to realize conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, more energetically stepping up the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks. Converting the whole society to the chuche ideology is the overall task of our revolution." (Booklet "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 30)

Converting the whole society to the chuche ideology is our party's militant program and our revolution's overall task.

Converting the whole society to the chuche ideology is the revolutionary struggle on a new higher stage to attain the chuche revolutionary cause which was early on charted and has been ceaselessly moving forward under the banner of the chuche ideology.

This is a task to move our revolution forward with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology held as the unitary guiding principle and to build the communist society based on the chuche ideology.

What constitutes the most important part of the content of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is turning all members of society into genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries. Apart from the task of remolding people the communist way the reshaping of society is unthinkable.

The society where every part of it has been dyed one color with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the accomplished communist society, is a society where all of its members will have been remolded into chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, a society maintained, consolidated, and developed precisely by such social beings.

Consequently, in order to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology, it is imperative above all to admirably carry out the task of bringing up all members of society as genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

The task of ideological indoctrination work on the new higher stage of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology is turning all members of society into fervent chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries who hold faithfulness to the party and the leader as their first and foremost life with the chuche ideology as their firm creed.

The chuche-oriented revolutionaries are genuine revolutionaries personifying on the highest standard all the features and qualifications the communists must possess. Today our party's ideological indoctrination work must be conducted with primary emphasis on uplifting the ideomental features of all party members and working people onto such a high plane.

Turning all members of society into chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries constitutes not only the basic content of realizing in the human remolding area the intrinsic demands of building the communist society which will have been dyed one color with the chuche ideology but also the basic key which makes it possible to successfully carry out the overall task of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The task of reshaping all aspects of social life such as the economic and cultural aspects to suit the demands of the chuche ideology, too, can be admirably carried out only when, instead of launching it as a simple economic job performance measure, the task of ideological indoctrination is energetically launched, making people thoroughly revolutionized and communized, and their revolutionary fervor and creativity high inspired.

Therefore, to turn all members of society into chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, remolding their ideological consciousness, constitutes the question that must be solved with priority to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology, and the basic duty of party ideological work that must thoroughly serve the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

To strengthen party ideological work aimed at bringing up all party members and working people as communist social beings more immediately constitutes an important guarantee for successfully realizing the magnificent programmatic task of socialist construction set forth by the Sixth Party Congress.

The magnificent program set forth by the Sixth Party Congress is a milestone in great strides, a splendid blueprint for achieving a decisive advance in the attainment of the chuche cause by bringing about a great revolutionary upswing in socialist construction.

In order to successfully occupy the enormous prospective targets of socialist construction, the whole party and the entire people must vigorously launch into an intense struggle and bring about a ceaseless innovation and upsurge in all areas of economic and cultural construction.

This difficult and enormous task can be admirably carried out only when the task of indoctrinating and remolding party members and working people is energetically stepped up and their role on all fronts of socialist construction is ceaselessly enhanced.

Thus strengthening ideological indoctrination work aimed at remolding people the communist way is a basic demand for successfully carrying out socialist, communist construciton, and a firm guarantee for energetically hastening the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Today in our country the question of bringing up people as communist revolutionaries is being brilliantly solved under the sagacious leadership of our party, and a basic turnaround is occurring in the ideomental features, work habit, and life-style of party members and working people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"That today the whole society is filled to overflowing with boundless loyalty to the party and the revolution and revolutionary enthusiasm and that miracles astounding the people of the world are happening one after another in revolution and construction is the result of ideological work energetically launched by our party to suit the demands of the developing realities." (Ibid., p 109)

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, genius of the revolution, the great ideotheoretician, by setting forth a unique human remolding theory starting from the basic principle of the chuche ideology that man is the master of everything and resolves everything and by brilliantly embodying it throughout the period of leading revolution and construction, has compiled immortal achievements and precious experiences in the task of bringing up chuche-oriented communist social beings.

The human remolding theory set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song such as the theory for revolutionization, working classization of the whole society is a consummate human remolding theory comprehensively and flawlessly enunciating all questions from the intrinsic nature and inevitability of human remolding to the principle of bringing up communist social beings and the way of the realization, and a powerful theoretical and practical weapon whose correctness and invincible vitality have been tested and proved to the hilt amid the practical struggle of our revolution.

By going forward tightly grasping the human remolding theory enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our party has been able to successfully carry out the task of indoctrinating and remolding people the communist way without any tilting and win a prideful victory in the task of remolding man as well as nature and society in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

Our party has further developed and enriched the great leader's human remolding theory to suit the demands of the historic cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology and is sagaciously organizing and leading the awesome struggle aimed at bringing up all members of society as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

Our party, brilliantly embodying the philosophical principle of the chuche ideology elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has put forward the ideological proposition that the basics of revolution and construction are people's thought, that everything is resolved by people's thought, and enunciating the ideomental features and qualifications which chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries forever loyal to the great leader must possess, comprehensively set the direction and way of preparing the entire people as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

This unique thought and theory set forth by our party is the great leader's human remolding thought further deepened and developed to suit the new demands of our developing revolution, and as such, constitutes immortal contributions that have brilliantly solved all questions arising in the task of bringing up genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

Our party, starting from that ideological remolding is essentially thought remolding, has sought in party ideological indoctrination work an important key

to bringing up party members and working people as communist social beings and ceaselessly strengthened ideological indoctrination among party members and working people to suit the deepening and developing revolution.

By the unique human remolding thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the sagacious leadership of the party a great advance has been registered in the task of indoctrinating and remolding people the communist way.

As a result of party ideological work energetically launched for human remolding, a basic turnaround has occurred in the ideomental features, work habit, and life-style of our people.

All party members and working people have thoroughly armed themselves with our party's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, and the whole society has come to brim with the chuche ideology. This is the greatest change that has occurred in the ideomental features of our people and constitutes the decisive factor in bringing about a great leap forward in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

It is becoming our people's firm article of faith in life that apart from our party's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, they can neither live nor fight revolution, and party members and working people hold only the chuche ideology as their immutable principle for all thinking and practice, work and life.

It is the most precious achievement scored through party ideological work that the trust of the masses of people in our party has grown extracrdinarily high and the unity and solidarity of the party and the masses of people strengthened further.

The purest and cleanest of loyalty to the party and the leader--this is the loftiest ideological feeling deeply engraved in all of our people's hearts.

Today our party members and working people are being reliably prepared as the loftiest communist revolutionaries possessing fiery loyalty to believe and follow none but the party and the leader and uphold them to the end without wavering in the least, whatever the storm and trial.

Our people, who have walked together with the party the arduous yet rewarding road of revolution and construction, are infinitely trusting and following our party with an indeflectible creed solidified through their living experience, completely entrusting all their destiny to the party. All of our party members and working people, absolutely supporting and protecting the lines and policies of the party, are resolutely struggling for the realization, devoting their all. Today our people are filled to overflowing with the fiery resolve to protect and defend the party and the leader politicoideologically and at the risk of their lives, whatever the storm and trial and share destiny with the party to the end.

The pure loyalty of our people to the party and the leader, and the unity and solidarity of the masses of people solidly united around the party and the leader in one mind, in one will, have become the most solid with the greatest vitality that nothing can break.

A basic turnaround has occurred in the work habit and life-style of party members and working people, too.

All party members and working people under the communist slogan "one for all, all for one" are faithfully working and struggling for the sake of the fatherland and the people, for the sake of society and collective.

Our working people, whatever they may be doing at whatever post of socialist construction and whether or not anyone looks, are steadfastly working, devoting their all, not for their personal honor or reward but solely for the sake of the party and the leader, for the sake of the fatherland and the people, and are displaying their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness to the hilt in the struggle to carry through the policies of the party.

Today our working people are revolutionarily working and frugally living as befits the people of a country fighting revolution and of the era of struggle, and one and all with a firm faith in the victory of the revolution are dynamically moving forward filled to overflowing with revolutionary enthusiasm and vigor.

Thus our people's ideomental features are reaching a very lofty plane, and our party and the revolutionary ranks are being consolidated airtight into a body of unity of ideological will that no force can break.

The basic changes that have occurred in people's ideomental features, work habits, and life-style are the precious achievements and prideful fruits brought by the sagacious leadership and energetic struggle of our party which, giving a firm priority to ideological work over all other tasks, has put great efforts into it.

Today our party calls upon party organizations and functionaries to launch more in depth, more substantively ideological indoctrination work for bringing up party members and working people as genuine chuche-oriented communist social beings to suit the demands of the realities wherein the historic cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is deepening and developing onto a new higher level.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"To thoroughly revolutionize, working classize party members and working people, firmly establishing the unitary ideology system of the party among them; to energetically step up conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, positively arousing the revolutionary fervor of the masses--this is the basic task the department of party ideological work must tightly grasp today." (Ibid., p 117)

Most important in indoctrinating and remolding party members and working people into chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries is thoroughly carrying through our party's ideological indoctrination guidelines for energetically pushing ahead with revolutionary indocgrination and communism indoctrination all togther with primary emphasis on unitary ideology indoctrination and faithfulness indoctrination.

If people are to be turned into chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, it is imperative to give prominence to unitary ideology indoctrination and

faithfulness indoctrination as the first and foremost task and subordinate all parts of the content of ideological indoctrination work to it.

Party organizations must ceaselessly deepen ideological indoctrination work so that party members and working people may hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought as their firm world view.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought is a system of thought, theory, and method of chuche, and indoctrination work to arm them with the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary thought is aimed at making them deeply experience and understand the chuche ideology, the chuche revolutionary theory, and the chuche leadership method.

Party organizations, by conducting ideological indoctrination work in depth in terms of principle for arming them with the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the unitary ideology of our party, must make functionaries and working people firmly hold the chuche viewpoint and stand of solving all questions arising in revolution and construction to suit the demands of our revolution and the specific conditions of our country. At the same time, party organizations must make them solidly arm themselves with the chuche revolutionary theory, especially the theory regarding socialist and communist construction, thoroughly embody the lines and guidelines of the party, and work in accordance with the great-leader-style work method.

The classical works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and documents of the party are an immortal library, text of the revolution where the revolutionary thought of the leader and the intent of the party are synthesized. All party organizations must make party members and working people systematically study "A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song" and "Kim Il-song Selected Works," and more immediately, study in depth the great leader's report to the Sixth Party Congress. In particular, party organizations must make them deeply study and master the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's works and party documents relating to the work of their branches and absorb the great leader's revolutionary thought as precious food for their ideological training, as an energetic weapon in their revolutionary practice. In this way they must strive to make all party members and working people thoroughly prepare themselves politicoideologically and carry out their assigned revolutionary duties still better.

If party members and working people are to be brought up as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, it is imperative to strengthen indoctrination in faithfulness to the party and the leader among them.

The question of faithfulness to the party and the leader is a basic one influencing the destiny of the working class in its revolutionary struggle, and conducting faithfulness indoctrination is an important duty which must be tightly grasped at all times in ideological work of the party of the working class.

Party organizations, by further strengthening faithfulness indoctrination to suit the demands of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, must go forward to consolidate the party organizatinally and ideologically and more solidly organize the entire party and the whole society as the ranks of loyalty breathing and moving in accordance with the ideological will of the party and the leader.

Important in strengthening indoctrination in faithfulness to the party and the leader is making them engrave faithfulness in their hearts as a revolutionary creed.

Party organizations must first of all make party members and working people recognize the truth about the decisive role of the leader in the revolutionary struggle of the working class in terms of principle and in combination with historical experience, and deeply experience and understand especially the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has compiled immortal achievements before history and mankind. At the same time, they must conduct in depth indoctrination in the benevolence of the great leader who, personally shouldering the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, has been devoting his whole life to bestowing this today's happiness, this glory on our people.

In this way they must make all party members and working people, engraving in their hearts faithfulness to the party and the leader as their firm revolutionary creed, as their revolutionary ethics, completely entrust their destiny to the party and the leader and unswervingly uphold the great leader and our party, whatever the adversity.

Chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries must fight to attain to the end the revolutionary cause charted by the leader, and to this end, must arm themselves with the revolutionary tradition established by the leader and carry forward and develop it generation after generation.

Today when members of the younger generation who have not experienced trials of the revolution are entering the stage as the basic force of our revolution, all party organizations and functionaries must keep it in mind and pay keen attention to it that it arises as an even more pressing and important question to strengthen revolutionary tradition indoctrination among working people and the younger generation.

Party organizations and functionaries, preserving the purity of the revolutionary tradition and conducting revolutionary tradition indoctrination in breadth, must strive to make party members and working people loyally uphold the precious achievements of the great leader and of our party generation after generation and resolutely fight to the end to carry forward and attain the chuche revolutionary cause.

Again, they must conduct revolutionary tradition indoctrination in close combination with practical activity and substantively utilize materials for revolutionary tradition indoctrination and works of literary art with the revolutionary tradition as the theme and at the same time, commendably conduct indoctrination through revolutionary sites. In this way they must make all party members and working people ceaselessly add luster to our party's glorious revolutionary tradition and go forward to fight stoutly in the anti-Japanese revolutionary spirit.

In order to bring up party members and working people as genuine communists thoroguhly armed with the class consciousness of the working class, it is imperative to strengthen revolutionary indoctrination, communism indoctrination among them.

Party organizations, by strengthening indoctrination in socialist patriotism, indoctrination in the spirit of loving work, and indoctrination in communist morality and law-abiding indoctrination while putting primary emphasis on class indoctrination, must energetically push ahead with the task of bringing up party members and working people as genuine communist social beings.

Ceaselessly improving the form and method of party ideological work is an indispensable requirement of our revolution which has entrered a new developmental stage and of the developing party work, and one of the important conditions for bringing about a turnaround in ideological indoctrination work to bring up communist social beings.

In order to score success in ideological work, it is imperative that not only the content but also the method be good.

Party organizations must organize and operate a network of indoctrination, lecture, and agitation to suit the specific conditions; in organizing a study, they must heuristically teach party members and working people commendably in terms of principle and make them clearly understand everything under study and substantively learn, briskly conducting discussions and debates; in delivering a lecture on any subject, it must be done in such a way as to strike deep chords among them.

Again, by making the content of ideological indoctrination suitable to the standards of the targets and conducting indoctrination in diverse forms and by diverse methods by effectively utilizing various means and methods of propaganda and agitation, they must make it acceptable and receptible in terms of principle so that working people may experience and absorb it as their own thought and creed.

In this way, completely uprooting formalism from party ideological work, they must make our ideological indoctrination work become revolutionary yet fresh, popular yet substantive living indoctrination that genuinely serves in bringing up communist social beings.

If a new turnaround is to be brought about in ideological indoctrination work to indoctrinate and bring up party members and working people as chuche-oritented communist social beings, it is imperative to enhance the role and sense of responsibility of party organizations.

Party organizations must go forward to ceaselessly deepen their guidance for ideological work by means of discussing important questions arising in ideological work collectively at party committees, working out correct measures, regularly summing up the progress in the execution, and making rearrangements.

At the same time, it is imperative to correctly give ideological work assignments to departments within the party and make them launch interdepartmental joint operations and cooperative operations and to thoroughly plan and coordinate the task of positively bringing cadres and party members into ideological work.

Party organizations, also by energetically pushing ahead with the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions and the movement to learn from the

examples of unsung heroes initiated and still being guided by our party, with a tight grip on them, must make all working people grow up into resolute communist revolutionaries who know to resolutely protect and carry through the policies of the party through their practical activity and fight, devoting their all, for the sake of the party and the leader, for the sake of the fatherland and the people.

Today the department of party ideological work is faced with a truly responsible and heavy duty to bring up party members and working people as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries and hasten the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

All party organizations and functioanries, by upholding with all their hearts the intent and guidelines of our party and bringing about a new turnaround in ideological work, shall more energetically step up the task of bringing up communist social beings to suit the demands of the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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ECONOMIC AGITATION IS ENERGETIC POLITICAL WORK INSPIRING THE MASSES TO CARRY THROUGH THE ECONOMIC POLICY OF THE PARTY

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[Article by Hwang Pyong-ch'ol]

[Text] Today the entire party members and working people are energetically launching an all-out march movement along the march route enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Party Congress for occupying the magnificent prospective targets of socialist construction. Amid this majestic march people's mental and moral features are changing beyond recognition, and ceaseless miracles and innovations are happening on all fronts of socialist construction.

The developing realities and the enormous revolutionary tasks facing us call for launching political work among the masses more energetically than at any time and inspire their revolutionary fervor more highly. Important in strenghening mass political work and inspiring party members and working people to struggle for realization of the economic policy of the party is energetically launching economic agitation.

Energetically launching economic agitation is the invariable guidelines our party tightly maintains in mass political work.

By energetically launching political work with a tight grip on the powerful weapon of economic agitation whose superiority and vitality have been displayed to the hilt through practice, we must go forward to bring about ceaseless miracles and innovations on all fronts of socialist construction.

Economic agitation is a powerful method of political work energetically inspiring the masses to carry through the economic policy of the party and one of the important forms of ideological work of our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"An important objective of party ideological work lies in arousing the revolutionary fervor and creative positivity of party members and working people and commendably carrying out socialist construction." (Booklet "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 108)

to bring about a ceaseless upsurge in socialist economic construction, inspiring the revolutionary fervor of the masses is one of the important duties of party ideological work.

Economic construction is an important revolutionary task arising before the party of the working class which has come to power, and party ideological work must positively serve in successfully insuring socailist economic construction. Apart from ideological work the successful prosecution of economic construction is unthinkable, and the success of ideological work must necessarily be manifested in the success of economic construction.

Important in energetically inspiring people to socialist eocnomic construction is briskly launching economic agitation along with propaganda of the economic policy of the party.

If propaganda of the economic policy of the party is a form of ideological work making the line and policies of the party explained in terms of principle and deeply grasped among party members and working people, economic agitation is a form of ideological work enhancing the spirit of the masses and directly inspiring them to carry through the economic policy of the party.

What makes economic agitation powerful political work inspiring the masses to carry through the economic policy of the party lies above all in that it highly inspires people's revolutionary fervor with a vivid content striking deep chords among them.

The revolutionary fervor of the masses is a source of strength which makes party members and working people display an infinite sacrifical spirit and mass heroism in carrying through the economic policy of the party, and the decisive factor which makes a ceaseless upsurge brought about in socialist economic construction. How highly the revolutionary fervor of the masses is promoted has in large measure to do with the content of political work.

Only if the direction and goal of political work are clearly set and its content is good, is it possible to launch the task with goal-consciousness, and striking deep chords among them, energetically inspire them to carry through the policy of the party.

Party members and working people come to display high revolutionary fervor when they deeply experience, understand and absorb the intent of the party with all their hearts.

Economic agitation, by focusing the firepower of political work on solving precisely those pressing questions the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wishes and the party intends to solve, operates to make the masses dynamically launch into the struggle for the solution.

Again, economic agitation, by timely generalizing the prideful achievements and priceless experiences scored in carrying through the economic policy of the party and the positive examples being set among the masses, energetically encourages and inspires party members and working people to ceaseless struggle and victory.

Thus economic agitation, by making the hearts of party members and working people always burn with the infinite enthusiasm of loyalty to the party and the leader, constitutes energetic political work which makes them keep performing brilliant feats in carrying through the economic policy of the party.

What makes economic agitation energetic political work inspiring the masses to carry through the economic policy of the party also lies in that it inspires people in diverse forms to ceaseless struggle and innovation.

Political work is a creative task which is conducted in different environments under different conditions for people as the target who have different preparedness levels and different psychological inclinations. Therefore, political work absolutely cannot be conducted within any fixed formalized framework, and it can score success only if launched in various forms to suit the characteristics of the target.

The unprecedentedly awesome and enormous socialist economic construction struggle our people are launching today calls for conducting economic agitation in various forms with a touch of freshness.

Oral agitation, visual agitation, and artistic agitation are superior forms of agitation possessing strong militancy, appeal, and great influencing power.

Oral agitation strikes deep chords among people with earnest appeal; visual agitation gives people intuitive stimulation and impact; and artistic agitation tugs at people's heartstrings through artistic imageries.

Because economic agitation, with comprehensive utilization of such forms of agitation, is conducted in diverse ways to suit existing situation and opportunity, characteristics and specific condtiions of the target, it operates to optimally enhance the effect of political work and highly inspire the revolutionary fervor of the masses.

Thus economic agitation, by making political work energetically launched among the masses with comprehensive utilization of various means and forms of agitation, makes revolutionary optimism and militant vigor prevail on every battlefield of socialist construction and miracles and innovations happen everywhere.

What makes economic agitation energetic political work inspiring the masses to carry through the economic policy of the party also lies in that, acting from production sites as the base and using aggressive, positive methods, it energetically encourages and inspires the masses to carry out the economic task.

The objective of political work lies in satisfactorily carrying out the economic task at hand and commendably conducting socialist economic construction. Political work must of necessity be closely linked to economic work, and the result of political work must be manifested in the concrete success of economic construction.

How the result of political work will be manifested in the success of economic construction depends in large measure on the method by which political work is launched. Even though the content and form of political work are correctly defined and the strength and means capable of the realization are provided, if the method is not satisfactory, political work cannot serve substantively in insuring the successful prosecution of economic construction.

Economic agitation makes agitation work launched lightning-quick by the method of annihilation battle, mobilizing all the forces and means of propaganda and agitation and aiming aggressive agitation offensives at the major economic targets.

At the same time, because economic agitation is launched from production sites as the base militantly with mobility in direct linkage to production activities, it inspires the revolutionary vigor of the producer masses and makes a produtive upsurge generated everywhere.

Truly, economic agitation is an energetic method of political work dramatically moving the masses and extraordinarily enhancing their revolutionary fervor, and a powerful means of mass mobilization positively setting the masses in motion for carrying out economic work work and proving its worth greatly in production.

Our party's economic agitation guidelines are revolutionary and scientific guidelines thoroughly embodying the demands of the ideological theory of chuche.

In the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks the basics are people's thought and everything is resolved by thought. Therefore, in order to move people, it is imperative to set their thought in motion. Only if their thought is set in motion, can people maximally display all their mental and physical potentials and successfully solve any question, however difficult and complex.

Making it possible to maximally step up socialist economic construction, enhancing the role of the masses of people, the master of revolution and construction, by means of setting their thought in motion and mobilizing their inexhaustible strength and creativity to the hilt is precisely where the invincible might and vitality of our party's economic agitation guidelines are.

Our party's economic agitation guidelines are also a superior method of political work comprehensively embodying the demands of speed battle.

Our party's economic agitation guidelines, by launching political work lightning-quick by the method of annihilation battle to suit the demands of speed battle, very highly inspire the revolutionary fervor and creativity of the masses and make it possible to score the highest success in socialist economic construction. Precisely herein also lie the might and superiority of our party's economic agitation guidelines.

Our party's economic agitation guidelines are unique guidelines which have brilliantly carried forward and developed, to suit the realistic demands of socialist construction, the theory and experience of mass political work personally established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, embodying the immortal chuche ideology early on during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, has created the precious tradition of mass political work.

Our party, brilliantly embodying, carrying forward and developing the achievements and experiences scored in mass political work during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, to suit the developing realities wherein the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology has come to the fore, has laid down afresh the economic agitation guidelines.

Truly, our party's economic agitation guidelines are chuche-oriented, unique guidelines which make it possible to bring about a ceaseless upsurge in socialist economic construction, energetically inspiring the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the masses to carry through the economic policy of the party.

The economic agitation guidelines enunciated by the glorious Party Center constitute an energetic weapon which our party must continue to tightly grasp in the struggle for socailist, communist construction.

Our party, setting forth the guidelines for vigorously launching economic agitation in all areas of socialist construction, has energetically organized and led the task for the embodiment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Party organizations, by briskly launching party economic policy propaganda and economic agitation, have energetically inspired party members and working people to realize the party economic policy, and positively served to insure the victory of the great socialist construction battle." (Ibid., p 108)

Energetically launching economic agitation is the guidelines our party invariably maintains in inspiring the masses to carry through the economic policy of the party.

Our party, graphically enunciating principled questions arising in launching economic agitation to suit the realistic demands of our developing revolution, has led the way to launch economic agitation aggressively on all battlefields of socialist construction.

Our party has paid keen attention above all to correctly setting the target in launching economic agitation and focusing all agitation forces on it.

Correctly setting the target of economic agitation and focusing agitation forces on it is an important demand for insuring the success of mass political work. Only by correctly setting the target of economic agitation and focusing agitation forces on it is it possible to launch mass political work with goal-consciousness and bring about a revolutionary upsurge in economic construction as intended by the party.

Our party, by leading all forces to energetically launch economic agitation work with primary efforts put into solving the questions the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was concerned with, has energetically inspired party members and working people to struggle for the realization of the great leader's far-sighted plan.

Our party, providing strong agitatin forces and means and establishing an agitation work system, also has had measures taken for all branches, all units of socialist construction to briskly launch economic agitation work.

Strong agitation forces and an orderly agitation work system are one of the important questions in guaranteeing the success of economic agitation.

Only by correctly composing the agitation forces and establishing a positive agitation work system is it possible to mount economic agitation with mobility

without being constrained by place and time and energetically organize and mobilize the masses in carrying through the economic policy of the party.

Our party, forming artistic propaganda teams in the capital and provinces and organizing mobile artistic agitation teams at large factories and enterprises, has made them regularly conduct their activity, and amply provided the necessary material and technical means for economic agitation.

At the same time, laying down the slogan "let the whole party be propagandists, agitators" our party has led all functionaries to positively launch economic agitation, going in deep among the producer masses as did the commanding personnel of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas.

Thus has come to be dynamically launched economic agitation aimed at inspiring all party members and working people to struggle for the realization of the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the embodiment, the economic policy of the party.

To lead the way to energetically launch economic agitation by the method of setting an example at a unit and generalizing it is an important part of the content of the leadership of our party which shows its sagacity.

Our party, mobilizing a large force and means of agitation and channeling intensive agitation offensives in various forms and by various methods at the Sungni Automotive Complex and Kumsong Tractor Plant, has set brilliant examples of economic agitation. In the process, a vivid model has been created for inspiring the masses to carry through the economic policy of the party and priceless experiences gained.

With the nationwide generalization of the experiences gained at the Sungni Automotive Complex and Kumsong Tractor Plant under the sagacious leadership of the party, economic agitation has come to be launched energetically everywhere in the country and a ceaseless revolutionary upsurge generated in production and construction.

Under the sagacious leadership of our party the might and invincible vitality of economic agitation have been clearly proved in the practical struggle for socialist economic construction.

As a result of economic agitation energetically launched on all fronts of socialist construction under the leadership of our party, the revolutionary fervor of the masses of people has been displayed very highly and a ceaseless upsurge has come to be generated in production and construction.

The might and vitality of economic agitation were displayed to the hilt in the "70-day battle" of 1974 to fulfill the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule, in the "100-day battle" of 1975 to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party as the festival of a victor, in the "100-day battle" of last year to greet the Sixth Party Congress with high political fervor and brilliant labor achievements.

With economic agitation energetically launched on all fronts of socialist construction, the revolutionary fervor of the masses has been enhanced further and a high developmental speed has been registered, and in the process, astounding miracles have happened one after another that enormous economic construction tasks which would normally require several years, several score years, have been carried out in a mere few days, in a mere few years.

Again, through economic agitation party ideological work has come to be launched spiritedly with a touch of freshness in manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, freed from its old framework.

With the functionaries directly going into production sites and energetically launching economic agitation, deeply aware of their mission and duty as the indoctrinator, organizer, and mobilizer of the masses, the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the intent of the party have been been driven home to the broad masses, and all working people have come to breathe in unison with the party and positively launch into carrying through the economic policy of the party. Thus today our people are maintaining continuing innovation, continuing forward movement always filled to overflowing with revolutionary enthusiasm and vigor as befits the people of a country fighting revolution, of the era of struggle.

Experience shows that economic agitation is energetic political work inspiring the masses to carry through the economic policy of the party and that a revolutionary upsurge is generated without exception at units where economic agitation is launched lightning-quick.

Today's realities wherein a majestic battle is being energetically mounted to carry through the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress call more than at any time for more energetically launching the kind of economic agitation that tugs at the heartstrings of the masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Party organizations, launching with mobility agitation work at socialist construction sites, at all revolutionary outposts, must positively arouse the revolutionary fervor of party members and working people and energetically inspire them to creation and innovation." (Ibid., p 117)

Party organizations, energetically launching economic agitation, must vigorously inspire party members and working people to mass heroism and collective innovation, make new upsurges and innovations happen one after another everywhere and the whole country filled to overflowing with revolutionary enthusiasm and militant vigor.

Most important in energetically launching economic agitation is focusing the firepower of agitation on solving those questions which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wishes and the party intends to solve.

The questions which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wishes and the party intends to solve in the economic construction area scientifically reflect the overall national economic situation and constitute the central key to energetically uplifting overall economic construction. Only by resolving the question of this important key on time is it possible to satisfactorily solve other questions of economic work as well.

Party organizations, by timely seizing upon the questions planned by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and intended by the party for a solution and focusing the firepower of economic agitation on them, must score an even bigger victory and success in socialist construction.

Solving the questions planned by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and intended by the party is the revolutionary duty of the chuche-oriented communists forever faithful to the party and the leader.

Apart from faithfulness to the party and the leader the success and victory of the struggle for the realization of the economic policy of the party is unthinkable.

Faithfulness to the party and the leader must be manifested not in words but in the practical struggle to carry through the economic policy of the party. It may be said that only faithfulness expressed in the practical struggle is the genuine faithfulness, faithfulness engraved in the heart as a creed. Only people who have engraved faithfulness to the party and the leader in their hearts as a creed can display high revolutionary fervor initiative to the hilt in carrying through the economic policy of the party. Therefore, economic agitation, which is one of the important forms of party ideological work, must of necessity be conducted with extraordinary efforts put into solving the questions which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song intends and wishes to solve, in such a way as to make faithfulness displayed to the hilt in the course of carrying through the line and policies of the party.

To conduct political work in such a way as to make all functionaries and working people highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude is also one of the important demands arising in energetically launching economic agitation.

Today we are faced with the difficult task to occupy the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980's envisioning an unprecedentedly enormous production scope and a high rate of speed, with our strength, with our technology, and with our country's resources. The more enormous task and the more difficult struggle face us, the more highly party members and working people must display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude in economic construction. Party organizations and functionaries must energetically channel economic agitation, paying deserved attention to making all party members and working people maximally seek out and mobilize inner reserves and possibilities for production and construction highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude and break through bottlenecks and barriers with their own strength.

Also important in energetically launching economic agitation in the present period is substantively launching agitation work among the youth and making them take the lead in carrying through the economic policy of the party.

The youth are the main force of our revolution and the shock brigade of socialist construction.

Inexhaustible is the strength of the youth sensitive to the new, progressive, full of vigor and enthusiasm. Once the enthusiasm of the vigorous and courageous youth is aroused, they can get done at a stroke any revolutionary work, however difficult and enormous. The success of socialist economic construction depends in large measure on how the youth are organized and mobilized.

Party organizations and functionaries, strengthening economic agitation among the youth, the main force of socialist construction, must energetically encourage and inspire them to take the lead in the struggle for the realization of the economic policy of the party, highly display mass heroism jumping into difficult and backbreaking sectors full of youthful vigor and enthusiasm and bring about colelctive innovations.

Important in energetically launching economic agitation is correctly utilizing various means and forms of agitation.

Only by channeling economic agitation by diverse methods in coorect combination with various means and forms of agitation is it possible to make every battlefield of socialist construction blaze with the enthusiasm of loyalty and successfully carry through the economic policy of the party.

Widely utilizing diverse forms of agitation such as oral agitation, visual agitation and artistic agitation, we must mount oral agitation in a moving manner when agitation speeches or explanatory talks are necessary, and launch visual agitation in an impressive manner with slogans or battle bulletins when there arises the necessity for inspiring a production desire.

It is particularly effective to widely utilize artistic agitation in launching economic agitation in a diverse manner. Artistic agitation is a powerful form of agitation which makes every battlefield of socialist construction filled to overflowing with revolutionary optimism and militant vigor.

Energetically channeling artistic agitation where the political and artistic characters are commendably combined and mobility and popularity are correctly insured, we must vigorously inspire the masses to carry through the conomic policy of the party.

Essentially, agitation has to be militant, appealing, mobile, and thus does not need formality or window dressing. The simper the form of economic agitation easy to mount with mobility without restraints on place, time, and conditions, the better.

In order to energetically launch economic agitation, it is imperative to do away with the old framework of formalism and conduct it in manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas.

The Anti-Japanese Guerrillas method calls for launching mass political work without standing on formality or ceremony to suit the characteristics of the target and the specific environment.

All functionaries and agitators, going in among the masses in manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, must aggressively launch economic agitation to suit the specific conditions of the target.

To give prominence to positive examples and make people emulate them is a superior ideological indoctrination method and at the same time a powerful agitation method.

Only by widely propagandizing positive examples societywide through economic agitation is it possible to encourage and inspire all people movingly to live and struggle, emulating the examples.

To widely propagandize the lofty mental world and struggle spirit of unsung heroes in economic agitation, to timely seek out and generalize the positive examples beint set in their branches, at their units, is an important task to make party members and working people highly display their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness.

Party organizations and functionaries, by energetically launching economic agitation aimed at giving prominence to positive examples and having them emulated, must make all people dynamically launch into carrying through the economic policy of the party following the examples, and in this rewarding struggle, must make still more new heroes emerge and the whole collective become innovators.

It is an important demand for successfully carrying through the economic policy of the party that cadres, going in among the masses and setting personal examples, should widely launch economic agitation.

The cadres are indoctrinators of the masses, and political work is the duty of the cadres. The cadres must always take the lead in propaganda and agitation work to indoctrinate and mobilize the masses, and set their personal examples in all tasks.

Personal examples of the cadres carry an influencing power and appealing force stronger than hundreds of words in indoctrinating and leading the masses. Personal examples are none other than an energetic agitation.

All functionaries, strapping on knapsacks and jumping into the seething battlefields as did the commanding officers of the Anto-Japanese Guerrillas, must set their practical example of scoring a breakthrough in the forefront of difficult and backbreaking tasks and energetically launch political propaganda and economic agitation that strike deep chords among the masses.

If the might of economic agitation is to be highly displayed, it must be underpinned by thorough economic organizational work. No matter how high the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the masses are, unless organizational work is planned and coordinated, a great success cannot be scored in the prosecution of economic work. Only by planning and coordinating economic organizational work is it possible to make the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the masses turned into a material force and manifested in a practical production success.

The economic agitation guidelines set forth by our Party Center are a firm principle to which all party organizations and functionaries must adhere invariably in the practical struggle for socialist economic construciton, and a powerful weapon energetically inspiring party members and working people to carry through the economic policty of the party.

All party organizations and functionaries, by more positively launching economic agitation whose superiority, correctness, and invincible vitality have already been positively proved through practice, shall make the whole country filled to

overflowing with fiery loyalty to the party and the leader, with the militant vigor of achieving ceaseless forward movement and innovation, and more dynamically step up the struggle to occupy the magnificent 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction ahead of schedule.

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ENHANCING POLITICAL INSIGHTS AND CREATIVE SKILLS IS A PRIORITY DEMAND FOR THE PRODUCTION OF REVOLUTIONARY LITERARY ART WORKS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 81, May 81 pp 29-34

[Article by Pak Ho-yun]

[Text] Today our party is setting it forth as one of the important literary art guidelines to decisively enhance the political insights and creative skills of the writers to suit the demands of the developing realities. This guideline of our party is a unique one that has graphically enunciated the ways to place on a high plane of the chuche communist anthropology our literature and arts which are a powerful ideological weapon for attaining the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, and a guiding principle which must be adhered to invariably in the construction of communist literature and arts.

To enhance their political insights and creative skills is a priority demand and the most important task arising before our creative staffers who serve revolution and construction through their works of revolutionary literary art. This is above all an indispensable requirement arising from the lofty objective and mission of revolutionary literature and arts.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... our educational work and literature and arts must put it forward as their basic task to establish a revolutionary world view for working people and the youth and juveniles, and to this end, must positively serve." ("On Socialist Literature and Arts," p 504)

The objective and mission of genuine literature and arts lie in making people correctly discern the world and giving them a revolutionary world view which is a practical weapon for remaking nature and society. In order to discharge such objective and mission, revolutionary literature and arts must put forward significant human questions in their works and portray in breadth, in depth, the process of formation of people's revolutionary world view and richly show the diverse dimensions of human life. This calls for the high political insights and creative skills of creative staffers.

As enunciated by the chuche literary art theory, the creative staffer sees, hears, feels and absorbs no more than he can grasp, and can express no more than he knows.

In what breadth, in what depth a creative staffer knows about nature and society, about human beings and their lives is reflected in his work as he knows them. Only when a creative staffer has an abundant knowledge and experience about life, can the human beings and their lives he portrays be as diverse, rich, and vivid as seen in the realities.

A creative staffer's political insights and artistic skills are literally reflected in any work he produces. Reality is a source of creative works, the framework of portrayal. But this is not to say that all realities become the target of arts and moreover, that they are literally transferred onto creative works.

The human beings and their lives reflected in a work are those that have been analyzed and assessed by the creative staffer's ideoaesthetic insights. The form of a work, too, is one that has been molded by the creative staffer to suit the demands of the content. Thus there is nothing in a work that has not gone through the creative staffer's subjectivism. The same target, the same life comes to be portrayed in various ways depending on the ideoaesthetic standards of the creative staffers reflecting it. From this comes to arise the demand before the creative staffers that they should have high political insights and creative skills which enable them to precisely see the intrinsic nature of the times, seize seeds profound in sociopolitical significance and make them blossom into portrayal.

What makes it arise as a priority demand to enhance the political insights and creative skills of creative staffers who are engaged in producing revolutionary works is also the neeed for thoroughly protecting and preserving the ideological purity of our literature and arts, the chuche anthropology.

The revolutionary literature and arts of the working class have been developing, preserving the ideological purity, amid a steadfast struggle against all kinds of subversive, reactionary ideological currents of literary art running counter to them.

Today what is important in preserving the ideological purity of socialist, communist literature and arts is struggling against the naturalist tendencies. As the chuche literary art theory teaches, naturalism is an ideological current of bourgeois literature and arts which portrays the realities mechanically in terms of phenomena and distorts the intrinsic nature and truth of life.

Under the sgacious leadership of our party naturalism as an ideological current was overcome and liquidated long ago in our revolutionary literature and arts. But it must be kept in mind that naturalist elements still could surface here and there, and vigilance must not be relaxed for a moment.

The basic way to completely overcome the naturalist tendencies is enhancing the political insights and eyes of the creative staffers. Only if the creative stafers are thoroughly prepared politicoideologically and their standards of job performance are high, can they clearly see the intrinsic nature of the forward movement of our people racing forward with gale force in the spirit of the speed battle joined to the chollima loyally revering the great leder Comrade Kim Il-song and following the leadership of the party, timely and correctly reflect their lofty mental

and moral features in the works of literature and arts, and delineate the policy of the party in the works. This bespeaks that enhancing the political insights and creative skills of the creative staffers is precisely where a firm guarantee for preserving the ideological purity of chuche literature and arts and making it brilliantly blossom and develop is.

Enhancing the political insights and creative artistic skills of the creative staffers is a pressing task arising for satisfying the demands of the realities of our country which is making great strides and the daily growing ideoaesthetic needs of the people.

Today our country's revolution and construction have advanced onto a new higher stage. Under the banner of The Three Revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--a ceaseless leap forward and innovation are happening in all areas of revolution and construction and the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is being more energetically hastened.

In our people's ideomental features, too, a great change is taking place.

Our people, who firmly believe through revolutionary practice the correctness and victory of the chuche cause, are more than at any time united airtight around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious Party Center. In particular, through the movement to learn from the examples of unsung heroes being energetically launched under the sagacious leadership of the party the entire party members and working people are bursting with fiery loyalty to devotedly struggle like the unsung heroes for the sake of the party and the leader, for the sake of the fatherland and the people.

Never before has there been an era, reality like ours which offers politically significant and philosophically profound seeds to creative staffers. If the creative staffers are to seize significant seeds and make them blossom into the portrayal on a high ideoartistic standard of a new chuche-oriented human character personifying a lofty mental world, they must decisively enhance thir political insights and creative artistic skills.

Today chuche literature and arts, be it in terms of profundity of the ideological content or in terms of the artistic character, have attained a lofty plane never reached in any prior period. This is a great achievement scored by our party.

Our people, who are enjoying to the heart's content the quintessence of the lush flower garden of literature and arts which have ushered in their heyday under the sagacious leadership of the party, are not interested in any work with a shallow ideological content which conventionally, tediously unfolds a monotonous, dry, conceptualized ordinary life.

Only such works that because of the profundity of their ideological contents give people room for some muse with a strong lingering effect can touch people and enjoy their love. In order to produce such works, the creative staffers must thoroughly prepare themselves politicoideologically with profound disquisitions about their creative works.

The guidelines of our party for enhancing the political insights and creative skills of the creative staffers, by making them produce precisely such revolutionary literary art works that are philosophcially deep, illuminate a clear road to satisfying the high ideoaesthetic demands of the masses of people.

As enunciated by the chuche literary art theory, what is called the philosophical depth of a literary work bespeaks the whole of the process of production which will be insured by the philosophical weight of the seed, the philosophical profundity of the thought, the sharpness of the social question, a new search for life, a deep, analytical, detailed depiction, and a good command of the vocabulary. The philosophical depth determines the politicoideological character and artistic value of a work.

Only a work insured of philosophical depth can serve in establishing people's revolutionary world view and satisfy people's ideoaesthetic demands. A work without philosophical depth cannot truthfully reflect our people's ideomental features which have attained to a lofty plane and our prideful realities wherein miracles and leaps forward are happening in all areas of economic and cultural construction.

The philosophical depth which governs the character and value of a work is determined by the preparedness level of the creative staffer and his political insights and creative skills. A writer with high political insights and creative skills alone can seize a politically significant and philosophically profound seed, make it blossom into beautiful portrayal, create a typical chuche-oriented social being boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader, and satisfactorily fill the needs of our time and our people. Therefore, the creative staffers must of necessity put priority efforts into enhancing their own political insights and creative skills.

Truly, the guidelines of our party for enhancing political insights and creative skills are the most correct guidelines which, by making the creative staffers produce revolutionary literary art works insured of the philosophical character, make it possible to place our literature and arts on the lofty plane of the communist anthropology and positively serve revolution and construction.

Our party, by giving a scientific elucidation as well of the way of enhancing the political insights and creative skills of the creative staffers, has provided a firm guarantee that enables the creative staffers to bring about a new upsurge in producing revolutionary literary art works.

The chuche literary art theory has enunciated that in order to enhance the political insights and creative skills of the creative staffers, it is imperative first of all to make them commendably conduct their political study.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to develop our arts onto an even higher level, it is important above all that the art functionaries improve their politicoideological standards."
("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 6, p 523)

What plays the decisive role in producing literary art works is the ideological consciousness, political insights of the creative staffers.

What is called political insights bespeaks a party-oriented eye that knows to correctly see and sharply judge all objects and phenomena from a revolutionary viewpoint. Only if the creative staffers possess such party-oriented eye, political insights, can they unmistakably seek out and clearly analyze the intrinsic nature of a question in the realities entangled in complex and diverse phenomena, and deal with it to suit the demands of the party and the interests of the revolution. Should a creative staffer fail to hold a revolutionary viewpoint in experiencing the realities and producing a work, not only will he be unable to precisely illuminate the intrinsic nature and significance of revolutionary events, he will end up in distorting the realities.

The political insights of a creative staffer constitute the decisive factor determining the politicoideological character of his work and at the same time an important condition for guaranteeing the artistry. Only if his political insights are high, can he go forward to precisely maintain the principle of the party for truthfully reflecting life and always successfully produce his work, taking timely action to judge whether or not his portrayal is correct.

Thus the ideological consciousness, political insights of a creative staffer constitutes the decisive factor in his production of a revolutionary work and as such, performs great functions throughout the process of his production from selecting the seed to making it blossom into portrayal.

The chuche literary art theory teaches the creative staffers that in order to enhance their political insights, they must thoroughly arm themselves with our party's chuche ideology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, is the most scientific and revolutionary world view of the working class of our era, the chuche era. Only if thoroughly armed with the great chuche ideology, can they go forward to establish the unitarily correct revolutionary world view and launch their creative activities in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

At the same time, deeply studying and mastering in terms of principle the chuche literary art thought of our party, they must assimilate it into their own flesh and bone, into their own firm creed. In our party's chuche literary art thought, theory, and guidelines are all enunciated comprehensively, profoundly the principles and ways that must be tightly maintained in the construction of chuche literature and arts and all the questions arising in creative practice. They are a library of the construction of chuche literature and arts, communist literature and arts.

Therefore, if the creative staffers thoroughly arm themselves with the chuche ideology and deeply master the party's literary art theory and guidelines, they can precisely analyze and evaluate the complex questions arising in nature, society, and human life, and always score an admirable success in producing literary works.

To establish a revolutionary reading habit and acquire a manysided knowledge is an important demand our party puts forward to the creative staffers.

Our revolutionary literature and arts, portraying in breadth the demands and aims of social beings of the chuche era and their life features, must thoroughly arm the masses of people with our party's revolutionary thought and give them a diverse and rich knowledge about social life.

Literature and arts do not deal with any one aspect of human life. Comprehensively, monoaxially they reflect living human beings and their lives in all aspects of social life such as the political, economic, cultural, scientific, military and moral aspects. People absolutely do not read literature and arts merely as something to kill time with but through them to learn from the mental world of the leading characters toward the party and the leader, toward the fatherland and the people, devotedly struggle like them for revolution and construction, and more deeply experience and understand such questions that can be a lesson, a mirror of work and life.

Such portrayal characteristics and indoctrinating significance of literature and arts call upon the creative staffers to possess a profound, diverse knowledge about nature and society. Therefore, the creative staffers must know social beings and their lives in breadth, in depth and have a rich and manysided knowledge about the world. Only then can they go forward to successfully resolve any portrayal task without a hitch.

If they are to acquire a manysided knowledge, the creative staffers must become devoted scholars, enthusiasts, and ceaselessly read books of various kinds.

Books are a rich storehouse of knowledge saturated with the spiritual culture of mankind. Through books the creative staffers can acquire a diverse and rich knowledge about society and nature such as the political, economic, scientific, cultural, military, and moral knowledge. Therefore, the creative staffers must learn and learn again, setting clear prospective goals and utilizing all the means and methods, all the conditions and opprtunities. The creative staffers, firmly on the chuche stand and viewpoint, must read not only the classical works of our country but also the classical works of the world. In this way they must build a high tower of knowledge.

The creative staffers must possess high creative skills along with high political insights. Inasmuch as the creative staffers are revolutionaries serving the party and the revolution with their literary art works, their creative artistic skills must be high.

As enunciated by the chuche literary art theory, to the writers, creative skills are as precious as their lives and constitute the basic stamp determining their qualifications as writers.

The skills of a creative staffer constitute an important condition that makes it possible to combine a high ideological character and lofty artistry in producing his literary art work. Only if the creative staffers possess high artistic skills, can they precisely realize their portrayal intentions. Even though a creative staffer has seized a politically significant seed and has a burning creative enthusiasm, if he is deficient in his artistic portrayal abilities, then he cannot come up with a deeply moving portrayal.

The task of enhancing the skills of the creative staffers, only if it is closely combined with the task of carrying out the creative tasks at hand, can be resolved most substantively. A creative staffer through his creative production practice can further concretize and consolidate his method of generalization transferring life onto an artistic canvas, his diverse portrayal techniques that can be ripened

into a living experience, and what he understands in terms of theory. Again, in the process, the creative staffers can test and prove the correctness of their knowledge and draw a knew knowledge and creative experience.

At the same time, they must learn, with an open mind and sincerity, from the creative experiences of other artists. Only then can they go forward to accumulate the necessary knowledge and creative experiences richly in a manysided way.

In the present period one of the important questions in enhancing the skills of the creative staffers is commendable training in the vocabulary. Only if a writer knows a lot of vocabulary and searches for a new writing style and techniques of expression, can he become a master of the vocabulary, display his uniqueness and individuality in his work, and become a standard bearer of the vocabulary revolution. Therefore, the writers must devote their energy to commendably utilizing things such as a vocabulary notebook and to enhancing their writing skills one grade higher.

It will not do for them to overemphasize techniques alone in improving their creative skills. If they give prominence to techniques alone, they could fall victim to art for the sake of art. Through and through paying priority attention to their politicoideological preparations, it is important for them to properly combine them with the task of improving their creative skills. Only then can the creative staffers do their creative disquisitions even more deeply. What is called the creative disquisition is not some kind of "inspiration" that spontaneously appear but the writers' steadfast, patient process of search, a reflection of their political insights and creative skills.

Experience in the realities has very important significance in enhancing the political insights and creative skills of the creative staffers. From this, our party is giving prominence to experience in the realities as another important way to enhance the ideoartistic qualifications of the creative staffers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our writers and artists must courageously jump into the fire of struggle of the workers and peasants and be able to see life in the realities with the same feeling as the workers and peasants. Only then can they be said to be writers and artists who have personally experienced the life of our people and produce works which enjoy the love of the masses of people and serve the masses of people." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 2, 2d impression, p 580)

To the creative staffers, experience in the realities is a powerful way of their revolutionization. Only if the creative staffers go deep into the realities, can they more deeply experience and understand the degree of our people's fiery loyalty to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our Party Center and go forward to completely attain their own revolutionary world view.

The realities are an inexhaustible source of knowledge and are like fertile soil that makes it possible for their creative talents to blossom. Only if the writers go into the realities can they acquire a manysided, rich knowledge which they can neither learn nor ripen at the desk, and depict life on a high ideoartistic standard with an artistic vocabulary that suits the palate and feeling of the masses of people.

Conversely, if they practice table literature, deskbound and divorced from the realities, their creative senility will come prematurely, their enthusiasm will cool off, their imagination will lose its wings, and their talents will become blunt as well.

Thus, to the creative staffers, experience in the realities becomes a powerful way of enhancing both their political insights and creative skills.

Most important in strengthening their experience in the realities is for them to go into the relities, thoroughly arming themselves with the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party. Even if they went into the realities, unless they properly understand the intent of the party, they could not precisely see the realities nor could they correctly grasp the great gorward movement of our people. Therefore, the creative staffers, holding it as the first process of work to thoroughly arm themselves with the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party, must deeply experience and understand the stand and viewpoint, attitude and method of our party toward the realities.

Also important in strengthening experience in the realities is not taking the realities themselves as materials for portrayal but is establishing the revolutionary creative habit of personally experiencing the realities with warm enthusiasm and clear goals, and plan and complete works right in the realities. The daily life of our people who move forward, dynamically fueling the fire storm of speed battle, is not a mere repetition of the same life but a continuing process of a new life brimming with a new content. The creative staffers, going into the realities and sharing joys and sorrows, life and death alike with the workers and peasants, and with the same feeling as theirs, must grapple with the task with persistence and perseverance to carry through the policies of the party, and experiencing life in breadth, in depth, with warmth and sincerity, must turn the ideological feeling and life feeling of the people into their own. Precisely when they have done so the creative staffers will be feeling with all their hearts an enthusiasm and impulse impossible to hold back until they write, and ripening their thinking, will be able to write admirable works truthfully portraying real life.

Our party, as an important way to enhance the political insights and creative skills of the creative staffers, is also invariably maintaining the guideline for turning the process of creative production into a process of revolutionization. If this guideline of the party is to be admirably carried out, it is imperative to make the creative staffers turn all tasks such as experiencing the realities and producing works into a rewarding process of remolding their own ideological consciousness and turning themselves into chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries. The creative staffers, especially systematizing and habituating their revolutionary organizational life and sincerely receving the guidance and control of the organization, must voluntarily strive to receive the guidance of the party.

The guidelines of our party for enhancing the political insights and creative skills of the creative staffers to suit the demands of the devevloping realities thus provide a firm guarantee that enables the creative staffers to discharge their glorious duties even better for manning the front line of party ideological work.

When our creative staffers, brimming with vigor and enthusiasm, stoutly go forward along the road illuminated by the literary art guidelines of the party, an even greater success will be scored in the production of revolutionary works. All creative staffers, by decisively enhancing their political insights and creative skills with the high awareness of being builders of chuche literature and arts, the engineers of genuine social beings, shall produce still more revolutionary literary art works demanded by the times and the people and energetically serve in the attainment of the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY IS THE MATERIAL CORNERSTONE OF INDEPENDENT STAND AND ATTITUDE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 81 pp 35-41

[Article by Hong Sung-un]

[Text] Today the people of even more countries of the world, demanding independent stand and attitude, are dynamically moving forward along the road of sovereignty.

The revolutionary peoples of the world aiming for independent stand and attitude are positively struggling against the aggression and enslavement of outside imperialism, and as they consolidate their national political independence, are taking to the road of building their own sound national economy. The struggle of the masses of people to build a new society politically independent and economically self-reliant is becoming an awesome current of the times that nothing can hold in check.

In order to tightly maintain political independence and independent stand and attitude, it is imperative to become economically self-reliant, and in order to become economically self-reliant, it is imperative to necessarily build a self-reliant national economy developed in a manysided way with its own sound raw materials base and equipped with modern technical provisions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, early on setting forth a self-reliant national economic construction line embodying the immortal chuche ideology, has illuminated the straight road to brilliantly realizing the aims and demands of our people and revolutionary peoples of the world for achieving national economic self-sufficiency.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our party and people, by thoroughly carrying through the self-reliant national economic construction line, have laid sound economic foundations for the enrichment, strengthening and development of the country and national prosperity, and successfully realized economic self-sufficiency.

Today our socialist self-reliant national economy is becoming powerful material foundations which solidly insure the politically independent stand and attitude of the country, ceaselessly step up revolution and construction, and provide an independent, creative life for working people.

The glory-filled struggle journey of our party and people for independence, sovereignty, and socialist construction clearly shows that only by building a self-reliant national economy is it possible to brilliantly realize the independent stand and attitude of the country and the nation, energetically step up revolution and construction on the chuche stand, and ceaselessly promote the well-being of the people.

To realize independent stand and attitude is the common aim and aspiration of all nations and the masses of people.

No nation wants to permit either its enslavement to others or the trampling of its national dignity, and every nation is struggling to protect and realize its independent stand and attitude.

Too, that the masses of working people are struggling to overturn the old social system and build a new society is, in the final analysis, for enjoying an independent, creative life as the master of nature and society, casting off all kinds of domination, enslavement, and inequality.

In order to realize the independent aims and demands of the masses of working people, it is imperative to establish an independent administration and at the same time achieve economic self-sufficiency to the extent of running the nation's economy and people's housekeeping on their own.

The economic self-sufficiency of a country is the sound material cornerstone of its political independence and independent stand and attitude. Under conditions that national distinctions remain, international borders exist, and each country has different kinds of revolutionary tasks to perform, only if a country achieves economic self-sufficiency can it consolidate its national political independence and independent stand and attitude and satisfactorily insure an independent, creative life for its people.

To say to achieve economic sel-sufficiency means to build a sound self-reliant national economy and make it possible to produce and secure on its own the material needs necessary for its national development and for its people's life without relying on others.

It may be said that economic self-sufficiency is achieved when a country has established a comprehensive economic system equipped with the latest technical provisions and resting on its own national cadres and its own domestic raw materials and developed to the extent of satisfactorily filling with its own production the materials necessary for its economic construction, national defense construction, and its people's life.

Economic self-sufficiency is above all a powerful material cornerstone that makes it possible to thoroughly defend national sovereign rights.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The building of an independent national economy is essential for consolidating national independence, exercising sovereign rights and providing a bountiful material life to the people." (Booklet "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction Under the Banner of Chuche Thought," p 6)

National sovereign rights are sacrosanct rights innate in each nation, and firmly establishing them is a basic question arising in realizing independent stand and attitude. National sovereign rights are the rights of each nation to independently live and work out its destiny on its own without any restraint whatever.

Just as people deprived of their rights to independently live come to lose their value and dignity as social beings, a country and nation bereft of their sovereign rights can expect no genuine independence and prosperity.

A country bereft of its sovereign rights cannot be said to be a genuinely independent sovereign state and the people of such a country cannot escape the fate of colonial slavery nor can they avoid being subjected to the unbearable misfortune and suffering of a ruined country.

That is why many countries and nations, opposing infringement and intervention against their sovereign rights by the imperialists and colonialists, are stoutly fighting to independently work out their own destinies, the destinies of of their countries and peoples.

Today the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, taking advantage of the fact that the newly emerging countries are economically and technologically backward on account of the aftereffects of colonialism and have yet to achieve economic self-sufficiency, are viciously plotting to once again ensnare these countries in a net of neocolonialism.

Under such conditions it arises as an important question before the newly emerging countries to thoroughly defend their national sovereign rights in all aspects of social life.

If they are to thoroughly defend their national sovereign rights, they must have a sound economic might capable of materially guaranteeing their independent stand and attitude.

A country possessing a sound self-reliant economic might can self-dependently establish all lines and policies according to their own political convictions and carry them through with their own strength but for countries with no such economic strength, it will be very difficult to defend their politically independent stand and attitude.

The political independence of a country which is not guaranteed by economic self-sufficiency is in fact no more than independence in form with no material basis. Failing to achieve economic self-sufficiency, a country cannot help being tied to another country and having no alternative but to follow another country's stand, will be unable to say or do what it wants to. In the final analysis, a nation economically tied to another country will be unable to completely cast off its political dependence on the host country. Economic dependence and enslavement inevitably brings political dependence and enslavement.

Therefore, in order to cast off imperialist economic enslavement and thoroughly defend national sovereign rights, the newly emerging countries must build an independent, self-reliant economy capable of running on its own their nation's

economy and their people's housekeeping. Only then can they repudiate the "aid" of the imperialists, successfully beat back economic aggression and political intervention in all forms and firmly insure their independent national development.

Too, the matter of building self-reliant national defense which arises as a basic question in defending national sovereign rights can be successfully resolved only by the achievement of economic self-sufficiency.

As it is the inherent nature of man to protect and defend himself, a country also must have a sound self-defense power capable of defending itself. A state without self-defense power cannot be said to be a completely independent sovereign state in fact, and such a country cannot firmly defend its sovereign rights.

If self-reliant national defense power is to be soundly created, it is imperative of necessity to build a strong heavy industry with the machine building industry as the core and based on it, a powerful self-reliant national economy. Only then will it be possible to produce and secure on its own the material and technical means needed in defending the country and thoroughly defend national political independence and sovereign rights with revolutionary armed forces.

Economic self-sufficiency is also a firm guarantee for materially insuring the stand of the people as the master of the state and society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Without economic self-sufficiency it is impossible to satisfy the growing material needs of the people nor is it possible to materially insure their stand as the master of the state and society." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, p 274)

Realizing independent stand and attitude in the area of sociopolitical life constitutes a basic turnaround in the struggle for the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people. But if the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people is to be comprehensively realized, it is imperative to completely cast off even the constraints of outmoded ideas and nature along with the realization of sociopolitically independent stand and attitude.

The struggle to cast off the constraints of outmoded ideas and nature is a strategic task that the party of the working class which has come to power must tightly grasp from the first day of building a new society. This struggle comes to be launched with the human remolding task and socialist economic and cultural construction as its basic content--a task and construction aimed at eliminating the backwardness in terms of ideology, technology, and culture, left behind by the old society.

If the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people who have become the master of the state and society, is to be completely realized, they must be in a position to enjoy an independent, creative labor life, material and cultural life. As long as the masses of working people are not liberated from difficult and backbreaking labor and are not enjoying an affluent, civilized

material and cultural life to the heart's content, it cannot be said that their independent stand and attitude has been completely realized. Put another way, to say that economic and technological backwardness still remains means that the productive forces, which constitute the strength to conquer nature, and the developmental standard of the economy, which constitutes the material cornerstone of social life, have not yet reached such a high level as to be capable of completely insuring an independent, creative life for the masses of working people.

The question of materially insuring the stand of the people who have become the master of the state and society boils down, in the final analysis, to the question of freeing them from all kinds of constraints in the realms of labor life and material and cultural life. In order to satisfactorily resolve this historic task, it is imperative to develop productive forces and technology and build a self-reliant economy on a nation-state basis.

Only by building a comprehensive, self-reliant economy on a nation-state basis is it possible to maximally mobilize and utilize domestic natural resources and insure a high rate of speed in the growth of production while actively maintaining a precise balance of all branches of the people's economy. Again, only then is it possible to quickly develop science and technology and culture and ceaselessly improve working people's technical and cultural standards and soundly lay the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism.

To enhance the strength that can conquer nature, developing productive forces and technology on a nation-state basis, to build and develop a sound self-reliant economy is where a firm guarantee for insuring an independent, creative material and cultural life for working people is.

Economic self-sufficiency is also a basic guarantee for insuring the free development of nations, eliminating the practical basis of national inequalities.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Building a self-reliant national economy is also a basic guarantee that makes it possible to eliminate economic backwardness which constitutes the practical basis of inequalities between nations, achieve national prosperity, and successfully build the socialist, communist society." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, 2d impression, p 538)

All nations are sovereign and equal. All nations positively struggle to defend and realize independent stand and attitude, unwilling to permit their independent stand and attitude to be violated.

An important reason why many countries of the world had come to be chained to the humiliating imperialist colonial system in bygone days was that these countries dependent on the old sociopolitical system, did not have the practical strength capable of preventing the aggression and plunder of the outside imperialists.

Today many countries of the world have achieved political independence, casting off imperialist colonial enslavement, but with that alone it cannot be said that they have attained their national liberation cause once and for all and completely realized national equality.

The solution to the national liberation cause and the question of nations comes to be achieved ultimately when the root cause of racial oppression and inequality is eliminated and the independent stand and attitude of nations is completely realized.

An important source of racial oppression and inequality lies in economic backwardness.

Those nations who have achieved political independence, casting off imperialist colonial enslavement, only if they eliminate exploitation and oppression of man by man and build a developed self-reliant national economy, can successfully eliminate the practical basis of national inequality.

National inequality cannot be eliminated by the liquidation of class exploitation alone nor can it be eliminated by a union of nations by this or that means. National inequality will come to be eliminated only if each nation maximally, freely, comprehensively blossoms and develops, free from any constraint whatever.

National equality and free development are practically guaranteed by a sound material cornerstone, and such practical guarantee is provided by a self-reliant national economy.

A self-reliant economy, by enabling each nation to free itself from economic enslavement to another nation and insure its self-dependence in economic life, makes it possible for each nation to strengthen its chuche character and achieve a free national development to suit its will and demands. It also enables a nation to satisfactorily fill on its own the material needs for its independent development and quickly develop all aspects of social life such as the economy and culture, science and technology.

A self-reliant national economy constitutes a material guarantee as well which makes it possible to firmly insure equality in its relations with other nations. Only by building and leveloping a sound self-reliant national economy can a nation firmly exercise its sovereign rights, participate on an equal footing with other nations in solving international questions and have a practical say. The more sound the self-reliant national economy of the developing countries which used to be in a backward position in bygone days, the sooner the inequitable old international economic order one-sidedly created by the imperialists will come to disintegrate.

All this shows that building a self-reliant national economy constitutes a reliable guarantee which makes it possible to realize the independent stand and attitude of a country and a nation, cut the imperialist lifeline which spawned the question of nations, and achieve the growth and prosperity of a country and a nation.

In order to completely realize independent stand and attitude, every country and every nation must firmly insure economic self-sufficiency.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Economic self-sufficiency is an indispensable condition for building a rich, strong, civilized independent state." (Ibid., p 223)

Most important in achieving economic self-sufficiency is developing the economy in a manysided way to the extent of being able to insure with domestic production various kinds of goods necessary for economic construction and people's life.

Only by insuring the manysidedness and comprehensiveness of production structure complete with all branches of the people's economy such as the heavy industry, light industry, and agriculture will it be possible to self-dependently conduct expanded reproduction and satisfactorily fill with its own production the needs of the people.

Of course it is difficult for the developing countries which used to be imperialist colonies in bygone days to establish a manysided economic structure such as building a heavy industry base but only by doing so can they realize economic self-sufficiency and achieve national prosperity.

If they fail to launch the struggle to build a self-reliant economic structure, hesitating and vacillating in the face of barriers, then they will never be able to build a self-reliant economy developed in a manysided way.

Experience shows that if the party of the working class, setting forth a correct economic construction line and policy, energetically leads the masses of working people to thoroughly carry through them displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, it is possible to build an economy developed in a manysided way, however difficult the environment.

In the past period our party, tightly grasping the development of a machine building industry as the central key to building a self-reliant national economy, established a machine building industry base during the difficult period of the Fatherland Liberation War and has ceaselessly expanded and developed it to suit the task of each postwar stage of socialist economic construction.

In order to develop in a manysided way the machine industry and other key branches of the heavy industry such as the power, extractive, metal, chemical, and building materials industries, our party correctly combined rehabilitation, reconstruction, and new construction on the one hand, and organizing the backbone of the heavy industry as the first order of business, completed its branch structures and production processes and led the way to build the heavy industry not as a heavy for the sake of heavy industry but as a heavy industry that could effectively serve the light industry and agriculture.

At the same time, developing large-scale central industries and medium, small local industries all together, the party has created a sound light industry base operating on its own and laid strong foundations for agricultural production capable of satisfying on its own the domestic needs of agricultural raw materials and food.

That today our country has come to be able to produce and secure on its own the material needs necessary for economic development and people's life is an achievement scored as a result of the struggle energetically launched to establish a manysided economic structure, overcoming all kinds of barriers and trials and eliminating the colonial backwardness of the economy.

Through their struggle and life experience in bygone days our people firmly believe that once everyone sets his mind to it and grapples with the task, it is possible to establish a manysided and comprehensive production structure of the economy, building strong heavy industry and light industry bases with the machine industry as the core and creating a developed rural economy. In order to achieve economic self-sufficiency, it is also very important to organize sound raw material bases.

Without organizing one's own raw material bases it is impossible to positively tap and utilize abundant domestic resources nor is it possible to insure the normalization of industrial production and its manysided development.

In light of the fact that today the demands for raw materials and fuel are dramatically growing in all countries, organizing one's own raw material bases is an important question relating to the future of economic development. Moreover, under conditions that the whole world is experiencing raw material shortages, fuel shortages, unless each country organizes its own raw material bases, it cannot develop its economy on a secure basis.

Our party, in the past period setting it forth as a principled requirement for all industrial branches to produce and secure on their own 70 percent or more of their raw materials, put great efforts into establishing new production bases for semi-processed materials and chemical materials along with continuing to develp the extractive industry producing crude materials. Thus it became possible to produce and secure basically on our own the demands for raw materials, discovering new mineral resources and decisively increasing the production of semi-processed materials and synthetic materials. Through and through producing and securing on our own what is the primary, what is demanded in large quantities, we are resolving what is less demanded or what is not yet produced in our country through trade with other countries on the principle of satisfying each other's needs.

Life clearly shows that even a small country can produce and secure bascially on its own the growing demands for raw materials if it, practicing self-reliance, develps science and technology and positively develops and effectively utilizes its own domestic resources.

It is an urgent requirement in achieving economic self-sufficiency to equip various branches of the people's economy with modern technical provisions and solidly organize one's own national cadre ranks capable of ably managing and operating them.

A developed self-reliant economy presupposes equipping all branches of the people's economy with modern technical provisions. In order that backward agricultural states,which have not normally gone through the capitalist developmental stages, may build a self-reliant national economy, it arises as an especially important task to thoroughly carry out the technological revolution.

Only by energetically pushing ahead with the technological revolution and at the same time thoroughly organizing one's own national cadre ranks is it possible to go forward to solve questions in terms of science and technology arising in achieving economic self-sufficiency with one's own strength to suit one's

specific national conditions and manage and operate with one's own strength the factories and enterprises equipped with modern technical provisions.

Our party, by firmly establishing chuche and carrying through the mass line in developing science and technology, has successfully realized comprehensive technical improvements of the people's economy in a short period, and deepening and developing the technological revolution onto a new higher level, made it possible for all branches of the people's economy to be equipped with the latest technical provisions.

Today in our country all tasks to develop science and technology, adopt the achievements in production, and solve complex scientific and technological questions arising in various branches of the people's economy are being admirably carried out by our own national cadres.

By going forward to solve all the difficult and complex questions arising in achieving economic self-sufficiency with our own strength, with our own technology, with our own resources, we have been able to build a sound self-reliant national economy in a short period.

As a result of the self-reliant national economy soundly built, in our country the products of heavy and light industries and agricultural products necessary for national development and people's life are being satisfactorily insured with our own production, and it has become possible to develop all areas of socialist construction extraordinarily fast to suit our specific national conditions and our people's demands.

In our country, because of the presence of our party's chuche-oriented lines and policies and of our socialist self-reliant national economy capable of materially guaranteeing them, the awesome historic cause for remaking nature and society in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology is being energetically expedited, our people's well-being is being ceaselessly promoted, and the unending propserity of the nation is being firmly guaranteed.

By thoroughly establishing chuche in revolution and construction and building a self-reliant national economy, our party has become able to formulate all lines and policies based on its own independent convictions and judgments and carry them through with its own strength, and independently work out its destiny.

As a result of having built a sound self-reliant national economy equipped with modern technical provisions, our people, casting off the past plight of humiliation and contempt of all kinds only because of economic and technical backwardness, have become an energetic and dignified people advancing in their own right into the international arena with the same rights on an equal footing with nations large and small, and have become able to positvely serve in solving international questions with a great traction force and influencing power.

Truly, the sound self-reliant national economy our people have built through arduous strugle is powerful material foundations guaranteeing today's happy life and a brighter future of our people and as such, is displaying its tremendous vitality to the hilt with each passing day.

The prideful struggle journey of our party and people in building the self-reliant national economy and the historical experience gained in the process show that only if a nation builds its own sound self-reliant national economy, can it successfully realize the independent stand and attitude of the country and the people and go forward to bring about national growth and prosperity and the ultimate victory of its revolutionary cause.

This also positively proves that if chuche is firmly established and self-reliance practiced in economic construction under the leadership of an outstanding leader, even a small, backward country is quite capable of building a powerful self-reliant national economy with its own strength.

We had inherited a backward, deformed economy stemming from the long Japanese imperialist colonial rule and even that was destroyed by the three-year war of aggression unleashed by the U.S. imperialists. In the past period our party and people had to launch the struggle to build a self-reliant national economy, clearing the ashes.

It is altogether the brilliant fruition of the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that we have been able to transform our country into a socialist power of self-dependence, self-support, and self-defense, brilliantly accomplishing the historic task of socialist industrialization in a very short period after beginning to lay foundations for a self-reliant national economy, clearing the ruins where not one brick had remained intact.

The prideful victory in socialist economic construction is also one our people have been able to score by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

As a result of tightly maintaining the revolutionary principle and stand of practicing self-reliance our people have been able to continue their struggle without compromising their revolutionary integrity, however complex and difficult the situation, and insure victory in the revolutionary struggle and success in construction tasks, courageously overcoming the barriers and bottlenecks encountered on the road of forward movement.

Today we are faced with the heavy revolutionary task to further strengthen the self-reliant national economic foundations of the country while consolidating the achievements already scored in socialist economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enunciating at the historic Sixth Party Congress the economic construction tasks aimed at converting the whole society to the chuche ideology, kindly taught for energetically launching the struggle to step up the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy and occupy the magnificent 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

To chucheize, moddernize, and scientize the people's economy and occupy the 10 major prospective targets is a glorious and rewarding struggle to create a sound material guarantee that makes it possible to win the complete victory of socialism and successfully attain the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

By uniting airtight around the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and brilliantly realizing the magnificent socialist economic construction program set forth by the Sixth Party Congress we shall firmly insure the independent stand and attitude of the country and the nation and further hasten the ultimate victory of our revolutionary cause.

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THE REVOLUTIONARY FERVOR OF WORKING PEOPLE IS THE DECISIVE FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST PRODUCTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 81 pp 42-47

[Article by Chon Chong-hyok]

[Text] Today our party members and working people are launching a majestic all-out march movement to realize the magnificent program of socialist economic construction unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party. By the dynamic labor struggle of the entire party members and working people new leaps forward and innovations are happening on every battlefield of socialist construction and our socialist self-reliant national economy is developing at a ceaseless high rate of speed.

We must continue to spur the majestic all-out march movement for socialist construction and more dynamically move forward to fulfill the new prospective tasks ahead of schedule. One of the important questions arising here is more highly promoting the revolutionary fervor of party members and working people.

As enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, it is the intrinsic superiority of the socialist system that working people highly display their revolutionary fervor in work, and continuing to highly promote the revolutionary fervor of working people is precisely where a firm guarantee for sustaining a ceaseless high rate of speed in socialist economic construction is.

The socialist society is a society where the masses of working people have become the master of the power of the state and the means of production, a most superior society where everything of the society serves the masses of working people.

In the capitalist society where the means of production belong to private ownership, the objectives of production are geared to the pursuit of profits by an extreme minority of capitalists, but in the socialist society, the objectives of production lie in ceaselessly improving the material and cultural standards of living for the masses of working people. Therefore, in the capitalist society the broad producer masses have no interests whatever in the development of production and have no alternatives but to work simply for survival, but in the socialist society all working people, helping each other and leading each other on, devotedly work in the interest of society and collective. In the socialist society individual's interests and society's interests are completely congruent with each other and

material wealth created is totally channeled into promoting the well-being of the masses of working people. Accordingly, the more production develops and the more material wealth is created, the more independent and creative happy life the masses of people come to enjoy. This makes the working people have an earnest interest in the development of production and display their revolutionary fervor in work for the development. With the entire working people displaying revolutionary fervor in work, socialist production develops at a ceaseless high rate of speed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on his comprehensive enunciation of such intrinsic superiority of the socialist society, has set forth the unique thought that the revolutionary fervor of working people constitutes the decisive factor in socialist economic development.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the socialist society the decisive factor energetically pushing the development of productive forces is people's high revolutionary fervor." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, 2d impression, p 301)

To say that people's revolutionary fervor constitutes the decisive factor in the development of socialist production means that it constitutes the most basic factor determining success in socialist economic construction and plays a controlling role in its relations with other factors pushing economic development.

What makes people's revolutionary fervor the decisive factor in the development of socialist production has to do above all with the fact that it is people who play an active, positive role in the development of production and that all their activities are governed by their ideological consciousness.

As the immortal chuche ideology enunciates, the master of production is man and it is also man who plays the most positive, active role in the development of production. What is called the production process is a process in which man, with the means of labor, processes the objects of labor and creates material wealth. The means of labor and the objects of labor which constitute the component elements of productive forces are centered on people and by people's role alone can each of the elements fully perform its functions. This bespeaks that it is indeed man who is the master of production and plays the decisive role in the development of production.

But this is not to say that just because man is the master of production, his role gets enhanced spontaneously. If it is man who plays the decisive role in the development of production, it is his ideological consciousness which governs his role. Ideological consciousness is an attribute native to man. Man's value is determined not by money or things but by his thought, and precisely because man has ideological consciousness, he becomes the most energetic being in the world.

Ideological consciousness contains man's aim to realize his interests. Ideological consciousness inspires all of man's actions and governs the objective and direction of his action. Man's revolutionary fervor is governed by his ideological consciousness level and comes to influence success in production and construction.

As people's ideological consciousness level, revolutionary fervor, grows, they will come to consciously, faithfully participate in the creative labor to step up

socialist construction and positively strive to acquire a deep knowledge about nature and society and a high technical skill level and widely absorb advanced production experiences. Thus people with a higher ideological consciousness level will come to play a bigger role in socialist economic construction and produce even more with the same facilities in the same time frame.

Because in this way people's revolutionary fervor highly promotes their creative abilities, it makes them play the decisive role in the development of production.

What makes working people's revolutionary fervor the decisive factor in the development of socialist production also has to do with the fact that it plays the decisive role in ceaselessly innovating and developing technology.

In order to quickly develop production in the socialist society, it is imperative to ceaselessly innovate technology. People's production activity to conquer nature is conducted with the utilization of tools of labor, machinery, and as machinery develops, people come to conquer nature even more quickly.

Meanwhile, in the socialist society the old technology is replaced with a new one, the new technology is replaced with a still newer one, manual labor is mechanized, mechanization is developed into semi-automation, and semi-automation is ceaselessly developed into automation. This is the process of the law of socialsit economic construction.

But it is the producer masses who manufacture machines, start up and operate them, and it is also the masses of working people who ceaselessly innovate and develop technology. Machinery and equipment play an important role in reproduction but apart from people, they cannot show their worth. In order to innovate technology and effectively utilize it, it is imperative to ceaselessly improve the ideological consciousness level and positively promote the revolutionary fervor of the producer nasses who are the master of technology and in direct charge of the dev elopment of technology.

When the revolutionary fervor of working people is higher, they will come to positively particiapte in the development of technology with a deeper interest and a greater faith and devote all their strength, wisdom, and talents in order to develop the productive forces of the country and eliminate difficult and backbreaking labor, successfully carrying out the tasks of technological revolution. People with higher revolutionary fervor will come to positively strive to boldly create new technologies, uprooting old ideological dregs such as passsivity, conservatism, and technological mysticism obstructing the development of technology, and seek out a new work method and an efficient production process. Again, working people's higher revolutionary fervor, positively promoting collectivism and strengthening creative cooperation among the producers, between the workers and scientists, tdchnical personnel, makes the technological revolution energetically launched on a mass basis.

This shows that when working people's revolutionary fervor is highly promoted, it is possible to ceaselessly innovate technology and based thereon quickly raise labor productivity and make production and construction continue to grow at a high rate of speed.

What makes working people's revolutionary fervor the decisive factor in the development of socialist production has significantly to do as well with the fact that it makes it possible to ceaselessly improve economic management and the organization of production and labor.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"As the proletarian party and state, in pursuance of their basic functions, strengthen the ideological revolution among working people and gradually eliminate more and more of the old ideological dregs still remaining in their heads, they will come to work, devoting all their talents and energy, for the development of socialist production. In this way there will be brought about a ceaseless improvement and innovation in economic management work and in the organization of production, in the organization of labor, and in all areas of technological development." (Ibid., p 301)

Improving economic management work and the organization of production and labor is an important condition for stepping up socialist economic construction.

A modern large-scale socialist economy calls for further strengthening the organization and command of production. Economic management is none other than the organization and command of production, and the organization of production and the organization of albor, which constitute its important component elements, are a task to correctly combine and rationally utilize labor force and the means of labor and the objects of labor. Depending on how economic management and the organization of production, the organization of labor are conducted, national manpower resources and material resources may or may not be effectively utilized, and ultimately, it will significantly determine the pace of economic development.

In the socialist society, what plays the decisive role in improving economic management work and the organization of production and labor is the revolutionary fervor of the masses of working people who are the master of production and management. Inasmuch as it is the masses of working people who directly conduct production and so are the producer masses who know best all the factors and elements in production, it is imperative above all to enhance their roles and sense of responsibility in order to improve the organization of production and the organization of labor. Moreover, under conditions that as socialist construction progresses, the economy grows in scope and the interbranch and intrabranch production-consumption linkages of the people's economy become complex and close, it will be impossible to improve economic management work and the organization of production, the organization of labor to suit the demands of the developing realities unless the revolutionary fervor of working people is highly promoted.

Only if working people are made to enhance their ideological consciousness level, revolutionary fervor, will they come to exert themselves to maximally, effectively utilize the facilities, materials, and labor. Working people with higher revolutionary fervor will more strictly observe labor discipline, more devotedly participate in labor, and more highly display the spirit of comradely cooperation in production and construction. In this way it will become possible to timely correct what is irrational in economic management work, in the orgnization of production, in the organization of labor, maximally and effectively utilize all the manpower and material resources of the country, and ultimately, develop production at a ceaseless high rate of speed.

All this shows that working people's revolutionary fervor constitutes the decisive factor in pushing the development of socialist production, and bespeaks that only by ceaselessly enhancing people's revolutionary fervor is it possible to energetically step up socialist economic construction.

It is a great truth positively proved through practical experience in our country's socialist economic construction that when working people's revolutionary fervor is enhanced, it is possible to bring about ceaseless leaps forward and innovations in production and construction.

Our party, by always giving a firm priority to the ideological revolution based on its scientific analysis of the controlling role ideological consciousness plays in people's action and the importance of ideological work in the revolutionary struggle and by highly promoting the revolutionary fervor of the masses of working people, has been able to bring about a ceaseless upsurge in socialist construction.

Our people's struggle for postwar socialist construction was conducted under arduous conditions indeed. We had to step up basic socialist construction in the difficult situation that internal and external class enemies and betrayers of the revolution were unprecedentedly intensifying their machinations and that materials and funds were also in short supply.

In precisely such a period the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by personally going in among the working class and highly inspiring its revoutionary fervor, brought about a great upswing in socialist construction and marked the great beginning of the chollima movement.

The working class of Kangson infinitely loyal to the great leader, with the high awareness of being the master of revolution, worked the miracle of producing 120,000 tons of steel materials from a blooming mill with the nominal capacity of 60,000 tons, and the working class of the Kim Ch'aek Iron Complex scored the prideful achievement of producing 270,000 tons of pig iron from a blast furnace with the nominal capacity of 190,000 tons. With the fire of the chollima movement dynamically blazing everywhere throughout the country, great leaps forward and innovations were made one after another in all branches, at all units of the people's economy, and our people scored the brilliant victory of fulfilling the enormous Five-Year Plan in two and a half years in terms of total volume of industrial production.

As working people's revolutionary fervor was highly promoted under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the historic task of socialist industrialization was accomplished in a mere 14 postwar years in our country, a task which others had taken a century, nay, several centuries to complete, and a powerful socialist self-reliant national economy came to be built.

The "70-day battle" in 1974 and the "100-day battle" mounted with the Sixth Party Congress close at hand, which have taken their shining places in the history of our country's socialist economic construction, clearly show once again that even under conditions that the economy has grown in scope and the interbranch production-consumption linkages have become unprecedentedly complex, it is possible to bring about a great leap forward in production and construction if working people's revolutionary fervor is highly promoted.

Our party, by directly initiating the "70-day battle" in 1974 and sagaciously leading the entire party members and working people to step up production and construction brimming with fiery enthusiasm and creative vigor, scored the miraculous achievement of making industrial production grow 1.7 fold at a bound compared with the same period of preceding year. Again, our party, energetically leading all party members and working people to dynamically move forward in the spirit of the speed battle joined to the chollima with fiery loyalty to the party and the leader and increasing industrial production to 142 percentduring last year's "100-day battle" compared with the same period of preceding year, glorified the historic Six KWP Congress as the great festival of a prideful victor.

All these victories and achievements scored under the sagacious leadership of the party constitute energetic proof of the correctness and tremendous vitality of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's thought and theory on the decisive factor in the development of the socialist economy.

The thought and theory enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that working people's revolutionary fervor constitutes the decisive factor in the development of socialist production has tremendous theoretical and practical significance.

By this thought and theory enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been clearly illuminated the road to achieving a ceaseless high rate of speed in socialist economic construction and a guiding principle provided which must be tightly maintained in economic guidance and enterprise management. Again, a sound guarantee has been provided for energetically demonstrating with practical achievements the superiority of socialism over capitalism and strengthening the traction force and influencing power of socialism.

The thought and theory scientifically enunciated and the correctness positively proved through practice that working people's revolutionary fervor constitutes the decisive factor in the development of socialist production--this has more clearly shown up the fallacy of the opportunist theory that as the economy grows in scope, the pace of growth of production slows down, and the revolutionary theory of the working class on socialist, communist construction has been further developed and enriched.

Truly, the thought and theory set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the decisive factor in the development of socialist production is becoming a powerful weapon for socialist economic construction and a common heritage for the revolutionary peoples struggling for socialism and communism.

Today we are faced with the glorious and rewarding task to energetically launch the struggle to realize the magnificent program of socialist construction set forth by the historic Sixth KWP Congress. In order to successfully carry out this enormous task, it is imperative to even more highly promote the revolutionary fervor of working people.

In order to develop production at a ceaseless high rate of speed, highly promoting working people's revolutionary fervor, it is imperative above all to strengthen political work among them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Party organizations, giving priority to political work, must organize and mobilize the broad masses in the fulfillment of revolutionary tasks, and move and set in motion all party members and working people by the method of one moving ten, the ten in turn moving a hundred, the hundred in turn moving a thousand." (Booklet "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 124)

Working people's revolutionary fervor can be highly promoted only if with the strengthening of political work their ideological consciousness level is raised and all of them are made to have the awareness of being the master of revolution.

All guidance functionaries, holding it as the first process of work to indoctrinate and remold people in accordance with the demands of the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method, and the Taean work system created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, must organize and conduct all tasks, and setting the fervor and initiative of the masses in motion, more thoroughly establish the trait of carrying out the revolutionary tasks at hand. In particular, the guidance functionaries, going down to the base level and living together with the masses, must teach them, positively lead them, and inspiring party members and working people by the method of moving one who in turn moves ten who in turn move a hundred who in turn move a thousand, ceaselessly bring about new leaps forward and innovations in production and construction.

Important in highly promoting working people's revolutionary fervor is substantively conducting political work in close combination with practical struggle to carry through the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party.

Political work is work with people and its objective is to energetically step up socialist construction, thoroughly carrying through the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the embodiment, the policies of the party.

Party organizations and functionaries, letting party members and working people know the concrete ways to carry through the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the embodiment, the policies of the party, must aim political work at solving the questions pending at production sites. In this way they must make all party members and working people clearly understand the intent of the great leader and the party so that they may successfully carry out their assigned revolutionary tasks, highly displaying an attitude befitting the master of revolution and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Important in highly promoting the fervor and positiveness of working people is commendably conducting daily necessities supply work for them.

Daily necessities supply work for working people is not a simple administrative job performance task but an energetic political work inspiring their labor enthusiasm. When working people's living conditions are insured even better with daily necessities supply work commendably conducted, they will come to more deeply recognize the correctness of the policies of the party and the superiority of our country's socialist system and highly display their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness in all tasks.

Therefore, all functionaries, by paying keen attention to daily necessities supply work and satisfactorily insuring the material and cultural living conditions of working people, must strive to make one and all energetically step up production and construction without feeling inconvenience in life in the least.

One of the important ways to step up socialist economic construction, positively promoting working people's revolutionary fervor lies in planning and coordinating organizational guidance work.

The socialist society is a highly organized society, a society where everything is organically meshed. Consequently, apart from organizational guidance work no eonomic work can be carried out nor is it possible to translate the revolutionary fervor of the masses into a substantive production achievement. Only when underlined with organizational guidance work is it possible to thoroughly mesh the linkages between branches of the people's economy, between production units, insure conditions capable of making working people work to the heart's content, continue to heighten their revolutionary fervor, and energetically step up production and construction.

All functionaries, thoroughly carrying through the demands of the great Taean work system and of the guidelines for unified, detailed planning, must formulate a realistic, dynamic plan and amply deliver raw materials and supplies so that the masses may display their strength and wisdom to the utmost in production and construction, and by conducting production command with mobility and timely unlocking locked-in links, must continue to highly promote their revolutionary fervor.

Also important in stepping up production and construction by enhancing working people's revolutionary fervor is commendably conducting the work of evaluating labor.

In the socialist society, as the masses of working people become the master of the society, an altogether new interest in labor, a politicomoral interest emerges and develops but at the same time, relative to the transitional character of the society, a material interest in labor still remains. Therefore, only if the work of evaluating the results of labor is commendably conducted is it possible to make the working people have pride and self-esteem in the work they have done and more positively work with initiative.

The basics of the work of evaluating working people's labor are the sociopolitical evaluation to determine how they have worked for the sake of society and collective. All guidance functionaries, positively seeking out positive examples set in production and construction, must widely introduce and propagandize them and give socially positive prominence to the working people devotedly working for the sake of collective and society. At the same time, under conditions that a material interest in labor still exists, they must also direct attention to precisely implementing the socialist principle of distribution, the socialist system of labor remuneration.

Particularly important in commendably evaluating labor is thoroughly carrying through the system of summing up daily production and finance.

The system created by our party for summing up daily production and finance is a unique form of economic management correctly combining politicomoral and material

incentives and evaluation. This system, with data obtained from daily fulfillment of revolutionary duties, makes the summation conducted by the political method of keeping alive what is good and of timely correcting deficiencies, and new measures formulated. Again, it makes a precise administrative economic way sought out to maintain continuing innovation, continuing forward movement, analyszing what is good and what is bad in the daily activities of production and finance in terms of logic to suit the principle of science and technology.

The functionaries, deeply recognizing the intrinsic nature and superiority of the system of summing up daily production and finance, must amply provide conditions for production units to regualrly conduct summing-up work and lead them to continue to deepen and substantively carry through the system. When precisely doing so, the producer masses, with an attitude befitting the master toward production and management, will come to more assiduously, earnestly run the naton's economy and positively step up production and construction, highly displaying their revolutionary fervor and creative initiative.

All of our functionaries, by continuing to highly promote the revolutionary fervor of party members and working people and accelerating the all-out march movement to carry through the decisions of the historic Sixth Party Congress, shall positively serve in fulfilling the second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and brilliantly occupying the magnificent targets of the new prospective tasks.

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NATURE REMAKING PROJECTS ARE A REWARDING STRUGGLE TO PROVIDE AN INDEPENDENT, CREATIVE LIFE FOR THE MASSES OF WORKING PEOPLE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 81 pp 48-53

[Article by Nam Il-yong]

[Text] It is the 35th anniversary since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, initiating the historic Pot'ong River Embankment Reinforcement Project, personally broke the ground.

The Pot'ong River Embankment Reinforcement Project, which was brilliantly accomplished under the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was an awesome Mother Nature remaking project carried out by our people for the first time on the road of building a new society, a new life, and a great beacon fire which energetically inspired the whole party and the entire people to the rewarding struggle of conquering nature. With the Pot'ong River Embankment Reinforcement Project as a turning point, the history of a majestic struggle to remake Mother Nature began in our country and amid this formidable struggle our land has been transformed into a people's paradise guaranteeing a happy life for the people. With nature remaking projects energetically pushed, our people have come to be able to enjoy to the heart's content an independent, creative life in this beautiful land of ours, a good place to live, and go forward to consolidate a reliable base of life for the prosperity of posterity.

The prideful victories and achievements scored in Mother Nature remaking projects give our people a great sense of pride and self-esteem and energetically encourage and inspire the entire party members and working people to further step up the struggle to remake and conquer nature.

Nature remaking projects are a rewarding struggle to completely liberate the masses of working people even from the constraints of nature and provide them with an independent, creative life, and a sacred task to hand down prosperity to posterity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... after the establishment of the socialist system, it is necessary to consolidate and develop this system without letup and, at the same time, to step up the work of remoulding people and remaking nature in an allround way, through the vigorous promotion of the three revolutions. This alone will make it possible

to achieve the full independence of the working masses." (Booklet "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction Under the Banner of C-uche Thought," p 9)

To say to remake nature means to transform the natural environment to suit the independent demands and aims of people. To put it another way, it is none other nature remaking projects which transform with goal-consciousness natural conditions such as the mountains, rivers, and land so that they may more admirably serve people. Through the struggle to remake and conquer nature the masses of working people will come to quickly cast off the constraints of nature and lay the groundwork for enjoying an affluent, civilized life as the genuine master of nature.

Energetically launching nature remaking projects is one of the important tasks facing the party and state of the working class which have come to power.

The party and state of the working class struggle to provide a more independent, creative life for the masses of working people. In order to successfully discharge this sacred duty, it is imperative to completely liberate the masses of working people not only from exploitation and oppression of all kinds but even from the constraints of outmoded ideas and nature. An important way of liberating the masses of working people from the constraints of nature and providing them with an affluent, civilized life is energetically launching precisely the struggle to remake and conquer nature.

Nature remaking projects, as above all they change unfavorable natural conditions favorable to people, constitute an important guarantee for insuring an independent, creative life for the masses of working people, freeing them from the constraints of nature.

Nature constitutes an important life environment for people. People live in a certain natural environment, process primary raw materials extracted from nature into tools of labor, and obtain various means of life from nature. There can be no life of people divorced from nature.

In the natural environment there are things that help human life but on the other hand, there are things in no small measure that obstruct human life. Natural phenomena such as floods, droughts, and tidal waves inflict great harm on people unless timely steps are taken to overcome them.

Therefore, in order to liberate the masses of working people from the constraints of nature, it is imperative to positively struggle to prevent the hazards of nature beforehand, stepping up nature remaking projects and turning unfavorable conditions favorable. Only by energetically launching the struggle to remake and conquer nature is it posible to prevent the hazards of nature beforehand and transform the natural environment to the advantage of human life. Apart from nature remaking projects it is impossible to successfully overcome unfavorable conditions nor is it possible to brilliantly attain the historic cause for liberating working people from the constraints of nature.

Thus nature remaking projects have important significance in guaranteeing favorable living conditions for the masses of working people through transformation of the natural environment and enabling all working people to enjoy an independent, creative life, liberated from the constraints of nature.

Again, nature remaking projects, by providing favorable conditions for rationally tapping our land and resources and stepping up economic and cultural construction, guarantee an independent, creative material and cultural life for the masses of working people.

In order to provide an independent, creative life for the masses of working people, it is imperative to ceaselessly strengthen the economic foundations of the country, positively tapping and utilizing land and resources, and quickly increase production. Effectively tapping and utilizing our fertile land and abundant resources constitutes an indispensable requirement for stepping up economic construction and improving the standard of living for the people. Only by establishing measures for rationally utilizing in an integrated way our land and natural resources of various kinds such as the forest resource, water resource and underground resources, is it possible to soundly consolidate our national economic foundations, positively increase the production of material wealth and guarantee an affluent, civilized life for the working people.

In order to increase grain production under conditions that we have yet to produce rice by an industrial method, it is imperative to positively push ahead with the task to increase its production, protecting and improving land and at the same time increase the cultivated area, building terraced fields and reclaiming tidelands. Various tasks arising in increasing grain production can be brilliantly carried out precisely through the struggle to remake nature. Again, if we step up nature remaking projects and turn all wet and dry fields into regulation fields adaptable to comprehensive mechanization, we can successfully realize the mechanization of agriculture and quickly liberate the peasants from difficult and backbreaking labor.

At the same time, if we step up nature remaking projects and comprehensively tap and utilize all the mountains, planting various kinds of trees, we can positively develop the fruit industry, sericulture, and livestock industry and satisfactorily fill the daily growing demands for industrial raw materials and lumber as well. When the nature remaking task is energetically launched, it will be possible to effectively utilize the forces of nature such as the rivers and tide and quickly develop the power industry and other branches of the people's economy such as communications and transportation.

All this bespeaks that nature remaking projects are indeed a rewarding task that makes it possible to overcome unfavorable natural conditions and maximally, effectively tap the natural resources and even the forces of nature which were previously beyond human reach to utilize, and provide a more independent, creative life for the working people.

Nature remaking projects are a sacred task to provide a happy life not only for our generation but also for our future generations to come.

This beautiful land of ours is the base of life for our people. Our people have lived in this beautiful land of ours generation after generation and our future generations will also be living in this land. Therefore, when we positively launch the struggle to remake nature, comprehensively tap the mountains and rivers, and erect structures for the ages, they will be used as precious heritages for the prosperity of tens of thousands of generations to come. Although much labor,

materials, and time are needed in remaking and conquering nature, once we commendably remake our mountains and rivers, we will be by that much lessening the burden of our future generations and handing down a more favorable life environment to them.

Thus nature remaking projects are not a simple economic job performance task but a rewarding and lofty task to realize the independent stand and attitude of working people and hand down prosperity to posterity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by unfurling early on a magnificent plan for remaking Mother Nature with his deep insights into the importance of nature remaking projects in realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, has energetically inspired the whole party and the entire people to the majestic struggle for remaking and conquering nature.

In the plan unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for remaking Mother Nature are clearly enunciated the ways to completely change the face of our land, carrying out the introduction of irrigation to the rural economy and comprehensive utilization of the water resource, the creation of economic forests and comprehensive utilization of the mounts, the readjustment and improvement of land, the reclamation of tideland, and provide a happier life for the working people and achieve an unending national prosperity, strengthening the national economic foundations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by comprehensively enunciating the principled questions in successfully carrying out the nature remaking task, has provided a programmatic principle which makes it possible to energetically launch nature remaking projects.

One of the important questrions arising in remaking and conquering nature is energetically launching nature remaking projects as an all-people movement. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Party organizations must energetically organize and launch nature remaking projects as an all-people movement." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 326)

Nature remaking projects are a task for the ages to bring about the enrichment, strengthening and development of the country, an awesome task that can be successfully carried out only if enormous labor, facilities, and materials are mobilized. Therefore, the Mother Nature remaking task can be successfully carried out only through an all-people movement. The strength and wisdom of the masses of working people are inexhaustible and when these are maximally promoted, there is no task that cannot be done.

If nature remaking projects are launched as an all-people movement with the broad masses of working people set in motion, it will be possible to successfully solve all questions that arise, maximally mobilizing reserves and possibilities, and brilliantly carry out any nature remaking project, however enormous, in a short period.

In the past period our party and people, by energetically launching an all-out mass movement, brilliantly accomplished the introduction of irrigation and created economic foredsts and orchards on an enormous scale and performed the great

miracle of creating in a mere 20 days a water resource to irrigate 100,000 chongbo. This bespeaks that nature remaking projects are precisely an enormous, awesome task that can be admirably carried out only with the participation of the broad masses of people.

In order to successfully insure the nature remaking task, it is also imperative to formulate a general land development plan and based thereon rationally tap and utilize land and resources.

One of the major objectives of remaking nature lies in maximally, effectively tapping and utilizing land and resources. In order to rationally tap and utilize land and resources, it is imperative to formulate a general land development plan and based thereon step up land development and nature remaking projects. Under conditions that the demands of various branches of the people's economy for land and resources are diverse and the questions arising in tapping resources are intricately related to one another, it is impossible to rationally tap and utilize land and resources unless nature remaking projects are launched based on a general land development plan.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, a general land development plan is a unified, comprehensive long- erm plan to rationally tap and utilize resources, readjust and beautify land to suit the development of the people's economy and the promotion of people's well-being and run the nation's overall economy foreisghtedly on a planned basis.

Only by formulating a general land development plan and launching nature remaking projects based thereon is it possible to tap and utilize land and resources to meet not only the immediate demands but also the prospective demands of the developing people's economy. Again, only then will it be possible to prevent beforehand return work on original projects and save material and money and more assiduously run the nation's economy.

Therefore, to formulate a general land development plan and tap land and resources based thereon constitutes one of the most important principles that must be strictly adhered to in nature remaking projects and a firm guarantee that makes it possible to step up socialist economic construction and quickly improve the standard of living for the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, also enunciating the targets into which the major efforts must be put for carrying out nature remaking projects and personally leading the whole party and the entire people sagaciously, has led our people's struggle for remaking and conquering nature to brilliant victory.

Our country abounds in rivers but in bygone days they used to inflict great harm on our people's life. Up to their ears in plundering our country's abundant resources, the Japanese imperialist aggressors had neglected flood control and water conservancy, with the result that every year landslides and floods destroyed farmlands and dwellings and many people were subjected to horrible misfortune and suffering. Therefore, following liberation it arose in our country as an urgent task that could no longer be put off, to remake the mountains and rivers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with his deep insight into this urgent question in the first days of building a new fatherland, personally initiated the Pot'ong

River Embankment Reinforcement Project in May 1946, scooped up the first shovelful of dirt, and sagaciously led the way to complete this project in a short period as an all-people movement. Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, following the Pot'ong project all the other rivers large and small in the country have been transformed into rivers of scenic beauty and happiness powerful enough to withstand any major flood and capable of serving national economic development and people's life even better.

After the Pot'ong project the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a magnificent plan for greening the mountains of the fatherland which had been laid waste, climbed Munsubong in April 1947 and personally planting a tree, energetically inspired the entire people to afforestation. Thus in our country a tree-planting movement as part of remaking of Mother Nature was launched on an all-out mass basis and the mountains of the fatherland came to renew their faces day after day. In particular, an epochal turnaround came to happen in the development of the fruit industry with a more rational utilization of land through the struggle to carry through the guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee in December 1959 for stepping up the creation of economic forests and his guidelines set forth at the Pukch'ong expanded meeting of the standing committee of the Party Central Committee in April 1961 for establishing orchards in the hills on an extensive scale.

It was an important part of the content of the nature remaking task to realize the introduction of irrigation to the rural economy, a pressing requirement for increasing agricultural production on a secure basis. In light of the situation of our country in which wet-field rice, representing an immense preponderance in our farming, used to suffer from droughts or floods almost every year, the only possible way to reap good harvests on a secure basis was realizing the introduction of irrigation to the rural economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, as early as immediately after liberation defining the introduction of irrigation as a nature remaking target into which priority efforts must be put for developing the rural economy, sagaciously organized and led the struggle to build a network of irrigation throughout the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party put efforts into the introduction of irrigation from as early as immediately after liberation and in particular, as agricultural cooperativization was realized, energetically launched irrigation projects and flood control and water conservancy projects as an all-state, all-people movement." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, 2d impression, p 45)

What had important significance in realizing the introduction of irrigation to the rural economy was the plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee in September 1958. At this plenary meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the militant slogan "every effort toward expansion of the irrigated area by 1 million chongbo!" and launched large-scale irrigation projects at state expense on the one hand and energetically led localities and cooperative farms to positively launch medium and small irrigation projects on their own. Through

the struggle to carry through the decision of the plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee in September 1958 a decisive turnaround was brought about in realizing the introduction of irrigation to the rural economy and a firm guarantee was provided for ceaselessly increasing agricultural production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a view to consolidating the achievements scored in the introduction of irrigation to the rural economy and further strengthening the agricultural production foundations, laid down the 5-point nature remaking guidelines at the twelfth plenary meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee and subsequently at the thirteenth plenary meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee the guidelines for energetically launching the struggle to pump out underground water. As a result of an all-people movement launched under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to carry through the 5-point nature remaking guidelines and the guidelines for an energetic struggle to pump out underground water, the irrigation system of our country's rural economy came to be further augmented and a firm guarantee provided for increasing agricultural production always on a secure basis, overcoming any unusual climatic phenomenon.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has always paid keen attention to nature remaking projects, was already planning during the formidable Fatherland Liberation War nature remaking projects for developing the inland heights in the north which had long been forsaken from the misty past and for reclaiming the large areas of tideland along the west coast into fertile paddy fields, and has positively pushed the projects.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song dispatched a survey team to the inland heights in 1952 when fierce battles were still going on, and led the way to establish Number 5 Farm with tens of thousands of chongbo under cultivation in the Kaema Heights and Paengmu Heights and a large number of state-operated ranches such as Changjin Ranch.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had early on enunciated the direction and way of extensively reclaiming tideland, personally inspected the tideland on a lonely island a score li off the west coast in the summer of 1958 and August 1966 and energetically led the way to commendably reclaim the tideland. It was because of the presence of the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that nature remaking projects could be initiated in our country to reclaim tideland, and today an energetic struggle is under way to attain the goal of reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of tideland in the near future.

Thus with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song energetically leading the rewarding struggle to remake Mother Nature from immediately after liberation, our people have been able to successfully solve various complex questions arising in remaking and conquering nature.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our party and people have scored great achievements indeed in the nature remaking task.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We have built many things up to now and made this land of our fatherland even more beautiful and fertile. This has all been achieved with the blood and sweat of our people and is a precious resource for their happy life." (Ibid., p 314)

One of the most important achievements scored through nature remaking projects is that the ugly scars left behind by the old exploiting society on our land have been completely removed and the face of the country has been basically renewed.

Before liberation our country's rivers and farmlands had not been properly taken care of and what little forests that had remained standing were so poor that all the mountains were practically bare. As a result of the feudal rule over a long period and the vicious Japanese imperialist policy of colonial plunder, our land had been laid waste and our people could not escape the threat of horrible natural disasters year after year.

But after liberation, with the struggle dynamically launched to remake and conquer nature under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ugly scars left behind by the old exploiting society on our land have been removed in a clean sweep and the natural calamities that used to take away people's lives and properties have been eliminated for good. Today our people are fully enjoying a secure life in this beautiful land of our fatherland and have soundly created precious resources which make it possible to hand down even more fertile land to our future generations.

Another important achievement scored in nature remaking projects is that with the agricultural production foundations strengthened and land and resources rationally tapped, the nation's economy has come to develop rapidly.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sound foundations have been laid in our country which make it possible to reap good harvests on a secure basis under any condition with the introduction of irrigation to the rural economy brilliantly accomplished and with nature remaking projects such as the building of terraced fields and land readjustment and improvement positively pushed. In recent years many countries of the world have been experiencing extremely serious food shortages on account of the effect of the cold front but our people, because of the presence of powerful agricultural production foundations, are reaping bumper harvests of all crops year after year, satisfactorilly filling with our own production the daily growing grain demands. It is no accident that today our foreign friends, unable to hold back their admiration for the closely knit irrigation network of our country, call our country "a country of irrigation" and envy our country's powerful agricultural production foundations.

As a result of nature remaking projects energetically pushed, the mountains of our country representing almost 80 percent of our land, have been transformed into an El Dorado of orchards and rich treasures of other resources positively serving our national economic development, and the tideland on the west coast, which used to teem with reeds, now transformed into silken tracts of land, into fertile paddy fields, is proving its worth more and more with each passing day.

Indeed through the rewarding struggle to remake Mother Nature a watershed event has taken place in our country and an epochal advance has been registered in the attainment of the historice cause for liberation of the masses of working people from the constraints of nature.

We must go forward to step up the struggle to consolidate the victories and achievements scored in nature remaking projects under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and organize this beautiful land of our fatherland into an even more beautiful, fertile people's paradise.

All functionaries, party members, and working people, by more energetically launching the struggle to remake and conquer nature, shall more brilliantly ralize the far-sighted plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who is intent on providing a more independent, creative life for our people.

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THE U.S. IMPERIALIST POLICY OF COLONIAL MILITARY FASCISM WHICH IS BECOMING MORE BLATANT IN SOUTH KOREA

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 81 pp 54-58

[Article by Sok Yon-t'aek]

[Text] Today the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their venomous colonial military fascist rule in south Korea more than at any time.

On account of the vicious U.S. impeiralist colonial military fascist rule south Korea has been turned into a most miserable hell on earth in the last decades of the 20th century where mass terrorism and murder are openly perpetrated and the freedom and right of the people are mercilessly trampled, and a more grave obstacle is being created on the road ahead for fatherland reunification.

All the facts unfolding in south Korea clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are indeed the ringleaders of aggression and war, fascism and division, and our people's diabolical enemy.

Military fascist dictatorship is one of the basic forms of rule on which the imperialists rely in enforcing colonialist domination and enslavement in other countries.

The imperialists, when the people's struggle for anti-imperialist sovereignty heightens in their colonial countries and their rule faces a crisis, take to enforcing a blatant military fascist rule, discarding their disguise of "democratic parliamentary politics" which was nominal in the first place.

The military fascist rule of the imperialists is a product of the total crisis of imperialist colonial rule and the last means of political dictatorship of the scoundrels.

The military fascist dictatorship established by the U.S. impeiralists in south Korea is becoming a model of the vicious military fascist rule of the imperialists over their colonies.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The United States, occupying south Korea for 35 long years, has enforced its harsh colonial rule and encouraged the south Korean dictators to mercilessly trample

the democratic freedoms and rights of the people." (Booklet "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 67)

The U.S. imperialists, who sneaked into south Korea, wearing the mask of "helper" and "protector" after 15 August [1945 liberation], have enforced their military occupation policy with a view to turning south Korea into their permanent colony, on the one hand, and gathering reactionary elements, have formed a puppet regime and continually replacing their lackeys, have maintained their colonial military fascist rule to the present.

In the 1940's and 1950's the U.S. imperialists fabricated the Syngman Rhee puppet regime as the enforcer of their colonial military fascist rule and harshly trampled and obliterated the democratic freedoms and rights of the south Korean people, and in the 1960's and 1970's, inciting traitor Pak Chong-hui, set up the most tyrannical military fascist dictatorship and transformed south Korea into the worst area of human rights violation.

In particular, as we are into the 1980's the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial military fascism enforced against south Korea is taking on an even more venomous and bestial character.

Today the viciousness of the colonial military fascist policy of the U.S. imperialists which is becoming more blatant day by day in south Korea, is being intensively manifested above in the military fascist "administration" the scoundrels have fabricated.

The U.S. imperialist colonial rule is enforced by their field puppet regime. Accordingly, the composition and functions of the puppet regime the U.S. imperialists fabricate graphically reflect the scoundrels' policy of aggression.

The U.S. imperialists, by stifling the unanimous demands of the south Korean people aiming for antifascist democratization after the death of traitor Pak Chong-hui and fabricating the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "administration," have turned the whole of south Korea into a caldron of fascism.

To speak about traitor Chon Tu-hwan, he is a diabolical fascist fanatic long trained by the U.S. imperialists and a human butcher who has killed at random thousands, tens of thousands of south Korean youths and students and patriotic people who rose up in the anti-dictatorship democratization struggle.

The U.S. imperialists, activating their latent lackey, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, made him carry out the "12 December military coup d'etat" in 1979 and the 17 May riot in 1980, and then made him form "The Committee of Emergency Measures for National Defense," headquarters of the fascist dictatorship, and concentrate all powers in it.

The U.S.imperialists, sinister and cunning as they are, with a view to giving a cosmetic beauty treatment to the vicious Chon Tu-hwan gang's military fascist rule, espoused so-called "respective independence of the legislature, the executive, and the judicature" and defining south Korea's form of rule as "a president-centered system," put traitor Chon Tu-hwan in the seat of "President." Essentially, the so-called "president-centered system" fabricated by the U.S. imperialists in south Korea means one-man dictatorship, that is, fascistization of the ruling system.

In fact, the U.S. imperialists not only concentrated all the powers of south Korea's legislature, judicature and administration in the hands of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a military ganster but organized the "central" and local administrative organs of the puppet government and all the organs of harsh oppression such as the police and intelligence with military gansters. Thus they have made the Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang wield at will despotic and tyrannical powers.

This shows that the U.S. impeiralists, by using traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the maniacal fascist murderer, to further intensify military fascist dictatorship against south Korea, are desperately trying to save their shaky colonial rule and realize their ambitions of aggression at all costs.

That the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial military fascism against south Korea is becoming more blatant is also manifested in the unprecedented strengthening of south Korea's fascist oppression system as a whole.

After handing over the puppet regime to traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the U.S. imperialists have made him further fascistize south Korea's "system of law" and increase by far the apparatuses of oppression and the personnel to suit the demands of their colonialist domination and of their policy of war.

Under the direct manipulation of the U.S. imperialists the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist evil gang in five months alone--from October last year to February this year--perpetrated the criminal act of writing anew or amending for the worse no less than 160 pieces of law which are no better than wartime laws. Heading the list is the puppet government's "Constitution" followed by "National Security Law," "Political Party Law," Special Law on the Renewal of Political Climate," and "Bill for Amendment of the Law on Assembly and Demonstration."

All the evil laws fabricated by traitor Chon Tu-hwan by order of his U.S. master surpass the evil laws of earlier dictators in their harshness and viciousness and these evil laws are being used as a tool for executing the U.S. imperialist policy of military fascism.

On the other hand, by means of strengthening the apparatuses and forces of harsh fascist oppression of the south Korean puppet gang, the U.S. imperialists are pursuing their own policy of colonial military fascism.

The U.S. imperialists, first of all detaching the puppet "Capital Garrison Command" and five "special brigades" from the "ROK-U.S. Joint Command" which exercises the prerogative of supreme command, and handing them over to the south Korean puppets, have made it possible for the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist evil gang to throw into action an enormous force of harsh oppression to suppress the people at any time. Moreover, expanding and strengthening by far the apparatus and power of "National Army Security Command," the U.S. imperialists have made it possible to extend the tentacles of harsh fascist oppression not only within the army but to the public at large as well.

The U.S. imperialists have directed the south Korean puppets to change the name of "Central Intelligence Agency" to "National Security Planning Agency" and revamp its internal apparatus and system to make it even more conveient to suppress the people.

With the whole area of south Korea covered with such diabolical fascist "system of law" and a network of the military, police, intelligence and special service, the south Korean people struggling for freedom and democracy, reunification of the country have come under the most brutal persecution and south Korea has been transformed into a land of darkness where military fascist terrorism without parallel in the world prevails.

The U.S. imperialist policy of colonial military fascism which is becoming more blatant today can be seen clearly in that they are driving the south Korean puppets even more ruthlessly into suppressing the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Today south Korea has been transformed into a most grim living hell in the last days of the 20th century where the atrocity of mass murder is openly perpetrated and the freedom and right of the people are mercilessly trampled." (Ibid., p 66)

It is one of the important techniques of the U.S. imperialist neocolonialist policy to use fascist tyrants as field puppets and through them intensify suppresion against the people.

The unprecedented suppression machinations and bloody tragedies that have taken place in south Korea in recent years were all perpetrated under direct orders of the U.S. imperialists or by their backstage manipulation.

As following the "October incident" of 1979 the ardent desire of the south Korean people for democratization dramatically heightened, the U.S. imperialists while outwardly pretending to support them, actually manipulated behind the scenes military hooligans such as Chon Tu-hwan to perpetrate bloody suppression against the people.

When Kwangju citizens rebellion broke out in May last year, leading U.S. imperialists, holding an "emergency meeting" and deciding to put it down with "ironfisted suppression," drove the Chon Tu-hwan murder gang into committing the atrocity unpardonable for thousands of years of massacring 2,000 of Kwangju citizens and seriously injuring 10,000 in a mere few days.

By order of the U.S. imperialists the Chon Tu-hwan gang proclaimed "emergency martial law" throughout south Korea and suspending the "National Assembly," which was no more than a decorative ornament of democracy to being with, and ordering political parties and social organizations dissolved, banned all political activities and carried out a wholesale arrest, imprisonment, and massacre of patriotic youths, students, and democratic personalities.

In a period of three months alone from the 17 May fascist outrage last year to August the Chon Tu-hwan fascist evil gang threw out 10,000 public employees unpalable to them and put in their places their faithful henchmen with prior service in the puppet army. Again, under the pretext of "purification of the press," they purged some 3,600 journalists and shut down a large number of publications and publishing houses, and perpetrated the bandit-like atrocity of locking up in prisons and military stockades or banishing to lonely island 30,000 innocent

inhabitants under the slogan of "purification of the society." The Chon Tu-hwan gang, imprisoning in a clean sweep all those considered intractable to the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war, whoever or whatever they may be, are torturing, executing, and massacring them.

The U.S. imperialists are indeed the ringleaders driving the Chon Tu-hwan military gang of hooligans into suppressing and massacring the south Korean people aiming for democracy and reunification, and backstage manipulators positively protecting all the criminal plots of the murderous military fascist "administration."

No sooner had Reagan, leader of the U.S. imperialists, taken the office of the president than he called traitor Chon Tu-hwan to the United States and rerversing the "U.S. troop withdrawal plan" to a clean slate, raved about giving even more murder weapons to the south Korean puppets and that in south Korea "security" must take "precedence over human rights." This graphically betrayed the sinister innermost intentions of U.S. imperialism to enforce an even harsher military fascist terrorist rule in south Korea and drive the puppets to the road of division and war.

The U.S. imperialists, bringing vast aggressive armed forces into south Korea and making a large-scale military exercise racket reeking of gunpowder such as "Team Spirit 81" and threatening with armed force the south Korean people aiming for antifascist democratization, are backing up the military fascist "administration."

Thus the U.S. imperialists are unprecedentedly intensifying their colonial military fascist policy against south Korea, and this is bringing untold misfortune and suffering to the south Korean people.

Today the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial military fascism which is becoming more blatant every day shows that not only has the aggressive nature of U.S. impeiralism not changed but the more the crisis deepens, the more viciously they are maneuvering to realize their heinous ambitions of aggression.

The U.S. imperialists above all through their policy of colonial military fascism against south Korea are trying to realize their heinous ambitiions of aggression, grasping south Korea as their permanent colony, as their military base for aggression and using it as their stronghold.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The U.S. imperialists, with a view to enforcing their policy of colonialist domination and war against the south Korean people, are clinging to a blatant military fascist dictatorship." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, 2d impression, pp 386-387)

The U.S. imperialists, who had long had a design on turning Korea into their stronghold for aggression against Asia, have been attaching great significance to the strategic position of Korea since the end of World War II.

The U.S. imperialists, opposing the independent peaceful reunification of Korea to the death from the first day of their occupation of south Korea, have been ceaelessly intensifying their machinations to permanently colonize south Korea and transform it into their military base for aggression.

The U.S. imperialist policy of war and their machinations of militarization which are intensifying daily in south Korea are bringing unbearable misfortune and suffering to the south Korean people by burdening the people with heavy military expenses, forcing extreme poverty and deprivation of rights on them, and aggravating societywide unease. This cannot but further aggravate the national and class conflicts of south Korean society and arouse even greater dissatisfaction and resistance of the people against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Under such condition, the U.S. imperialists, relying on an extremely vicious military fascist dictatorship, are attempting to suppress the growing resistance of the people, step up their preparations for a war of aggression, and more effectively utilize the south Korean military and economic potentialities in pursuing their policy of aggression.

That the U.S. imperialists are further intensifying their policy of colonial military fascism in south Korea also has to do with the fact that the crisis of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule is becoming more serious.

In recent years, by the steadfast struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America who have risen up under the banner of anti-imperialist sovereignty the U.S. imperialists have lost their erstwhile colonies everywhere in the world and the U.S. imperialist system of colonial rule has come to uncontrollably disintegrate. In particular, the U.S. imperialists have suffered extreme blows in the region of Asia. The U.S. imperialists, channeling vast armed forces and enormous amounts of dollars into the region of Southeast Asia, had purused a policy of war and intervention but running into strong counterattacks of the peoples in the region, were thrown out of the region after suffering miserable military and political defeats. This shows that the U.S. imperialist strength has weakened and it has become difficult for them to enforce their colonialist domination.

But it is in the nature of law that the aggressive nature of imperialism never changes even if its strength has weakened.

The U.S. imperialists, instead drawing a lesson from their ignominious defeats and withdrawing from Asia, are still clinging to aggression and intervention, trying to continue to maintain their foothold in the region by whatever means.

Driven into predicament, the U.S. imperialists are clinging to such venomous colonial military fascist dictatorship in south Korea in an attempt to hold in their hands as their permanent colony south Korea, the only colony of theirs still remaining on the continent of Asia.

Therefore, their colonial military fascist rule which is becoming more blatant in south Korea does not mean that the position of the U.S. imperialists in this region has strengthened but on the contrary, it has weakened, and bespeaks that it is no more than the last-ditch desperation of the scoundrels.

Harsh oppression of Fascism is the last means of rule to which the imperialists on their way to downfall resort. Intensification of the harsh oppression of Fascism in itself is no less than a harbinger of the downfall of the imperialist colonial rule.

No military fascist dictatorships of the imperialists can become the means of saving their colonial rule. Rather, they will arouse an even greater resistance of the people and cause an explosion of their anger.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, it is in the nature of law that where there exist exploitation and oppression, there inevitably arises the revolutionary struggle of the people and the more intense the harsh oppression of the oppressors, the more resolute the struggle of the people.

It is in the scheme of things that the long accumulated grievances and indignation of the people against the barbaric colonial military fascist policy of the U.S. imperialists will in the end burst with the flames of resitance to strike and crush the scoundrels. When the people rise up, the imperialists will never be able to stand.

Graphic examples of this were seen in recent years in Iran and Nicaragua from which the U.S. imperialist lackeys were thrown out and their colonial fascist policies were frustrated.

The fate of the U.S. imperialist colonial military fascist policy being enforced in south Korea can never be any different.

Today the south Korean people are unable to hold back their soaring anger and indignation against the U.S. imperialists who have fabricated the diabolical Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship "administration" and turned south Korea into a living hell, and the anti-U.S. ground well among the south Korean people is growing stronger and stronger. Shouting "Why is the United States helping Chon Tu-hwan kill and injure the innocent people?" and "We have found out clearly that the mastermind standing in the way of our democratization struggle is none other than the United States," the south Korean people are vigorously launching into the struggle against the U.S. imperialist colonial military fascist policy.

The south Korean people are also fighting reaffirming their firm determination to overthrow at all costs the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "administration" which, getting a ride on the coattails of the U.S. imperialists, has perpetrated diabolical atrocities of murder and harsh oppression.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "administration" which is a tool for the U.S. imperialist colonial rule can never last long.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "administration" is utterly isolated from the southe Korean people; consequently, the base of the scoundrels is being shaken uncontrollably. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is being isolated and repudiated even by the south Korean reactionary forces and elements of the puppet armed forces, not to mention the people.

Progressive peoples of the world and broad social circles are branding the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "administration" as an out-and-out puppet regime and are raising their voice of exposing and condemning the criminal acts of the Chon Tu-hwan murder gang. This bespeaks that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is in the darkest situation at present.

The U.S. imperialists must give up their foolish machinations to sustain their colonial military fascist rule in south Korea, putting military hooligans such as Chon Tu-hwan up front, and must withdraw without delay taking with them all their aggressive armed forces.

The U.S. imperialists, by no methods, however vicious and tyrannical, could save their colonial military fascist rule in south Korea which is disintegrating uncontrollably.

The more the U.S. imperialists intensify their colonial military fascist rule in south Korea, the more the struggle of the people will intensify; and this will result in hastening the final collapse of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule in south Korea.

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THE U.S. ECONOMY IN SERIOUS CRISIS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 81 pp 59-64

[Article by Kim Hwa-ch'on]

[Text] In recent years in the international arena the anti-imperialist sovereignty revolutionary forces have extraordinarily strengthened while the impeiralist reactionary forces have extremely weakened.

The process of the decline and fall of imperialism is going on at a very fast clip in all areas. An important part of the content of this process is that the imperialist world is going through an unprecedentedly serious economic crisis and its effects are becoming more and more catastrophic.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"At present the imperialist countries are going through a serious economic crisis unprecedented in history. Fuel and raw materials crises are sweeping the capitalist world and the imperialist powers are floundering in utter disorder and chaos on account of stagnation and decline in production, inflation, and mounting unemployment." (Booklet "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 87)

The catastrophic economic crisis of the imperialist world began in the United Sates, and the U.S. imperialist economic crisis constitutes the most intensive expression, a model of the imperialist economic crisis.

The serious economic crisis the U.S. imperialists are going through is being manifested above all in an acute fuel crisis, raw materials crisis.

Fuel and raw materials are the indispensable material elements of production. The process of production is a process of consumption of fuel and raw materials. All the machinery and equipment in the world cannot produce products without fuel and raw materials. Modern industries with vast production capacities and the rapid development of transportation, especially the development of the munitioons industry and the means of military mobility, require ever more fuel and raw materials. The consumption of fuel and raw materials has unprecedentedly grown and growing.

Since the end of World War II, in the imperialist countries, as a result of so-called "energy revolution," coal for fuel and motive power has been replaced

for the most part with oil to the point that fuel and motive power have become synonymous with oil. Oil is being widely used as a basic source of fuel and motive power, needless to say, but also as an important raw material for the chemical industry as well as other industrial sectors.

The ratio of oil and natural gas in the U.S. economy in terms of motive power has reached 70-80 percent, and its oil consumption has grown almost twentyfold in the past 20 years. The industries are far from keeping up with the growing demands for fuels such as oil and raw materials, and their costs are continually rising. In one year alone, 1980, energy cost jumped 18.4 percent and among others, heating oil cost rose as much as 20.2 percent.

On account of the dramatic rise in the cost of fuels and raw materials and an extreme scarcity of fuels and raw materials, factories and power plants, the means of transportation and business establishments are unable to operate properly, and many institutions and households are in such a situation that they cannot have even the elementary lighting and heating.

The shortages of fuels and raw materials are affecting even the military requirements.

The U.S. imperialists, who long claimed to have known no shortages of fuels and raw materials, are now in predicament, a situation no different from a state of suffocation, unable to resolve things such as fuels and raw mterials vitally required in large quantities for operating the economy.

The serious economic crisis the U.S. imperialists are going through is also being manifested in such phenomena as production which is stagnant and declining, inflation, rising prices, mounting unemployment, and the worsening living conditions for the masses of working people.

In the major industries such as the automobile industry, steel industry, and construction industry, which are said to be the three pillars of the U.S. economy, and the machine building industry, chemical industry, large corporations are going bankrupt en masse and production is falling drastically.

As typical examples, in the automobile industry large corporations such as Chrysler and Ford are on the verge of bankruptcy and even the largest corportion, General Motors, has suffered the largest loss since 1921. Cutting back auto production in half, the industry let go a quarter of the employees. Along with the reduction in auto production, production continues to fall in the steel and other-related sectors.

The catastrophic state of the U.S. economy is more clearly seen in the runaway inflation and skyrocketing prices. In earlier periods of depression, usually the declining purchasing power and increasing inventories brought down the prices. But the situation has changed now.

Despite the backlog of "surplus" goods and stagnant production accompanying the serious economic crisis, prices are going through the roof and the supply of currency is increasing limitlessly. Thus vicious inflation known as "stagflation" is becoming a chronic disease.

The supply of currency more than doubled in 1979 compared with the early 1970's. 1979 and 1980 were a period in which the worst spiraling inflation last longest in the United States since World War I. In one year alone, 1979, the rate of inflation was 13.3 percent, and the annual rate of price increase jumped to 12.4 percent for 1980.

Interests on bank loans reached 21.5 percent at the end of 1980, the highest ever in history. This is four times as high as the rate prevailing during the depression in 1930.

The runaway inflation and rising prices and high interest rates are leading to a state of paralysis the operating apparatuses of the capitalist economy primarily based on money and credits.

The economic crisis is directly dealing grave blows to the living conditions of the working masses. All the catastrophic phenomena accompanying the serious economic cris are making job-finding, working conditions and material situations more difficult than at any time for wide-raning working people.

As a result of stagnant and declining production, the unemployed who are increasing in number are filling the streets to overflowing.

To quote conservatively released figures, the number of the unemployed in the United States was 3.6 million in 1968, which increased to 4.8 million in 1973, to 7.2 million in 1977. At present the number is reported to far exceed 8.2 million. By the end of 1981 the number is expected to break the 10 million barrier.

What attracts attention in the trend of the extensively increasing number of the unemployed is the jump in the number of the unemployed youth. Against 8 percent of the unemployed as a whole, the rate of the unemployed youth is 19 percent, or more than twofold. The younger generation is in the hopeless situation that they have never been able to find any job at all in the first place.

The living conditions are worsening for the working people as a whole as a large number of them lose their jobs, the sole source of their income, what with the increasing cost of living stemming from inflation and rising prices. The very survival of most of the working people is being threatened as they are unable to meet their minimum material and cultural needs.

The serious economic crisis the U.S. imperialists are going through is also fatally affecting their foreign economic relations beyond the national scale.

As their competitive edge in the international economy weakens, U.S. goods are losing markets everywhere while the monopolies of other countries such as Japan, making inroads on U.S. domestic markets, are expanding their sales. U.S. trade deficits and foreign debts are ceaselessly increasing.

Along with a decrease in gold holdings, suspension of conversion of the dollar to gold, and a drastic drop in dollar exchange value, the dominant position of the dollar has collapsed in the currency and financial transactions of the capitalist world. Thus the dollar has now lost to all intents and purposes its functions as the leading international currency.

How deep the serious economic crisis is can be seen also in the fact that even the reactionary ruling circles are confused, critical of their economic situation.

Warned a group of the House of Representatives in its report of assessment of the economy that unless emergency measures were taken immediately to treat the sick economy, it could go completely bankrupt within 24 months. And it went on to argue that in order to "solve" the urgent economic problems, it must be the first order of business of the Reagan Administration to proclaim a state of economic emergency nationwide. Meanwhile, the Reagan Administration, ranting about "economic reform" upon assuming office, is exerting itself to "insure the vitality of the economy."

The economic crisis the U.S. imperialists are going through is unprecedented in history in its seriousness. Capitalism has been going through cyclical economic depressions and crises. Among them was the 1929-1933 depression that swept the whole world. During that depression the U.S. imperialists had suffered the severest blows among all nations.

But the present economic crisis is becoming a catastrophe worst in terms of its breadth and seriousness unparalleled in capitalist depressions. Today's economic crisis is an extension of the continual economic crises from the end of World War II to the present and a more serious one at that. Its basic characteristics lie in that it is a full-scale crisis where the phenomenon of backlog of goods innate in cyclical depressions caused by surplus production and the phenomenon such as previously unseen fuel crisis and raw materials crisis are all at the same time compounded and entangled, that it is a chronic crisis where the state of economic stagnation ceaselessly deepens.

Catastrophic as the economic depressions and crises were in the past period, there has been no such crisis that, as at present, not only the industrial depression and the financial and monetary crises but also an extreme scarcity of fuels and raw materials were all at the same time compounded. And even when production drastically fell and the overall economic life came to a standstill on account of an economic depression or a catastrophic situation, things used to be "restored" gradually after a certain period and "increased vitality" and "boom" used to appear clearly. But now amid the depression caused by surplus production and at the same time with the phenomenon of an unprecedentedly acute crisis and the phenomenon of sacrcity entangled, the economy is going deeper into stagnation and depression continually without the benefit of "increased vitality" and "boom."

In a word, the economic stagnation and crisis have become comprehensive, not in some parts, and perpetual, not temporary.

Such facts mean that the imperialist economy is now losing the vitality that used to enable it to get back on its track, going through the sequence of cyclical booms.

The economic crisis the U.S. imperialists are going through, by affecting all the links of reproduction such as production, distribution, exchanges, and consumption and by frustrating their interlinkages, is throwing the economic life into an extreme disorder and chaos. Various kinds of national measures called "retrenchment policies," "subsidies for business," "restraining inflation," and "preventing unemployment" are not only failing to eliminate the economic confusion and conflict but are only bringing the result of aggravating them on the contrary.

The deepening economic crisis in the United States, shaking the whole fabric of social life from under, is exerting serious effects on it. The political crisis within the U.S. ruling circles is one of the graphic expressions of it. The economic problems are growing into actue political problems. Political confusion and government crisis are occurring frequently along with the economic crisis.

It is no accident then that the press is commenting that what had driven out scoundrel Carter, former president, from the White House had significantly to do with his failure to solve domestic problems such as the burning issue of inflation and energy.

The deterioration of their economic position as a result of the serious economic crisis is becoming an important factor making the position even more untenable for the U.S. imperialists who, as head of the capitalist world, used to indulge in arbitrariness in bygone days. The U.S. imperialists, dominating the capitalist world politically and militarily with their might of nuclear weapons and the dollar, have been behaving as its leader.

But they had lost their nuclear monopoly a long time ago and the repeated economic crises have weakened their economic strength severely. The U.S. imperialists no longer have the dominant power capable of tying up other countries economically.

The U.S. imperialist influence and prestige are declining day after day in the capitalist world, and neither their pressure nor their command works as before. At the same time, the imperialist alliance where the U.S. imperialists used to be the pillar, is being torn asunder.

The serious economic crisis the U.S. imperialists are going through today is above all an inevitable product of the imperialist economy whose anarchy has reached the apex under the domination of monopoly capital.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It is one of the laws that economic depression and economic chaos arise in the capitalist society where production is conducted anarchically based on private ownership of the means of production." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," Vol 2, p 215)

Essentially, private, capitalistic ownership of the means of production, fragmenting ownership and economic management and operation into innumerable units, makes them move by the law of the jungle with a view to pursuing more profits. This makes the unified coordination and linkages of the economy impossible and inevitably puts societywide production in a state of anarchy. Thus in the capitalist society production rises as profits rise but when profits are smaller or the anarchic nature of production intensifies, the economy comes to fall into a state of standstill and go through economic chaos and crisis. Economic chaos and crisis are a phenomenon of the law whose source lies precisely in the capitalist economic system itself.

Since the end of World War II in the United States, under the positive protection of reactionary national apparatus the accumulation and concentration of production and capital have been expedited extraordinarily and ownership of the monopolies

has expanded wildly in scope. At the same time, the avarice and arbitrariness of large monopolies pursuing maximum profits have intensified to an unheard-of degree and so has the competition among them.

The conflict between the social character of production and ownership in private, capitalistic form has reached the limits. The economy which has grown enormously in scope calls for it as an absolute demand to strengthen on a societywide scale the interdependence between branches and units, the links of reproduction and enterprises, and their unified coordination and linkages. The arbitrariness of large monopolies separate in ownership, separate in entities pursuing high profits makes the unified coordination and linkages of the economy as a whole impossible, and if anything, only encourages its blindness and autogenesis. Thus the economic chaos and crisis have come to take on a more destructive character and form which are intensifying even more.

The serious economic crisis the U.S. imperialists are going through also has to do significantly with the intensifying conflict of reproduction stemming from the frenzied armament race and militarization of the economy.

The U.S. imperialists, invariably pursuing their policy of aggression and war with their unswerving ambitions for world hegemony, have been clinging to extensive militarization of the economy. Thus escalating military expenditures, they have one-sidedly expanded munitions production at the sacrifice of civilian production and squandered enormous manpower and materials in pursuing military objectives.

Militarization of the economy, deforming the branch structures of the economy, is frustrating the normal linkages between economic branches. On the other hand, causing the intensification of plunder by taxes and reckless issuance of currency and national bonds, it is reducing the purchasing power of the broad working masses and aggravating chaos in economic operations.

In this way as militarization of the economy goes on on an ever larger scale, the conflict of reproduction gets aggravated further and the economy is caught up in the whirlpool of an uncontrollable crisis.

The direct cause of the economic crisis the U.S. imperialists are going through lies especially in that the colonialist exploitation and plunder system on which they have been relying, is being liquidated.

The imperialist economy, in terms of its structure and system, is an economy based on harsh exploitation and plunder against backward countries, colonially enslaved states. The imperialist monopolies have grown up and fattened themselves by the method of plundering overseas at nominal prices primary resources necessary for production such as fuel and raw materials and of investing capital in other countries and selling their products at high prices. The U.S. imperialists are the biggest and shameless international exploiters and plunderers.

But it is the intrinsic deficiency and weakness of the imperialist economy that it cannot sustain itself for a moment apart from its exploitation and plunder of colonially enslaved countries and its reliance on their resources. Under the new historic conditions that the masses of oppressed, mistreated colonial people are entering the state as the master in command of their destiny, such intrinsic deficiency and weakness are driving the imperialist economy into an inextricable crisis.

Amid the sweeping flames of the national liberation struggle the imperialist colonial system is being liquidated once and for all, and Third World countries, newly emerging countries, dynamically moving forward along the road of sovereignty, are dealing continuing blows to imperialism. Thus the exploitation and plunder system of the imperialists against colonially enslaved states and backward countries is collapsing thoroughly. Precisely this is becoming an important direct cause of the crisis of the imperialist economy where the fuel crisis and raw materials crisis are becoming more serious day after day.

As the realities show, the economies of the U.S. imperialists and other imperialist countries, as it became impossible for them to dominate and plunder at will as in the past the oil resources of the Middle East, have come to experience crises in raw materials, in fuel, in motive power, and with this as a catalyst, are being sucked into an ever more serious full-scale crisis.

It is their deserved sovereign rights that no one may violate that the colonially oppressed peoples break the imperialist chains and the peoples of newly emerging countries defend their economic interests. The imperialists have now come to choke on the very economic system and structure of brigandish exploitation and plunder they have themselves built in other countries.

The prospects of the U.S. imperialist economic crisis are bleak. The more the domination and arbitrariness of monopoly capital intensify, the more the anarchic character of reproduction will grow and the more the economic chaos and crisis will deepen.

As the ranks of the newly emerging countries grow and their struggle becomes stronger for their economic self-sufficiency and establishment of a new international economic order, the imperialists are thrown out of everywhere, losing their hereditary sources of raw materials, markets, and capital investment areas.

Consequently, there is no doubt that the economic crisis of the U.S. imperialists will become more serious with each passing day and the afetereffects more and more catastrophic.

As their economic crisis becomes more serious, bringing the day of reckoning nearer, the U.S. imperialists are desperately trying to the death to get out of it. As the economic crisis is unprecedentedly serious and hopeless, their desperate maneuverings too are taking on an unprecedentedly vicious character. All the apparatuses and policies of the imperialist state are serving the demands and interests of monopoly capital more thoroughly than at any time.

Monopoly capital, internally, is stepping up exploitation and plunder against working people, mobilizing all the methods in this endeavor. Continuing to raise the rate of exploitation against the working people and carry out mass dismisals under the pretext of "rationalization" and "readjustment" of enterprises, it is mercilessly forcing them to join the ranks of the unemployed. It is raising by far the prices of daily necessities, public utility rates, and the working people's tax burden.

The U.S. imperialists are intensifying their exploitation and plunder against the working people on the one hand and are going berserk in pursuing their policy of aggression and war.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"At present the U.S. imperialists are preparing for a world war as a matter of strategy. The U.S. imperialists are attempting by means of war to find their way out of the economic crisis." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 296)

It is the physiology of imperialism, a stark fact history shows that every time an economic crisis gets catastrophic and social conflict becomes acute, externally they attempt to find their way out in a war of aggression while internally they step up their exploitation and oppression against their own people. The imperialists utilize aggression and war as effective means to take by force overseas markets and sphere of influence and "score a breakthrough" in economic crisis.

Today to the imperialists floundering in a hopeless economic crisis it has come to arise as a vital question to secure the major zones of resources and sphere of influence and key military areas. Precisely this being so, the imperialists such as the U.S. imperialists are ever more going berserk in pursuing their policy of aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialists, by taking diabolical direct actions for what they call "protection of vested interests" and "security," are continuing to increase their aggressive armed forces in the major zones of resources and key military areas and are making an extensive military exercise racket. At the same time, ludicrously increasing military expenditures they are spurring an aramement race and war preparations. For fiscal 1981 their military expenditures have increased to $170 billion or almost twice as much as for 1976 and for fiscal 1982, their military expenditures are projected to raach $200 billion.

Those currently in power headed by scoundrel Reagan, even discarding the sigboard of "peace" and further strengthening their "policy of strength," are recklessly making intemperate utterances reeking of gunpowder, turning the situation extremely tense.

On account of the reckless machinations of the U.S. imperialists the danger of another world war is growing daily. But the policy of aggression and war can never be a way out to save the scoundrels from their catastrophic economic crisis and their fate of downfall. Those who had provoked war had got annihilated in World War I as well as in World War II.

Today when the revolutionary forces of anti-imperialist sovereignty are growing and strengthening into an invincible force and all the progressive peoples are unanimously rising up against the imperialist policy of war, if the U.S. imperialists recklessly unleash another war, it will only be hastening their own destruction ultimately.

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Korean Affairs Report

No. 156

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8 September 1981

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'NODONG SINMUN' HITS CHON'S REUNIFICATION PROPOSAL

SK141058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 14 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Friday comes out with a commentary hitting hard at the mishmash reeled off by traitor Chon Tu-hwan about his "proposal of mutual visits" and "peaceful unification" in an effort to create the impression that he is interested in the peaceful reunification of the country.

In the commentary captioned "Mutual Visits Rigmarole is Smokescreen for Concealing War Manoeuvres," the author says:

The drivel of traitor Chon Tu-hwan about "peaceful unification" is a ballad of war and division of reversed form.

By his dastardly acts to fasten the aggression forces of U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of aggression and war, to South Korea forever, traitor Chon Tu-hwan stands stark naked as a despicable tool of war for U.S. imperialism and the vicious harasser of peace.

His true colour as a harasser of peace and war-maniac is glaringly revealed by his never-ceasing treacherous crimes for bringing the situation of the country to the highest pitch of strain and plunging the fellow countrymen into a scourge of war under the pretext of "security" and "threat of southward invasion."

If he had the slightest intention to ease tension and reunify the country peacefully, he would not have committed the treacherous acts to keep the aggressors at any cost within the country, bringing in large quantities of modern weapons of destructions including nuclear arms and staging a massive test war against the northern half of the republic.

Who would believe that the war-maniac is interested in the peaceful reunification of the country, even if he cries for "peaceful unification" one hundred times, while increasing the danger of a fratricidal war in the country, siding with the aggressors?

Facts prove that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's twaddle about "mutual visits" and "peaceful unification" is nothing but a smokescreen for concealing the new war provocation manoeuvres he is hastening with the U.S. imperialists.

The nation will never pardon the truculent war-maniacs who are running about like a headless chicken to plunge the compatriots into a disaster by kindling the flame of another war.

If traitor Chon Tu-hwan continues his reckless rope-dancing with the backing of foreign forces, persistently turning a deaf ear to the demand of the times and people, he is sure to taste a bitter cup of doom.

CSO: 4120/305

'NODONG SINMUN' STRESSES NATIONAL REUNIFICATION

SK160210 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1242 GMT 15 Aug 81

[NODONG SINMUN 15 August article: "No Force Can Block Our People's Just Cause For Reunification of the Fatherland"]

[Text] Thirty-six years have passed since our people were liberated from Japanese imperialist colonial rule thanks to the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

After achieving the historic cause of the fatherland's liberation, our people created a new world on a land beset with poverty and backwardness by vigorously waging the struggle to build a new fatherland and new society under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Thus, we basically improved the situation of the nation and the people. However, the tragedy of the nation's split, which began with our people's joy over the 15 August liberation, still continues today after 36 years.

Because of the nation's division our people were unable to attain unified national development in economic, cultural and other sectors. Our people cannot even inquire about the health of friends and relatives due to a split between north and south denoted by a demarcation line. In particular, this split of Korea is bringing about untold misery and calamity to fellow countrymen in the south. The South Korean people are forced to endure a crueler and more miserable colonial slavery than during the period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. We cannot but be sorrowful when we reflect that the tragedy of the nation's split has persisted for 36 years after the dark, disgraceful Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

We cannot expect the prosperity of the entire nation and the South Korean people cannot escape colonial slavery unless we bring an end to the nation's split and achieve national reunification. National reunification is the supreme desire of the Korean people and is a most urgent national task which should not be delayed a moment longer.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Our party, based on the important mission assigned by the nation and the people and with the firm resolve to reunify the fatherland in our generation without fail, put forward a most correct policy and line for national reunification and actively struggled to achieve them during

the period under review. It is a basic policy which our party and the government of the republic consistently maintained in their struggle for national reunification so as to achieve the nation's reunification by the Korean people themselves, independently and peacefully, based on democratic principles without outside interference.

In accord with the basic policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party and the government of the republic set forth a most fair, just and reasonable proposal for reunification which can be accepted by anyone and correctly reflects the requirements of the changing situation as well as our people's will. They waged an energetic struggle to rejoin the severed blood ties of our people.

The door which had remained tightly closed between the north and south for a long time was opened at last and a north-south dialogue was held at the beginning of the 1970's. The north-south joint statement, whose basic message consists of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, was published. This was the result of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who advanced a line and policy for broad negotiations between north and south and worked hard for their implementation. This was a precious achievement of our people in their struggle for national reunification.

We continually made sincere efforts to accelerate the reunification cause even after the dialogue for implementation of the joint statement was severed due to the treacherous acts of the South Korean authorities.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, at a time when a grave situation was created in the nation due to splittist maneuvers by the South Korean authorities, put forward the renowned five-point policy for national reunification in order to overcome difficulties laid on the road to reunification and to accelerate national reunification. Thus, he again clearly showed the way for ensuring the peace of the nation and for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation.

It is well known to the world that we repeatedly proposed holding a wide range of north-south negotiations to jointly seek solution of the nation's reunification question, such as the four-point national salvation proposal advanced by the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations in January 1977, the proposal for north-south negotiations made in January 1979 by the Central Committee of the democratic front for reunification of the fatherland and so forth. We actively struggled for their implementation.

Even when the Yusin dictator was removed in the autumn of 1979, and a complicated situation was created in South Korea, we called for joint efforts of the people to open a path to advance in unity and collaboration between north and south.

We sent letters to the representatives of political parties and public organizations and to responsible persons in authority in South Korea in January last year in order to hold a dialogue and exchange views on accelerating national reunification.

Thus, in the past we have put forward such just and reasonable proposals over 100 times out of sheer desire to end the nation's tragedy and reunify it and made every sincere effort to implement them.

Indeed, the 36 years which passed amid the pain of division has been a period of arduous and persistent struggle by our people to reunify the divided nation and achieve complete national independence. However, the cause of the nation's reunification, which all people ardently desire, has not been achieved. Only barriers of division are being built ever higher with each passing day.

Reunification has not been realized because the U.S. imperialists--the splittists and enemies of reunification--are scheming to perpetuate Korea's division by occupying South Korea under the insidious objective of aggression. It is also because the South Korean ruling clique is stubbornly opposed to reunification, while actively following the U.S. imperialists' policy of division.

Perpetuation of division and the two Koreas policy constitute the basis of all the treasonous schemes pursued by the South Korean puppet rulers generation after generation. Yielding to pressures at home and abroad, the South Korean puppet clique signed the 4 July north-south joint communique which was based on the three principles of national reunification and was once dragged to the north-south dialogue, but it committed every possible act of betrayal in an attempt to use the dialogue for its antinational splittist purpose.

Its dependence on external forces, fascist repression and war schemes, its Yusin game and announcement of the 23 June declaration were all aimed at instituting its scheme to fabricate two Koreas. Its proposal for entering the United Nations based on cross recognition or its proposal for a nonaggression treaty are all products of its two Koreas policy.

The South Korean puppet clique even committed a treasonous act of building a high steel-reinforced concrete wall of division along the military demarcation line in order to perpetuate the nation's division.

The South Korean puppets' treasonous act to perpetuate the nation's division is being culminated by the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has established a fascist military rule after usurping power with bayonets, is frantically pursuing fascism, division and war schemes. He is arresting, incarcerating and executing at random the patriotic people who demand social democratization and national reunification. In particular, the puppet clique unhesitatingly and wickedly massacred the people in Kwangju, who struggled demanding freedom and democracy, by mobilizing a vast number of heavily armed troops. Chaining all of South Korea with its fascist military torture machine, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has used unjust charges to suppress those people to whom we had sent letters proposing to meet for a dialogue on reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, while harshly suppressing the people who desire reunification, infuses them with distrust, urges confrontation among fellow countrymen and frantically and wickedly pursues the nation's division and anticommunism.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, which ignores the nation's reunification and national dignity, still touts the proposal for simultaneous entry into the United Nations which the former dictator propounded to legalize two Koreas in the international community and is begging for support for it even overseas.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, while clinging to the U.S. imperialist aggressors--the ringleaders responsible for our nation's split and the ones obstructing reunification--begs for permanent occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops. This is the dirtiest of all treasonous acts. It is therefore ridiculous that such a flagrant splittist, who stubbornly pursues confrontation through anticommunism and permanent division, should tout the so-called proposal for mutual visits, trying to make it look as if he were interested in the nation's reunification.

As we have made clear, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan--the flagrant murderer and splittist who trampled underfoot incipient democratization in South Korea and places more obstacles on the road to reunification--can never be a party to a dialogue on reunification.

To solve the question of reunification is to achieve complete national independence by putting an end to domination and interference by external forces and at the same time means achieving national unity after uprooting the distrust and confrontation between north and south. Therefore, our nation's reunification should be achieved independently and peacefully and on the basis of achieving great national unity of all Korean compatriots at home and abroad, transcending differences in ideology and systems.

At the historic sixth KWP Congress, the great leader of our party and people put forth a new proposal to achieve national reunification through establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK]. The proposal to establish the DCRK put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most reasonable and realistic program for national salvation which enables us to establish a unified, independent and wealthy state in our country which has suffered a tragic division for 36 years and enables the entire nation to live harmoniously in a unified fatherland.

Those who are genuinely concerned about the future and destiny of the nation and desire to live in a unified fatherland should join the nationwide struggle to implement the proposals for establishment of the DCRK by uniting strongly around the great national front for reunification under the lofty banner of the fatherland's reunification.

Recently, political parties and public organizations, including the KWP, proposed convening a congress to promote national reunification consisting of the representatives of pro-reunification political parties and public organizations in the north and south, and representatives of all overseas compatriots, to discuss and resolve general matters concerning national reunification. This is the most reasonable measure to surmount all the serious obstacles placed on the road leading to reunification and to advance the cause of the fatherland's reunification as a nationwide movement.

To achieve national reunification on the basis of independence, peaceful reunification and the great national unity, we should expel the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea, put an end to the external forces' intervention and abolish the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military rule and achieve social democratization.

Without ending the U.S. imperialists' domination and forcible occupation of South Korea we cannot conceive of independent reunification of the nation. Moreover, without removing the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan clique, which sows seeds of discord among the people and infuses them with distrust and confrontation, we cannot achieve national reconciliation and unity or realize any affirmative proposals for the reunification of the fatherland.

Korea is a single state and the Korean people are also one. No force can stop the struggle for national salvation by our people who are on the move to crush the schemes of the splittists at home and abroad to fabricate two Koreas and to achieve the cause of reunification.

Our people, as in the past, will surely crush the obstructionist scheme of the splittists at home and abroad and achieve the historic cause of the nation's reunification--the nation's ardent desire--by vigorously continuing the struggle for a unified fatherland under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/305

'PEOPLE'S DAILY' HAILS DPRK JOINT STATEMENT OF 6 AUGUST

SK170428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing August 16 (KCNA)--The August 16 issue of the Chinese "Peoples Daily" carried a short commentary titled "Realistic and Positive Proposal" in connection with the publication of a joint statement of the workers party of Korea and 22 other political parties and public organisations in Pyongyang on August 6.

The commentary said:

The joint statement strongly called upon the entire patriots of Korea to convene at an early date a conference for the promotion of national reunification to be participated in by representatives of political parties and organisations in the north and the south of Korea and overseas compatriots to discuss important questions related to the destiny of the nation including the question of the peaceful reunification of Korea and the question of north-south collaboration and interchange.

This is another great effort made by the north of Korea to put into effect the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state, the commentary stressed.

After introducing the content of the joint statement, the commentary noted:

On the fourth day of the publication of the joint statement, the revolutionary party for reunification in Seoul was the first to warmly support the joint statement. It stated that it would send its representatives to the conference for the promotion of national reunification.

It is entirely due to the sabotages and splitting manoeuvres of the Chon Tu-hwan clique that the north-south dialogue has now been deadlocked in Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, while paying lip-service to "peaceful unification" and "hope for the resumption of the north-south dialogue," is deceiving and flouting the South Korean people desirous of reunification and persisting in the "two Koreas" plot and sticking to its wrong stand of "simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations" and "separate entry" of South Korea into the "United Nations."

Throughout South Korea the Chon Tu-hwan clique keeps barbarously suppressing patriotic students.

Some time ago the South Korean "court" inflicted penalties on 12 workers of the Chonggye clothing factory on faked-up charges of "violating the law on assembly and demonstration" because they demanded the restoration of their trade union organisation.

Democratic figure Kim Tae-chung calling for the peaceful reunification of the country is still in prison.

The reactionary policies of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial military clique totally violate the principles of the joint statement issued by the north and the south of Korea on July 4, 1972, and act against the aspirations of the South Korean people for national rights and national reunification.

Divided Korea will ultimately achieve reunification.

The desire of the 50 million Korean people for national reunification is a historical deluge which no force on earth can withstand.

CSO: 4120/305

CHON TU-HWAN CALLED 'LACKEY' OF PAK CHONG-HUI

SK172246 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN on August 16 carried an article headlined "Devoted Lackey of Yusin Dictator."

The author of the article says:

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is not only a hand-raised stooge of imperialism but a despicable devoted lackey of the defunct "Yusin" dictator, the arch traitor to the nation; he is a "Yusin"-type fascist hangman and truculent foe of the nation who has committed an endless string of treacheries against the country and the nation.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the possessor of a wolfish face and beastly disposition, had faith in traitor Pak Chong-hui, the physically ferocious dictator.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan who was assigned a "special duty" from his U.S. master regarded it as his "fidelity" to the master to back the defunct dictator who enjoyed trust of the United States.

When traitor Pak Chong-hui staged a military coup at the dictats of the United States, traitor Chon Tu-hwan was the first to join in it, wielding the tool of murder.

On May 16, the day when the coup troops occupied Seoul, the "military academy" was to stage a demonstration in support of the coup, according to the original plan, in order to draw all the puppet army units of South Korea into the force supporting it. But, the director of the "military academy" refused the demonstration and the greater part of the puppet army, including the field army, were skeptical of the coup.

At the moment, Chon Tu-hwan, getting nod of traitor Pak Chong-hui, ran to the "military academy" and arrested its director and forced the instructors to stage a "demonstration supporting the May 16 coup" up to the "central government building" from the east gate of Seoul.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a close associate of the defunct dictator, has constantly resorted to fascist repression and murder of compatriots and treacheries, committing shocking crimes against the country and the nation.

When Pak Chong-hui started a wholesale arrest and murder campaign against the democratic forces shortly after the May 16 coup, traitor Chon Tu-hwan displayed without reserve his disposition as a devoted servant of fascism, performing "feats" in arresting, imprisoning and murdering more than 130,000 innocent people and patriots in a little more than one month.

Each time the dictator launched into a repressive campaign, proclaiming "garrison order," "state of emergency" and "emergency martial law," traitor Chon Tu-hwan committed bloody suppression and murder by commanding the paratroopers.

In 1978 when traitor Pak Chong-hui was driven to the wall by the furious struggle of the people against the "Yusin" fascist rule within, and found himself a target of public censure without, with the exposure of the truth of the "bribery operation" staged in the United States, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, then the commander of the first infantry division of the puppet army, faked up the "tunnelling incident" and widely spread the rumour of "threat of southward invasion" in an effort to mislead public opinion.

The true colour of traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a devoted lackey of the defunct dictator became clearer after he was put in the post of "ROK army security commander."

Vowing time and again to the dictator that he would "exterminate" the opponents to the "Yusin system," he ran about like a mad dog in man-hunting every day.

In October 1979, traitor Chon Tu-hwan requested Pak Chong-hui to assign him the task to put down the massive anti-"government" struggle of the Pusan people, crying: "We must have the will to destroy ten million people not to meet our own destruction."

The crimes committed by traitor Chon Tu-hwan together with the defunct fascist dictator, as the latters devoted lackey, just leave you agape with surprise.

For the skill he had displayed in treacheries as a faithful dog of U.S. imperialism and a devoted lackey of the fascist hangman, traitor Chon Tu-hwan could grab the puppet regime after the defunct dictator was shot dead by strangling democracy through the "army purge coup" and May 17 fascist action under the aegis of his patron.

CSO: 4120/305

'KCNA' REPLAYS 'XINHUA' REPORT ON RPR STATEMENT

SK180905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing August 16 (KCNA)--The Chinese "Peoples Daily" on August 16 carried a report titled "Revolutionary Party for Reunification in South Korea Supports Convocation of Conference for the Promotion of National Reunification."

The paper says:

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in South Korea on August 10 published a statement in Seoul, warmly hailing the proposal for convening the conference for the promotion of national reunification put forward by the workers party of Korea and 22 other political parties and public organisations in the northern half on August 6.

The statement declared the readiness of the party to send its delegate to the conference.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the statement said, regards the August 6 proposal of the northern half very reasonable and active.

The statement stressed that the conference for the promotion of national reunification will bring about a turning point in the accomplishment of the cause of the country's independent and peaceful reunification through face-to-face talks and negotiations on a nation-wide scale.

The statement appealed to the personages of political parties and groupings and people of all strata of South Korea who desire reunification to smash the intrigues of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and respond to the proposal to convene the conference for the promotion of national reunification.

The central standing committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan on August 8 published a statement in Tokyo, Japan, supporting the new proposal of the north and declaring that it would send its delegate to the conference.

CSO: 4120/305

OVERSEAS KOREAN PAPER URGES PROMOTING REUNIFICATION

SK181540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 18 (KCNA)--The August 6 issue of "Sinhan Minbo," a newspaper of Koreans published in the United States, carried an editorial headlined "Caution Against Anti-Unification Speeches and Behaviors and Promotion of Unification."

Noting that a sharply increasing number of Korean personages overseas have visited the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea entering this year, the editorial said that their visits "have a considerable influence on dispelling mistrust and misunderstanding" about the DPRK.

Overseas Korean personages tour of the DPRK, the editorial stressed, clearly shows that "common denominator can be found on one principle of national reunification and the principle of promoting reunification by the authorities of the north and the overseas compatriots."

Recalling that an agreement reached between the overseas Korean personages who visited the DPRK and the DPRK side on a series of problems such as opposition to the "two Koreas" plot, rejection of outside forces domination of and interference in Korea, democratization of the South Korean society, founding of a confederal state and great national unity of compatriots at home and abroad, the editorial said: These problems of principle are acceptable to the patriotic compatriots and democratic figures at home and abroad.

Their visits to the DPRK have paved the way for a multilateral dialogue between the compatriots at home and abroad for national reunification, the editorial said.

Noting that many countries and peoples of the world are actively supporting and encouraging the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the editorial went on:

The desire for the reunification of the north and the south is a boil among the compatriots at home and abroad and the world people fervently support the peaceful reunification.

This ardour will spread even to the United States before long.

Reunification is the ardent desire of the Korean nation.

Reunification is a flow of history.

Reunification is the will of history.

And reunification is the goal of the movement for democracy. Freedom and equality, the goal of the movement for democracy, cannot be achieved unless the domination by outside forces, the dictatorship supported by those forces and north-south division and confrontation which justify the presence of the outside forces and dictatorship are removed.

The editorial stressed:

It cannot be construed otherwise than anti-democratic, anti-reunification and anti-national acts to criticize the patriotic compatriots and democratic personages who visited the north to pave the way for national reunification and heap abuses on them by distorting and fabricating their speeches and behaviors.

To accelerate national reunification at a faster pace in keeping with their patriotic acts is a true road of the movement for democracy, the movement for national reunification.

CSO: 4120/305

'NODONG SINMUN' HAILS PROPOSAL FOR FOUNDING DCRK

SK181625 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 18 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Monday carried an article titled "Momentous Way for Country's Reunification and Nation's Unified Development."

Noting that our people is facing an important task to accomplish the historical cause of national reunification at an early date, the author of the article says:

The way of confident and speedy accomplishment of the cause of national reunification lies in carrying into practice the new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Because the proposal shows the most justifiable, reasonable and realistic way of national salvation for the country's reunification.

The new proposal for reunification not only thoroughly reflects the objective realities within and without our country but also carries fair contents acceptable both to the north and the south.

The proposal, first of all, formulates most fairly the form and structure of the confederal state.

The form of the confederal state newly formulated by the great leader is neither a confederation of different nations nor confederation of different states. The DCRK is a democratic republic of confederal style within temporarily divided one nation and between two regions.

Its structure is also a new one to be formed on the basis of recognizing the different two social systems. In other words, it would be one unified national state in which confederation is achieved, for the noble purpose of national reunification, not on the basis of the singleness of the system, but on the basis of the commonness of the nation, with the difference in the system preserved, as there actually exists such difference. The proposal to found the DCRK also correctly defines the relations between the unified government and the regional governments.

The great leader solved with his originality the problem of relations between the unified government and regional governments on an entirely new ground neither

centralist nor decentralist, to suit the condition of forming a unified state, a confederal state, by bringing into one two regions where two different systems exist.

The proposal to found the DCRK opened a bright prospect for achieving national unity and realising national reunification by defining the most realistic and reasonable form and structure of the confederal state and relations between the unified government and regional governments, reflecting the objective reality of the country where exist differences in ideology and system.

The proposal also correctly defines the home and foreign policies to be pursued by the confederal government.

The independent stand of the unified state and the democratic and patriotic policies to be enforced by the confederal government are comprehensively expounded in the ten-point policy of the confederal state.

The ten-point policy is a firm guarantee for reducing the differences between the north and the south caused by the protracted division of the country and achieving a unified development of the country and the nation.

The proposal also reasonably names the unified state to suit the desire of the north and the south.

It stimulates the national pride and honour of our people to call the confederal state the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo after a unified state that once existed in our country and is well known to the world and by reflecting the common political aspirations of the north and south for democracy.

All the contents of the proposal to found the DCRK from the form and structure of the confederal state to the relations between the unified government and regional governments, the ten-point policy and the name of the confederal state are fairly defined and elaborated to be acceptable to anyone who is truly concerned for reunification.

This is why the proposal is enjoying undisputed support and welcome of the entire Korean people and world peace-loving people today.

Anyone who truly feels pain at the reality of division and is concerned for the future of the country and the nation, should turn out to the struggle for carrying into practice the proposal to found the confederal state, united closely on a great national united front under the banner of national reunification, whether he is in the north or in the south or abroad, whether he is a communist or a nationalist or a religionist.

CSO: 4120/305

DPRK PAPERS CONDEMN CHON'S LIBERATION DAY ADDRESS

SK191102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN today comment on an "address" made by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan at a "celebration of the liberation day" a few days ago.

The author of the MINJU CHOSON commentary says: The puppet traitors babbling that his assumption of office was helpful to making some progress in "consolidating national sovereignty" is a shameless one which can be made only by such a brazenfaced rascal as the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

It goes on:

What he did after seating himself in "power" was turning the whole land of South Korea into a most horrible living hell of the late 20th century, frantically seeking fascism, split and war, while clinging to the coattails of the foreign forces and bartering away South Korea wholly to them.

No matter how many mouths he may have, the puppet traitor cannot prettify his robbery of "power" by a conspiratorial means and the treacherous acts he has committed against the nation under the backstage manipulation of U.S. imperialism.

The commentary lashes at the traitor Chon Tu-hwan for carping in his "address" on our sincere efforts for the reunification of the country and advertizing the "mutual visit proposal" as if it were a step for "unification," "nation" and "peace."

It continues:

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan who is trying to find a way out in the perpetuation of the division again came forward with the rejected proposal for "mutual visits," frightened at the great vitality of our new reunification proposal and proposal for national salvation.

The traitors "proposal" is a trick to put down the mounting desire of the South Korean people for reunification and mislead public opinion.

The traitor who stained his whole body with the blood of fellow countrymen, ruthlessly slaughtering South Korean people calling for democracy in society and national reunification, is not entitled at all to discuss the important matter of the nation and cannot be a party to a dialogue for reunification.

Noting that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan prattled in his "address" about "industrialisation," "democracy" and "peaceful change of power," the commentary says: All this is honeyed words.

It further says:

The so-called "industrialisation" is a variety of the slogan "modernisation" put up by his predecessor. "Democracy" and "peaceful change of power" are also a shopworn catchword used by the former dictator.

His talk about "democracy" and "peaceful change of power" is a foolish trick to benumb the fighting spirit of the people demanding the resignation of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the abolition of the military fascist "regime."

In a word, the utterances made by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan in his "address" seek the sinister aim to put down one struggle of the South Korean people against fascism and for democracy and national reunification, delude public opinion, persist in treachery, freeze the division of the country and stay on in power indefinitely.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan must not resort to a cheap trick but step down from "power" as demanded by the people.

CSO: 4120/305

S. KOREA'S HANKUK YOUTH LEAGUE SCORED

SK191108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)--The Korean Students Committee, in its statement made public on August 18 in connection with the scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique to trump up the "Hankuk Youth and Childrens League," a new fascist organisation of youth and children, strongly demands the Chon Tu-hwan group to immediately give up the scheme.

The statement says:

The Chon Tu-hwan group tries to cook up a government-subsidized fascist organisation at schools of all levels, cadet schools, factories and enterprises of South Korea till 1986 starting from this year and forcibly embrace students, youth and children in it.

The trumping up of the "Hankuk Youth and Childrens League" which is vociferously advertised by the military fascist clique among the South Korean youth and students as if it would bring about a new change is a deliberate political plot to deprive the students, youth and children of freedom of study and right to it, further fascistise schools and train them as faithful servants of the military fascist dictatorship.

The statement goes on:

With a renewed determination, fighting spirit and courage the South Korean students, youth and children should valiantly rise and decidedly smash the scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan group to knock into shape the fascist "Hankuk Youth and Childrens League."

The struggle for checking and frustrating the scheme to trump up the "Hankuk Youth and Childrens League" is part of the sacred struggle for campus freedom and democracy in society and a righteous struggle related to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The South Korean youth and students should furiously raise the flames of the struggle for smashing the scheme to fabricate the "Hankuk Youth and Childrens League" and develop it into a massive resistance against the Chon Tu-hwan group and for democracy.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must give up at once the criminal scheme to cook up the "Hankuk Youth and Childrens League." If it does not want to meet the same miserable and as its predecessors in the flames of the massive resistance of the indignant youth, students and people, it must step down from power without delay.

CSO: 4120/305

'NODONG SINMUN' CONDEMNS CHON AS YUSIN BOSS

SK191615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1549 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Tuesday carried a signed article headlined "Appearing on the Scene as Boss of Yusin Remnants."

At early dawn on December 12, 1979, tens of thousands of puppet army troops stormed into the Seoul streets led by tanks and armoured cars and skirmishes took place everywhere.

This surprise action of the puppet army was a coup of the "Yusin" remnants which is known as "December 12 army purge operation" staged by Chon Tu-hwan the military gangster.

For the coup that day, traitor Chon Tu-hwan secretly moved forces of the puppet security command and the 9th, 20th and 30th divisions of the puppet army 50,000 strong and more than 100 tanks near Seoul.

Chong Sung-hwa, the chief of staff of the puppet army and "martial law commander," and over 40 generals of the puppet army were arrested that morning and the power of the puppet army fell into the hand of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

The December 12 army purge coup was the first step toward the seizure of power taken by traitor Chon Tu-hwan and other remnants of the force of defunct dictator to revive the "Yusin" fascist rule in South Korea; it was a wanton challenge to the people calling for democracy and reunification.

Here is a story of what happened at a "meeting of all commanders" of the puppet army which was held right after the assassination of traitor Pak Chong-hui, the defunct dictator.

There the majority of the brasshats of the puppet army shared the view that with the assassination of puppet Pak Chong-hui "the Yusin system could not but be dissolved."

This reflected the trend of the situation and proved how strong was the demand of the South Korean people for putting an end to the "Yusin" fascist rule and realizing the democratization of society.

But, traitor Chon Tu-hwan reportedly held at the "meeting" that the "Yusin system should be frozen for three months at least."

It was not without reason that traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who was a mere major general of the puppet army, openly came out against his seniors by calling for the maintenance of the "Yusin" system.

As already exposed, traitor Chon Tu-hwan was No. one lackey of dead Pak Chong-hui.

What is more important is the fact that the traitorous puppet, as a hidden stooge of U.S. imperialism, relied on the backing of the U.S. masters occupying South Korea.

According to reports, it was the way out found by the United States to revive the military fascist rule through traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the hand-raised spy and hidden stooge, and maintain the "Yusin" system without Pak Jung Hi.

Informed of the scheme of his American patrons, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, had run wild blinded with greed for power, and, no sooner had the defunct dictator been slain that he called on Wickham, "South Korea-U.S. combined forces commander," informed him of the move of the puppet military to recede from the "Yusin" system and framed with him a plot to grab "power."

This plot was soon carried into practice. With the guarantee of U.S. imperialism, traitorous puppet Chon Tu-hwan, in the capacity of the "security commander" of the puppet army, grabbed the post of the "chief of the joint investigation headquarters of the martial law command." Then he arrested Kim Chae-kyu who shot dead the former dictator and kicked up a fascist rowdism for removing the bosses of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency and large opposition force within the military, branding them as Kim Chae-kyu's supporters and sympathizers.

At last, he staged the December 12 army purge coup and completely seized the military power; under the pretext of promoting the "course of political development," he stepped up in full scale his manoeuvres to seize "power."

All the criminal acts committed by traitor Chon Tu-hwan against the people ardently hoping for democracy and reunification after grabbing power though intrigues as a watch dog of U.S. imperialism and boss of the "Yusin" remnants, will surely be counted at the judgement by history and people.

CSO: 4120/305

BRIEFS

SUPPORTERS' GROUP ACTIVATION--Seoul, 17 August (YONHAP)--Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party is expected to activate its supporters group this week to obtain financial help from it. The party embarked on the formation of the supporters group beginning early this month and has since received applications for the membership of the group from some 500 private enterprises and businessmen. Reliable party sources said Monday that the group will be formed by 20 August after choosing a chairman and other staffs. By law, each political party can form a supporters group. The political fund to be raised by a supporters group should not exceed two billion won (2.93 million U.S. dollars) a year. Those who donated political funds will get tax deductions. [Text] [SK170206 Seoul YONHAP in English 0153 GMT 17 Aug 81]

CSO: 2140/307

KOREA TO JOIN INDONESIAN COAL DEPOSITS DEVELOPMENT

SK190603 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] "Korea will participate actively in the development of coal deposits in Indonesia under a joint partnership with Indonesians.

"The two countries have also agreed to step up technical cooperation in the energy field." So said Vice Energy-Resources Minister Choe Tong-kyu [during] and interview yesterday after returning home Sunday from a three-day meeting in Jakarta of the Korea-Indonesia Joint Cooperation Committee on Resource Development.

Choe said, "Binational economic cooperation is on the upbeat, especially in the energy field, spurred by the summit meeting late last June between President Chon Tu-hwan and his Indonesian counterpart Suharto." The Jakarta meeting also tackled important issues including Korean imports of crude oil exploration in Indonesia, all agreed upon earlier.

Brought into the spotlight in the annual binational meeting were joint coal development and technical cooperation, Choe said.

Under the agreed minutes signed at the end of the three-day meeting, Choe said, Korea will join the exploration and exploitation of coal deposits in the resource-rich country.

In the planned joint coal exploration program, Choe said, Indonesia promised to provide contract terms "not disadvantageous to Korea" in comparison to the other foreign countries. The Indonesian side is required to show copies of the contracts signed between the Indonesian state coal corporation and foreign companies in order to keep the promise, Choe said.

Indonesia plans to produce 10 million tons of coal by 1980 to help meet demand for 15 million tons, according to Choe. The present coal output is 300,000 tons a year.

Under the plan, the Jakarta government is expected to step up coal production. According to available data, some 3.6 billion tons of coal are estimated to be buried underground.

To meet the ever-rising demand for coal, Choe explained, Indonesia welcomes foreigners' participation in the coal production program.

Touching on technical cooperation, Choe stressed the establishment of sister relations between energy research institutions in the two countries.

The sister relationship arrangement signed in the meeting involves the Korea Institute of Energy and Resources and the Korea Electric Co., from the Korean side; Directorate of Mineral Resources, Electricity Enterprise (PLN) and the Oil and Gas Technology Development Center (LEMIGAS) of Indonesia.

To invigorate bilateral efforts to step up technical cooperation, Choe said, 17 Indonesian trainees and researchers engaging in the energy area will be dispatched to Korea.

Six Korean experts on energy development and electricity will also be sent to Indonesia to help the Indonesians get technology, Choe said.

In a bid to cement close energy cooperation between the two countries, Choe said, the vice ministerial meeting of the resource committee was likely to be upgraded to a minister-level one from next year.

CSO: 2140/307

COUNTRY SEEKS TO BUILD OIL PROSPECTING SHIP

SK190143 Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Seoul, 19 August (YONHAP)--Korea is pushing ahead with a plan to build its own oil rig to expedite the development of offshore seabed oil resources.

Energy-resources Ministry officials said Wednesday that construction of Korea's own oil prospecting ship is necessary to give a fundamental solution to the current difficulty in obtaining chartered foreign oil rigs.

Pressed hard by the necessity to tap possible oil reserves off its coast, Korea is carrying out a joint continental shelf development project with Japan in quest for seabed oil resources and plans to launch an independent oil development project in the fourth mining zone along the continental shelf stretching southeast of Cheju Island.

At present, charterage for a foreign oil rig reaches more than 40,000 U.S. dollars a day, and Korea had to defray over 10 million dollars last year in expenses for drilling by a foreign oil prospecting ship two shafts in the seventh subzone in the Korean-Japanese joint development area, and, in the case of seabed development, drilling one shaft will require some seven to eight million dollars, according to the officials.

Construction of Korea's own oil prospecting ships will reduce such expenses considerably, the officials added.

Construction of a 10,000-ton semi-submerge offshore oil prospecting ship will start next year at a total cost of eight million dollars, 30 percent of which will be met by domestic funds and the remaining 70 percent by foreign loans.

The government will put up 15 percent of the required domestic capital and a consortium of the country's major shipbuilders including Daewoo, Samsung and Hyundai will defray the remaining 15 percent, the officials said.

The Korea Petroleum Development Corp. will supervise the construction of Korea's first oil rig which is expected to be in use beginning in 1983.

CSO: 2140/307

BRIEFS

OIL EXPLORATION IN INDONESIA--Seoul, 17 August (YONHAP)--The Korea Development Co (KODECO) has decided to start an elaborate search on Indonesia's Madura oil field late this month, advancing its original schedule by some two months, Energy-Resources Ministry sources said Monday. KODECO will decide locations of drilling after examining the result of the survey and will begin drilling early next year, the sources said. The sources said KODECO decided to survey the oil field because an accurate computer reading system was developed recently. Earlier surveys by foreign companies said that the Madura oil field was estimated to possess 200 to 900 million barrels in oil deposit. KODECO officials said they recently rejected a proposal by a U.S. oil company to develop the area jointly. The officials said that the U.S. company estimated the oil deposits in the area at some 977 million barrels. [Text] [SK170125 Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 17 Aug 81]

CSO: 2140/307

DAILIES VIEW KOREA-JAPAN FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS

SK200257 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Seoul, 20 August (YONHAP)--Major Korean newspapers Thursday expressed a hope that the Korea-Japan foreign ministers meeting opening Thursday in Tokyo will provide a turning point to relations between the two neighboring nations.

The CHOSON ILBO, one of Seouls three morningers, attached a special significance to the bilateral conference in that it is the first government-level contact between the two neighbors since the birth of the fifth republic in Korea and the changes in the United States and Japanese administrations.

Hoping that the two-day meeting in Tokyo would bear as many tangible results as possible, the daily editorially called for a modification of the form of relations between Tokyo and Seoul.

The editorial said, relations between the two countries should be devoid of anything that is unfair. Any dirty behind-the-curtain deals or irregularities in economic exchanges between the two countries and the so-called Korean-Japanese adhesion should be eliminated thoroughly.

"Any prejudice, out of a sense of either superiority or inferiority, should be disposed of because it hampers the development of true friendship among nations. The commercial act of lending money should not be called economic aid as if it were based on a humanitarian point of view.

"In order to have relations between Tokyo and Seoul roll on the right track, the enormous trade imbalance now running in favor of Japan should be corrected. As long as such a trade imbalance remains uncorrected, the terms cooperation, interdependence and friendship are no more than diplomatic jargons.

Meanwhile, the Seoul SINMUN, emphasizing the necessity of reshaping relations between Seoul and Tokyo, called for the recovery of mutual confidence between the two countries.

Pointing out that Japan's diplomacy toward Korea is full of technical skills and lacks sincerity which has caused now and then the Korean people to feel a sense of betrayal, the state-run daily also editorially said, whether Korea can recover its confidence in Japan or not chiefly hinges on Japan's attitude at the foreign minister's meeting.

"Japan should have a right recognition of Korea's role in peace and stability in Northeast Asia. If Japan has such a recognition, it cannot be stingy with economic cooperation with Korea, the Seoul SINMUN said.

CSO: 2140/307

NORTH KOREAN TRADE POLICY AND SYSTEM ANALYZED

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Jul 81 pp 74-90

[Article by Chon Ung-yol, Ph. D. in Economics, professor at Sungjon University]

[Text] In discussing the North Korean trade policy and trade system, I will survey their trade policy first, dividing it into the following areas: (one) the basis for their foreign trade policy; (two) foreign trade operating principles; and (three) foreign trade policy means.

Next I will survey their trade system, dividing it into the following areas: (one) trade and management organs; (two) tariff systems; and (three) their foreign exchange management system.

I will examine the basis for North Korea's foreign trade policy, dividing it into the following areas: (one) the principle of political and economic coincidence; (two) the line for the self-dependent economy; and (three) the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

We can cite the principle of political and economic coincidence first in the basis for North Korea's foreign policy. Until the 1960's, North Korea's foreign trade policy held the view that politics were primary[1] and upheld the principle of political and economic coincidence, but in the 1970's a tendency to attach importance to economic factors surfaced and in the 1980's a tendency to view economics as more important is growing stronger.

In the "Ten Great Political Programs" announced by Kim Il-song on the occasion of the establishment of the Fourth Cabinet on 16 December 1967, he confirmed that North Korea was using the so-called "principle of the inseparability of politics and economics" in foreign trade under the standards of the class principle and proletarian internationalism[2] by giving first consideration to political factors over economic factors and using foreign trade to further political goals.[3] Article 8 of the same political programs specifies that the principle of the inseparability of politics and economics as a basis of foreign trade is to be applied differently according to the state with which trade is done.[4] That is, the principle of political and economic coincidence is applied to socialist countries, the principle of political primacy to neutral non-aligned countries and the principle of political and economic separation to capitalist countries in accord with economic interests.

In developing its foreign trade, North Korea has given preference to the socialist market and has applied the principle of political and economic coincidence. North Korea's foreign trade policy has given first preference to the socialist market based on a firm class standpoint.

That is, the formation of a socialist market makes it possible to develop the national economy of each socialist state and contribute much to the enhancement of the people's livelihood by furthering economic and technical interchange between socialist states, to develop the national economies of the socialist countries and make trade profitable,[6] and to defend against the expansionist policy of capitalism[7] with the extension of the socialist market.

By applying the principle of political and economic coincidence and giving first preference to the socialist market, North Korea is evolving a foreign trade policy of escaping the yoke of imperialism and furthering the crisis of the capitalist economy at the same time that it seeks the economic development of the socialist states and the strengthening of the economic relations of the socialist camp.[8]

In developing its foreign trade, North Korea has given second preference to non-aligned neutral countries where it has developed trade based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit[9] and has sought to help newly independent countries establish political and economic independence by liberating them from the new imperialism of the capitalist states.[10]

North Korea uses a staged method of approach with the newly independent countries of the Third World, beginning with non-political trade relations and developing to political relations along a route of concluding a trade pact, establishing a trade delegation, raising it to consulate-general status, and establishing diplomatic relations; based on such a principle of political primacy, North Korea's policy gives heavy weight to the political element of striving to aid anti-imperialist struggles.[11]

In order to compete diplomatically with the R.O.K., in the 1960's North Korea began seeking diplomatic success by increasing trade with the non-aligned neutral countries of the Third World along with providing below cost economic and technical aid.

Based on economic interests which have the secondary intent of pursuing actual profit such as developing trade with capitalist countries that respect North Korea's independence and want to form economic ties with North Korea, the North Koreans began applying the principle of political and economic separation in the late 1960's to expand its trade and economic cooperation with advanced Western countries.[12]

The first state to which North Korea applied its principle of political and economic separation in foreign trade was Japan. Until the late 1960's North Korea insisted on the repeal of the R.O.K.--Japan Agreement as a precondition to economic exchange with Japan, but North Korea adopted the principle of political and economic separation when it stated at the October 1971 meeting between Kim Il-song and (Tokyo mayor) Minobe Ryokichi that "As long as the R.O.K.--Japan Agreement is not repealed, political intercourse will be difficult. We request active expansion of economic, cultural and personal intercourse."

North Korea's motives for adopting the principle of political and economic separation seen above include the political element of seeking to realize long term diplomatic relations as well as the economic element of pursuing real profit.

As a result of sharp cuts and suspensions in economic aid from the U.S.S.R., Communist China and Eastern European countries, by 1972 North Korea was forced to seek trade and economic cooperation with Western countries, especially Japan and other OECD countries, in order to obtain the capital, technology and foreign exchange needed for the conduct of the Six Year Economic Plan (1971-1976) and the second Seven Year Economic Plan (1977-1983).

Although North Korea has adopted the principle of political and economic separation in its trade with Western countries, it has adopted a selective principle of political and economic separation in that it has no trade with the U.S., Free China or Israel.

However, North Korea carries on trade with other capitalist countries so that although there is the element of pursuing real profit, we must not overlook the political element of striving to establish diplomatic relations through trade.

As seen above, the basis for North Korea's foreign trade policy from a viewpoint of the pursuit of real profit has moved from the principle of economic and political coincidence to the principle of economic and political separation and from political primacy to economic primacy as it has found itself forced to overcome its economic stagnation through trade based on international division of labor. That is, being totally unable to develop its people's economy by its autarkic method of economic growth oriented to the domestic market, North Korea was forced to choose an open method of economic growth oriented to the international market.

We can cite the self-dependent national economy line nest in the basis for North Korea's foreign trade policy. The self-dependent national economy line is a line striving to mobilize the country's own resources and capacity according to the principle of self-reliance in order to achieve self-sufficient economic autarky.

This self-dependent national economy line strives to build a comprehensive and self-dependent national economy capable of basically fulfilling with domestic production the increased demand resulting from economic construction, defense construction and improvements in the people's livelihood.

Thus North Korea meets basic demand materials and large quantity demand materials with domestic production, but it supplies special demand materials, materials in short supply and materials it cannot produce domestically such as machinery, plant capital, raw materials and technology through foreign trade. As a result, North Korea's foreign trade has developed as a means to contribute to the construction of the self-dependent national economy.[13]

That is, as a means which serves the construction of the self-dependent national economy comprised of a comprehensive organic development which primarily develops heavy industry while developing light industry and agriculture in tandem,[14] North Korea's foreign trade policy has a supportive, subsidiary character oriented toward the domestic economy whereby it imports the materials needed to carry out economic plans and exports in consideration of domestic demand and balance.

By importing aid from the West, including Japan and the OECD countries, including the machines, capital facilities such as plants, raw materials, and technology needed in construction for carrying out the Six Year Plan and the second Seven Year Plan, North Korea's foreign trade is expanding in the capitalist market more than in the socialist market.

As a result, North Korea's foreign trade has shifted from the Communist world to the free world so that the proportion of trade with the free world has increased more than that with the socialist market. The following are the factors in the increase of North Korea's trade with the free world.

First, with the sharp cuts in aid from China and the Soviet Union beginning in the latter 1960's, North Korea, in order to bring in the capital goods, facility capital and technology necessary for the conduct of the Six Year Plan and the second Seven Year Plan along with the foreign exchange needed to buy them, transformed its trade and economic cooperation with Western nations to loans and deferred payment exports to North Korea as part of their market expansion.

Second, in order to raise the people's standard of living in its Six Year Plan and second Seven Year Plan, North Korea brought in consumer industry sector factory equipment of a comparatively high technological level from Western countries.

Third, greatly stimulated by the R.O.K.'s high level of economic growth, North Korea increased its bringing in of the capital goods, equipment and technology, the borrowing and deferred payment imports needed for the Six Year Plan and the second Seven Year Plan.

As a result, through the 1970's and into the 1980's North Korea's foreign trade policy changed into the principle of political and economic separation while expanding its trade and economic cooperation with Western countries and beginning to revise somewhat is self-dependent economy line of autarkic policy based on the principle of self-reliance.

However, North Korea's autarkic policy of the self-dependent economy line will be difficult to achieve as long as the North Koreans do not first have a great revolution such as the economic revolution carried out in the Eastern European countries, do not second abandon the line of the primacy of politics and military affairs, and do not third change over to an open economy based on international division of labor.[15]

We can cite the principle of equality and mutual benefit in the basis of North Korea's trade policy. North Korea's trade policy basis relies on the principle of equality and mutual benefit based on barter trade between two countries. North Korea upholds the principle of equality and mutual benefit in order to prevent the colonial and foreign dependent nature of trade.[16]

North Korea has the prejudice of Lenin's view of trade as monopoly capitalism's international exploitation seeing capital cooperation as "a law of imperialism by which monopoly capitalism rules overseas markets" while at the same time viewing trade between capitalist countries as "looting done through the exchange of unequal values between advanced and backward countries."[17]

I will examine North Korea's foreign trade operating principles, dividing them into the following areas: (one) the doctrine of import primacy; (two) the doctrine of import/export balance; and (three) the doctrine of barter trade.

First among the operating principles of North Korea's foreign trade, we can cite the doctrine of import primacy. North Korea's foreign trade emphasizes importing according to a fixed import plan the materials needed for economic plans while export is carried out according to an export plan as a means to provide foreign exchange required to meet the import demand.

In North Korea's foreign trade, imports are first fixed according to the "principle of importing a fixed amount" and exports have the secondary character of being the means of providing the foreign exchange needed for imports. Thus, North Korea's foreign trade emphasizes importing the materials needed for the construction of the self-dependent national economy so that the items imported center around those types of machine equipment needed to promote self-dependent industrialization such as capital goods and equipment while the import of consumer materials is generally restricted.

As a result, in accordance with the policy of heavy industry primacy, North Korea's primary imports are heavy industry products while other products comprise the secondary imports.

North Korea's foreign trade upholds the doctrine of import/export balance by holding to the principle of the so-called "doctrine of bilateral equilibrium" of trade balances which argues that bilateral equilibrium is the first concern. Thus, in order to guarantee its balance with each country, North Korea normally concludes reciprocal trade agreements upon which it bases its trade activity; accordingly, North Korea frequently sets forth as a condition when it authorizes foreign trade exports equivalent to imports.

As a result, North Korea's foreign trade usually concludes a reciprocal agreement for each exchange and in principle during the period of the agreement conducts discussions with the other country regarding the content of transactions for the sake of the balance of imports and exports. By such discussions, in principle the bilateral trade balances ensure the balance for each country.

North Korea is maintaining its reciprocal trade doctrine based on the principle of bilateral import/export balance comparatively strictly for Western countries as well as the Communist world.

This principle is the basic factor in North Korea's non-expanding foreign trade.

The reasons why North Korea maintains the principle of bilateral import/export balance comparatively strictly are first to prevent economic domination and second because of a shortage of foreign exchange due to a chronic trade deficit.

North Korea maintains the principle of bilateral barter trade in its foreign trade. North Korea's trade with socialist countries is done through long term trade and payment pacts concluded between governments while its trade with Western countries is done through trade agreements and bank agreements concluded on a civilian base.

The reason North Korea upholds the doctrine of barter trade comparatively strictly is because of the shortage of foreign exchange resulting from its chronic trade deficit. That is, because of its shortage of foreign exchange, whenever North Korea concludes reciprocal trade and payment agreements and has bilateral trade it avoids settling accounts in exchangeable currency but rather strives to carry on foreign trade without using gold or foreign exchange as much as possible by using a fixed currency by which export and import amounts are determined by agreement and establishing a swing margin for each side and adopting a form of settlement by which the small variances are settled after a period of time.

With the recent increase in Western trade, North Korea's deficit in trade with the West has increased greatly; in order to resolve this, North Korea is, a part of its policy, strongly demanding of Western exporters that they import part or all of the export loan in North Korean products in so-called "counter trade which is one form of barter trade based on the principle of bilateral balance.

However, through the 1970's and into the 1980's North Korea has been somewhat moderating its generally conventional strict doctrine of barter trade to change from individual barter trade to comprehensive barter trade.

Recently North Korea further moderated this barter trade doctrine to apply it more elastically, depending on the country--a good example of this is trade with Japan.

With the increase of the importance of the import from Japan of the newest machinery and plant facilities through the 1970's and into the 1980's, North Korea's deficit in trade with Japan has grown greater.

I will examine North Korea's foreign trade policy means, dividing them into the following areas: (one) price policy; (two) excise and exchange policy; and (three) quantity limitation policy and other policy means such as foreign economic cooperation.

North Korea applies a law of value which determines value according to the cost of labor added to the product as its principle for determining trade prices. However, domestically North Korea has adopted a price policy which separates commodity price from product value according to the goals of its economic plan and is not applying its law of value.

Since the socialist market's international price reflects international value, North Korea bases its prices in trade with socialist states on the international market price which reflects international value.

Divided between trade with socialist states and trade with capitalist states, North Korea's trade price is as follows. The price of commodities in North Korea's trade with socialist countries is determined by negotiation and agreement between the countries involved based on international market prices. That is, the price of commodities in North Korea's foreign trade is determined based on the capitalist market price and the socialist market price.[19]

That is, the price of commodities in foreign trade is determined by the so-called bargaining price by which the price is determined by negotiations with the other country based on the international market price.[20] There is a strong possibility that non-economic factors based on political concerns may be operative in the determining of North Korea's foreign trade commodity prices.

Next, the import commodity price in North Korea's trade with capitalism is based on the capitalist market price[21] but in consideration of North Korea's economic situation is determined at a price lower than the international market price level. North Korea determines its import price at a level lower than that of the international market price through long term talks and the multiplication of the countries from which it imports.

Also, North Korea's export price in trade with capitalism is determined at a lower level than that of the international market price due to North Korea's need to acquire foreign exchange, its weakness in international competition such as poor quality products, and its market inactivity.

The price of North Korea's import and export commodities is divorced from the domestic commodity price. That is, in contrast to the setting by the state of an official price for the domestic purchase of export commodities and the domestic sale of import commodities, the external sale price of export commodities and the external purchase price of import commodities are determined by the international market price; therefore, as a result of import and export activity there is a difference between the domestic price of import and export commodities which is determined by the official price and the international price of import and export commodities which is determined by the international market price which the state either compensates or recovers as "trade variance funds."[22]

Variable costs such as freight, storage, insurance, customs and taxes, advertising, bank interest, natural losses, depreciation, inspections, middleman processing and management, and labor must be added to the price of import and export commodities.[23] Also, if one recognizes the profits of trading organs, then that profit must be included as well.[24]

North Korea can use trading prices as one tool of its foreign trade policy means. North Korea can reduce export commodity prices or even dump export commodities at prices lower than production costs for political purposes such as forming diplomatic relations or economic purposes such as eliminating international competition, capturing markets or acquiring foreign exchange.

As one tool of its foreign trade policy means, North Korea can use its customs policy and its foreign exchange policy.

First, looking at the customs policy, North Korea can levy high customs in order to foster domestic industry under its goal of protecting its self-dependent national economy.

North Korea uses its customs policy in trade with socialist countries as a means to meet customs reductions from the other party in trade negotiations and uses it as a means to gain most favored nation treatment in its trade negotiations with capitalist nations.

North Korea can use its customs policy not only for economic purposes such as as a means to protect domestic industry, a means to change the import/export structure, a means to bring in finances, or a means to negotiate with other countries, but also for political purposes.

The foreign exchange rate is the buying power of one's own currency for trade commodities in the relative price of each other country's currency. Not only does North Korea's exchange rate not reflect a balanced price identical to domestic supply and demand, but also domestic prices are determined by political motives; therefore, not only is the exchange rate divorced from the value, but also it is an official rate fixed by the government which does not reflect a balanced exchange rate determined by supply and demand.

Although North Korea's foreign exchange policy comparatively fairly reflects its currency's buying power in the socialist market so that there is little fluctuation in the exchange rates, in the capitalist market it does not reflect its buying power but rather it changed from time to time for economic or political purposes. North Korea uses its foreign exchange policy as a means of its foreign trade policy through manipulating exchange rates.

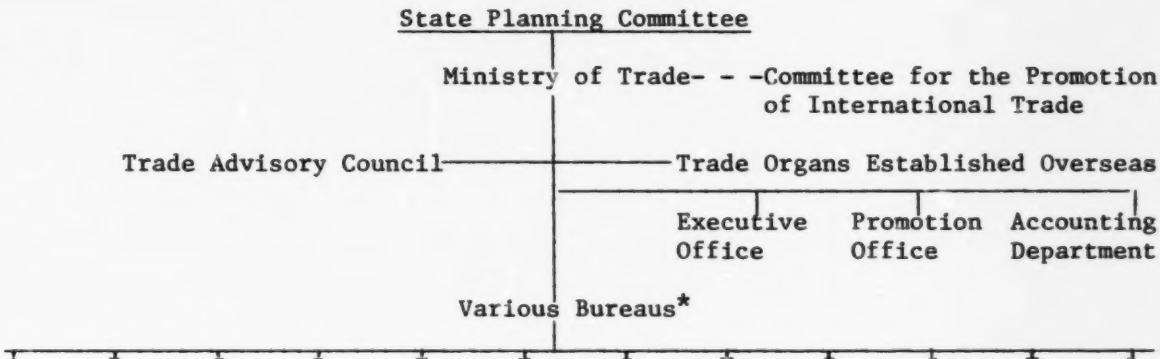
Other trade policy means include the quantity limitation policy and the foreign economic cooperation policy. North Korea's trade quantities are determined by its quantity limitation policy through pre-planning by the State Planning Committee and through the control and management of the Ministry of Trade. North Korea's trade fixes quotas for each commodity through negotiations with the other party. However, the commodity quotas use the quantity limitation policy more for capitalist countries than for socialist countries.

Until the 1960's North Korea was a recipient of aid, getting economic aid from such socialist countries as China, the Soviet Union and COMECON countries but beginning in the late 1960's it emerged as a donor of aid, giving economic help, no matter how small the scale, to the countries of the Third World so that through the 1970's and into the 1980's even though it is unable to retire its foreign debt, it is providing economic aid to non-aligned countries to achieve political and economic goals.

I will examine North Korea's trade and management organs on the state scale, dividing them into the following: (one) the Ministry of Trade, which is the body that has overall control of the composition of the various enterprises and their exchange of commodities; (two) the trade organs established overseas which carry on trade activities; (three) the Ministry of External Economic Affairs; (four) the Committee for the Promotion of Foreign Trade; (five) the Public Corporation for Trade which itself is an organized body for foreign trade[25]; and (six) foreign trade banks.

The characteristics of North Korea's trade and management organs include: (one) the unity of political and economic guidance; (two) the democratic centralization system; (three) the planned character of trade activity; (four) the sole responsibility system; and (five) the self-supporting accounting system.

The Ministry of Trade (Muyok-pu) is the old Ministry of Trade (Muyok-song) which was renamed in the 28 December 1972 revamping of administrative organs. The Ministry of Trade is a central cabinet level deliberation organ responsible for the planning, executing, managing and controlling of foreign trade. The organization of North Korea's Ministry of Trade is shown in the following table.



*

A = Bureau of Agreement Organization
B = Bureau of Economic Planning
C = First Bureau
D = Second Bureau
E = Third Bureau
F = Shipping Bureau
G = Export Bureau
H = Import Bureau
I = Finance and Foreign Exchange Bureau
J = Protocol Bureau
K = Customs Bureau
L = Various Trading Companies

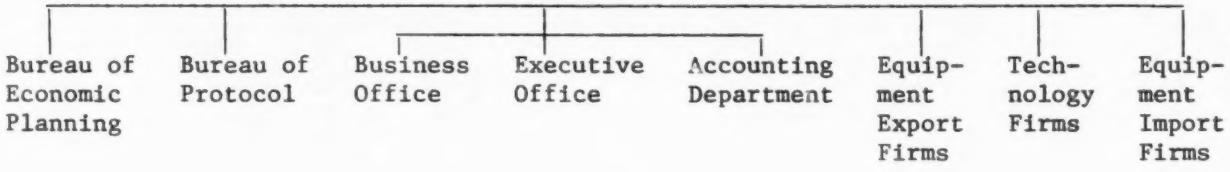
Also, the functions of the Ministry of Trade are as follows: (one) drafting and implementing trade policy and concluding pacts with foreign countries such as trade agreements and commercial treaties; (two) carrying out the investigation and research needed in establishing trade policy; (three) guiding and overseeing the trade work of its subordinate trade organs; (four) the authority to establish, combine, divide, and abolish enterprises related to trade; (five) drafting proposed laws relating to trade and promulgating regulations, orders, and training related to the carrying out of trade; (six) issuing import and export permits and controlling import/export commodities and currencies; (seven) inspecting the quality of exports; and (eight) guiding various projects relating to trade and carrying out duties relating to foreign economic cooperation.

The trade organs established overseas include the trade councilary departments established in the North Korean embassies and consulate-generals in countries with which North Korea has diplomatic relations, the trade delegations and information offices established in countries with which North Korea has no diplomatic relations; these are state organs for the management of foreign trade.

These organs (one) carry out the function of developing trade relations, (two) carry out the administrative function of controlling and adjusting trade activities according to law, (three) carry on various trade activities such as issuing permits for importing trade goods or issuing certificates of the place of origin of commodities, (four) can conclude and carry out trade contracts, and (five) carry out publicity activities related to trade.

The Ministry of External Economic Affairs is the old Foreign Economic Bureau which was renamed with the 1972 revamping of administrative organs. The functions of the Ministry of External Economic Affairs include the import and export of equipment, the opening of markets, the exchange of science and technology and work relating to loans and aid. The organization of the Ministry of External Economic Affairs is shown in the following table.

The Ministry of External Economic Affairs



The Committee for the Promotion of Foreign Trade has the duty of opening up and expanding trade with countries with which North Korea does not yet have diplomatic relations. The Committee for the Promotion of Foreign Trade is composed of the Plenary Session, the Standing Committee and the Trade Arbitration Committee. The Committee for the Promotion of Foreign Trade is in fact a governmental organ although it assumes the external appearance of a civilian society.

As part of the basis of North Korea's trade policy, the Committee for the Promotion of Foreign Trade studies the political and economic environment for foreign trade overseas and researches and establishes proposals to increase the number of countries with which North Korea has trade relations or to expand markets; based on this, it is responsible for furthering business-related contact between foreign trade organs or trading companies and North Korean trade organs or the Public Corporation for Trade and it concludes and carries out informal civil trade agreements and commercial treaties in order to carry out such preliminary steps as contacting personages in the industrial and social circles of the target country.

The Committee for the Promotion of International Trade facilitates the overseas dispatch of North Korean economic and trade delegations while at the same time inviting foreign economic and trade delegations. Also, the Committee participates in international trade representative negotiations and sponsors exhibits of North Korean products overseas and of international products in North Korea.

Also, the Committee's subsidiary Trade Arbitration Committee arbitrates disputes arising in trade.

The Committee for the Promotion of International Trade in North Korea's opening of trade relations with capitalist countries; in particular, it is common for various Western trading companies to go through the Committee to make contact with the special Public Corporation for Trade.

The public corporation for trade is a state-run economic organ with the status of a corporate body and an independent accounting system which is solely responsible for the import and export of specially designated commodities. The corporation is responsible for the import and export of specialized items classified according to type and nature of commodity; it also handles the whole process from talks through concluding the contract, carrying it out and liquidating accounts so that conflict between corporations is precluded.

The public corporation for trade has been granted by regulation the following legal status, scope of activity, functions and powers: (one) corporate body status; (two) import and export of special commodities; (three) rights; (four) property; (five) operations; (six) details of earnings and expenses and a percentage of profit; (seven) location; and (eight) steps to halt work.[26]

As a result, the corporation carries out the concluding of contracts with foreign trading companies, legal activities and financial responsibilities. Also, the corporation receives fixed assets and floating funds from the state to carry on its management activities according to the principle of the independent accounting system, ensuring profit by income and expenditure and giving part of that profit to the national treasury.

There are 22 corporations under the Ministry of Trade which handle special products and there are seven corporations under the Ministry of External Economic Affairs which handle various kinds of economic cooperation such as the import and export of plants and equipment and technical exchange.[27]

The public corporation for trade fulfills various functions including the following: (one) drafting import and export plan proposals; (two) concluding import and export contracts with foreign trading companies; (three) liquidating foreign exchange with foreign trading companies; (four) planning and implementing such cost saving measures as reducing currency costs and improving product quality; and (five) investigating the trends of foreign markets and the credit status of foreign trading companies.[28]

The functions of the public corporation for trade regarding the work of import and export include first concluding concrete trade contracts with foreign trading companies and establishing consignment contract relations between the producing enterprise and the public corporation for trade by forwarding orders for the export commodity in accordance with the contract with the trading company concretely specifying the conditions of acceptance and second, the corporation carries out broker work, delivering the export commodity through established customs procedures to the foreign trading company according to the conditions of the contract and accepts the bill of transfer.[29]

In the case of import trade, when the organ ordering the import commodity presents to the responsible public corporation for trade its order for the import commodity specifying the conditions of import and having attached an import authorization received from the Ministry of Trade according to the import allotment it has been given, the public corporation for trade establishes a consignment relationship with the ordering organ by accepting the order.

The import order has concretely specified delivery conditions; the public corporation accepts this, contacts the foreign trading company and concludes an import contract, accepts the import commodity in accordance with the conditions of that contract, and delivers the commodity to the ordering organ at an agreed upon site.

In the case of export, the public corporation for trade sells professionally in foreign markets the export commodity it has received from the organ supplying the export commodity; in the case of import, it purchases professionally the import commodity ordered by the ordering organ.

The economic relationships of the public corporation for trade are foreign economic relationships with foreign trading companies in the case of import, and domestic economic relationships with the producing enterprise in the case of export.

The former is based on the individual trade contracts which are concluded based on commercial treaties and trade pacts and protocols regarding the delivery of import commodities. And the latter is based on independent accounting contracts concluded according to commodity delivery plans regarding legal standards for delivering export commodities.[30] Also, the legal standard for the general rights and duties regarding the delivery of import commodities includes the government's import plan and related laws.

The trade bank was established independently of the Korean Central Bank in June 1959. The major functions of the trade bank include: (one) management of foreign exchange; (two) liquidating international accounts; (three) sending letters of credit and guaranteeing payment; (four) providing short term credit; (five) conducting the business of foreign currency transactions; and (six) forwarding money.

In order to carry out support work related to foreign trade, the Ministry of External Economic Affairs has under its aegis other trade-related organs, including the following: (one) the Korean Insurance Company, which handles work related to insuring maritime transport of commodities; (two) the Korean Commodities Inspection Bureau which handles work related to inspecting trade commodities; (three) the Korean Foreign Transport Company, which handles work acting as agent to reserve shipping and arrange management for trade commodities; and (four) the Korean Shipping Agency, which handles the work related to shipping agencies.

In addition, there are special organs for the effective conduct of trade business, including the Korean Foreign Scientific and Technological Exchange Association and the Korea-Poland Limited Maritime Company, a joint venture with a foreign country.

The purpose of North Korea's customs tariff is not to protect domestic industry but rather to maintain the state monopoly in trade. Of course, North Korea's customs tariff has other goals of increasing government income, lowering other countries' tariffs or strengthening the country's hand in negotiations for most favored nation treatment, but its main purpose is to prevent smuggling through import and export customs work and ensuring the maintenance of the state monopoly in trade.

North Korea's customs system not only manages the execution of laws related to the state monopoly of foreign trade and particularly manages the import commodities imported by the public corporations for trade, but also manages the execution of laws related to the foreign exchange monopoly and the transport handling monopoly as well as the laws related to people and commodities that cross the borders and manages the import and export statistics on commodities.

The feature of North Korea's customs system is its strict centralized style designed to ensure the maintenance of the state monopoly of foreign trade, which is exclusively attached to the Ministry of Trade through the central assembly for customs management. Due to the state monopoly of foreign trade, all customs tariffs are by principle collected by a centralized method through the various public corporations for trade under the superintendence of the Finance Ministry while due to the state monopoly of transport handling, each kind of freight and transport agency must receive authorization under the control of customs to cross the borders.

Also, North Korea's customs system depends on the transport organs to manage large warehouses and the unloading of import and export freight is closely ties to customs control.[31]

The General Customs Management Bureau of the Ministry of Trade directly controls the various customs organs. That is, the General Customs Management Bureau has the following functions: the organization and management of the various customs organs; participation in discussion for the establishment of all kinds of customs policies as well as for international treaties and agreements regarding customs standards; resolution of problems in applying tax rates and preparing tax drafts; and organizing customs statistics.

The regional customs office is under the guidance of the General Customs Management Office. As a state corporate body, the regional customs office not only examines the freight crossing the borders but also inspects all kinds of transport organs and examines small parcels and mail, and examines and levies tariffs on travellers and hand baggage while confiscating freight imported or exported in violation and levying and collecting fines for smuggling and customs law violations.[32]

Commodities are classified into 12 types in the North Korean import and export customs tariff rate table. On these commodities, North Korea distinguishes between import rates and export rates and applies multiple tax rates with maximums and minimums. The maximum tax rate is generally applied while the minimum tax rate, as an agreed upon rate, is applied to socialist countries or capitalist countries receiving most favored nation treatment which have concluded agreements regarding mutually advantageous trade but in particular, there is usually no customs tariff for socialist countries.

The maximum tax is usually two to four times the minimum tax while at times it goes as high as ten plus times the minimum. Looking at North Korea's customs tariff rates, the import rates for machinery and equipment is extremely low while the import rates for consumer goods is extremely high; this customs policy builds the socialist industrial base centered around heavy industry and defense industries.

North Korea levies very little or no tariff on socialist trade by mutual advantage agreements between governments but levies a comparatively high rate on capitalist trade, thus making capitalist trade disadvantageous. Also, the method of levying the tariff uses only ad valorem duty which calculates the tariff in terms of a percentage of the taxed commodity's value and the levy standard is based on CIF prices with calculation based on the commercial invoice.

Also, customs exemption is granted for certain products. According to the North Korean "Regulations for Import and Export Duties"[33], those exempt products include the following: (one) items for the official and private use of diplomatic missions and commercial representatives; (two) daily necessities of foreign travelers and items recognized by customs as things used for occupational purposes; (three) items recognized by customs as things used for food, fuel and other consumer purposes by foreign ships; and (four) items designated by the cabinet such as display items for trade fairs. Also, items forbidden for import or export include the following: (one) items giving injurious influence on Communist ideology; (two) items classified as state secrets; and (three) items whose import and export is forbidden by law.

North Korea has adopted a customs allocation system to apply such rates as the first rate and the second rate to items of weak competitiveness in the international market; the first rate is either very low or no tariff at all but the second rate is very high. The items to which North Korea applies the first rate includes such export goods as molybdenum ore, manganese ore, nickel ore, nickel/gold ore and silicon; North Korea strives to give special benefit to raw material importers.

North Korea has unified its foreign exchange management by state monopoly of foreign exchange. The state has monopoly management of foreign certificates of value such as the following: (one) foreign currency and foreign currency drafts and remittance exchange; (two) gold, silver, and other precious metals; and (three) stock and bonds. The goals of state monopoly of foreign exchange include the following: (one) planned manipulation of international currency and the international economy; (two) concentrate the management of foreign currency funds in the hands of the government and use them rationally in carrying out the plans of the people's economy; and (three) maintain the independence of the foreign exchange system.

Because the state has established a foreign plan to balance the supply and demand of foreign exchange, North Korea's foreign exchange control system has the following characteristics: (one) the concentration of foreign exchange at the Korean Central Bank or the Trade Bank; (two) execution of foreign exchange work according to the foreign exchange plan by the Korean Central Bank or the Trade Bank; (three) allocation of foreign exchange for payment overseas on a monthly or periodic basis according to the foreign exchange supply and demand plan through the Trade Bank; and (four) requirements that foreigners report the foreign exchange they are carrying when they enter the country.

Since the state has monopoly control of foreign exchange management by the foreign exchange supply and demand plan, the exchange rate rarely fluctuates. North Korea applies different rates to the communist world and the free world; the rates for the communist world do not change but by contrast the rates for the free world frequently change.

North Korea's exchange system for the communist world uses the Soviet Union's ruble as its key currency. In March 1950 the Soviet Union set the gold content of the ruble at .222168 per unit in choosing a gold linkage system. Thus the Eastern European countries also set gold content proportions for their currencies so that they adopted the ruble linkage system by the end of 1950; although we do not know when, there is no doubt that North Korea also adopted the ruble linkage system.

With the currency reform of January 1961, the Soviet Union increased the gold content of the ruble 4.4 times from the old 0.222168 to 0.987412 grams per unit, also changing the exchange rate from one dollar = four rubles to one dollar = 0.9 rubles, using the official exchange rate as the commercial exchange rate used in foreign trade while adding a fixed premium to the official rate for non-commercial exchange such as that used for transactions outside of foreign trade and for capital transactions.

The non-commercial transaction exchange of the socialist countries was, as decided by the 1963 Prague agreement, determined according to the purchasing power parity of each states financial service and is based on the retail price of some 70 designated products. Whenever this retail price base varies more than five percent up or down, the non-commercial exchange rate can be changed.[35]

North Korea applies its commercial exchange rate as its official exchange rate and uses its non-commercial exchange rate as the official rate with a fixed percentage premium added.

The intra-sphere exchange rate of the socialist countries, including North Korea, can be said to be determined by the gold content of each country's currency and its buying power in the socialist market as well as its exchange rate vis a vis the ruble; there is very little change in each country's exchange rate.

However, since the socialist countries including Korea determine their domestic prices according to an official price set artifically, value and price are divorced so that there is no organic tie between domestic price and international price; thus there is a fundamental limit on the real buying power of each country's currency in the intra-sphere exchange rate determined based on domestic prices.

North Korea has adopted a multiple exchange rate system of the commercial exchange rate (official exchange rate) and the non-commercial exchange rate (traveller's exchange rate) for the countries of the free world. The exchange rate of the North Korean won to Western currencies is based on the exchange rate of the ruble to the dollar in order to determine the value of the North Korean won.

However, North Korea's exchange rate for Western countries is, as a policy exchange rate determined one-sidedly according to policy needs[36], set very low in comparison to the actual buying power of the North Korean won. However, with the transformation of the Soviet Union's exchange policy for Western currencies from a fixed rate system to a floating rate system following the Smithsonian measure of December 1971, North Korea's exchange rate for Western countries now changes when the Soviet Union's National Central Bank announces its monthly changes.

According to the September 1978 announcement of the Soviet Union's National Central Bank, the ruble-North Korean won exchange rate was one ruble to 282.485 yen. Compared to this official exchange rate, as of 1978 North Korea's traveller's exchange rate was underpriced at one won to 126.86 yen. The reason is because North Korea is attempting below cost export in order to expand its Western market and acquire foreign exchange.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Kyongje sajon," Pyongyang, Social Science Publishers, 1970, p 542.
2. "Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4 p 577.
3. "Kyongje..." op. cit., p 691.
4. "Kyongje..." op. cit., p 691.
5. "Kim..." op. cit., Vol 4, p 575.
6. "Kim..." op. cit., Vol 4, p 576.
7. "Kyongje..." op. cit., p 542.
8. "Kim..." op. cit., Vol 4, p 576.
9. "Kim..." op. cit., Vol 4, p 577.

10. "Kyongje..." op. cit., p 542.

11. "Sahoe chuui konsol kwa oehwa munje", "Kulloja" No 2, June 1965, p 13.

12. "Kim..." op. cit., Vol 4, p 576.

13. "Kyongje..." op. cit., pp 541-42.

14. "Kim..." op. cit., Vol 3, p 398.

15. NODONG SINMUN, 1 January 1954.

16. "Kyongje..." op. cit., pp 541, 688.

17. "Kyongje..." op. cit., pp 688-90.

18. "Kyongje..." op. cit., p 692.

19. "Kyongje..." op. cit., p 689, and Kim Il-song, "Sahoe chuui kyongje ui myotkaji iron munje e taehayo", March 1969, p 4.

20. Wilczynski, J., "Profit Risk and Incentives Under Socialist Economic Planning," MacMillan, 1973, pp 196-97.

21. "Kyongje..." op. cit., p 689.

22. "Kyongje..." op. cit., p 697.

23. "Kyongje..." op. cit., p 694.

24. "Kyongje..." op. cit., p 694.

25. "Kyongje..." op. cit., p 696.

26. "Kyongje..." op. cit., p 694.

27. Haeoe kyongje yon'gu-so, "Nam pukhan ui taeil muyok kyonghap kwan'gye punsok," pp 90-95.

28. "Kyongje..." op. cit., p 695.

29. "Taeoe muyok kigwan e kwanhan kyujong", "Naegak kongbo," No 2, 1958, p 21.

30. "Taeoe..." op. cit., p 21.

31. "Such'uripse e kwanhan kyujong", "Naegak kongbo," No 1, 1959, p 17.

32. "Such'uripse..." op. cit., p 17.

33. "Naegak kongbo," No 1, 1959, p 17.

34. "Nicho bueki no shuin", Nicho bueki kyokai, 1970, p 226.

35. Tanaka Zeus, "Toku shokoku no ginko seido to kinyu kanri," p 144.

36. "Kita chosen kenkyu," 1978, Oct, No 52, p 45.

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Korean Affairs Report

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UNEVEN ECONOMIC RECOVERY REPORTED

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 20 Aug 81 p 3, Seoul U.S. Embassy Translation

[Text] The nation's electronic, shipbuilding and chemical fiber industries have completely got out of business pinch during the latter half of last year and nearly cleared away their accumulated deficits. On the other hand, however, automobile, petro-chemical and cement, as well as machinery tool and fertilizer firms have yet to recover from a quagmire of business recession.

According to the Commerce and Industry Ministry 20 August, the nation's three electric home appliances makers wholly liquidated the deficits of W12,300 million which were incurred during the first half of last year and gained a net profit of W16,000 million during the first half of this year. The five chemical fiber companies saw a short-term net surplus of W6,000 million during the first six months of this year, thereby raising their profits as much as eight times as compared with the same period last year.

The Samsung Electronics Co. faced a deficit of W5,500 million last year but offset the figures in the red by gaining a surplus of W7,300 million during the January-June period of this year. The combined profit earned by the Hyundai Shipbuilding Co. and the Korea Shipbuilding & Engineering Corp. during the first half of this year amounted to W18,800 million.

However, in contrast, the nation's five automobile makers recorded a deficit of W26,400 million during the first six months of this year, in addition to the W80 million they incurred as the red figures last year. Six cement interests faced a deficit of W26,900 million during the first half of this year largely due to the prolonged sluggishness in the construction business. The nation's 27 petro-chemical industries had an aggregate deficit of W118,000 million last year. Such an unfavorable trend was largely attributable to the inflow of cheap chemical raw materials from foreign countries as well as a steady increase in the price of locally produced naphtha.

For detailed information, see the following table:

Unit: W100 million

	Net profit during first half of 1981	Net profit during first half of 1980
Electronics		
The Gold Star Co.	66	-32
Samsung Electronics	75	-30
Taihan Electric Wire	18	-35
Shipbuilding		
Hyundai Heavy Ind.	146	unknown
Daewoo Shipbuilding	-4.9	under construction
Korea Shipbuilding & Engineering	42	
Samsung Shipbuilding	-21	
Chemical Fibres		
Kolon Nylon	9.7	1.1
Sunkyong Fibres	18	-8.6
Tong Yang Nylon	8.5	6.3
Jeil Synthetic Fibers	14	6.5
The Sam Yang Co.		unknown
Automobiles		
Hyundai Motor	-88	-98
Saehan Motor	-104	unknown
Kia Ind.	-46	-88
Dong A Motor	-9.8	-2.9
Asia Motors	-22	unknown
Cement		
Tong Yang	-65	
Ssangyong	-168	
Hanil	-9.6	
Hyundai	-11	
Asia	-12	
Sung Shin	-4.4	

CSO: 4108/151

INVESTMENT TRENDS ANALYZED

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 13 Aug 81 p 3, Seoul U.S. Embassy Translation

[Article by Reporter Ch'ee Hui-cho: "Facility Investment Is Still in Deep Sleep."]

[Summary] These days, many say that they cannot see how business is, indeed. There have been a series of announcements on signs of business recovery. Quite a few, however, say that realistically, they cannot yet be sure of such indications. Some predict that private investments in industrial facilities will continue to be inactive. The people wonder whether business is really picking up or a business recovery has been exaggerated too much.

There is no mistake that business is recovering from depression gradually. For the first time in 23 months, the business warning index rose 1 percentage point recently. Last year, GNP registered a minus growth rate for the first time in the history of this Republic. This year, however, it continued to mark a positive growth rate in the first two quarters.

In spite of this upturn, some predict that investments in business facilities, particularly in manufacturing, will decrease drastically. According to a report on "Trends of Investments in Major Industrial Facilities, and Tasks," published by the Korea Development Bank on the results of its survey on 1,300 private industries, their facility investments have decreased by 26.2 percent in 1980 from the preceding year, in terms of real value. This year, the investments are projected to increase slightly by 4 percent in terms of nominal value, but to decrease by 10.1 percent in terms of real value.

In the manufacturing industry sector, facility investments decreased by 43 percent last year; and this year, they are projected to decrease further by 31.5 percent. This means that the business warning index rose, while actual investments have dropped sharply. How can this be explained? The answer is simple. The warning index indicates only the current business trend, while the investment figures stand for the present business conditions.

Investments make stepping stones for economic growth. During the first quarter of this year, the fixed capital investment in Korea sharply decreased by 10.3 percent as compared with the same period of last year. Particularly in the building construction sector, it fell by a whopping margin of 40 percent. Still, it was possible for GNP to grow 1.2 percent, largely owing to an increase in agricultural and fisheries production. In addition, in the case of manufacturing industries, the operation of idle facilities has increased, even without new capital investments made.

According to the government plan, a growth of GNP this year is programmed at 6 to 7 percent. This growth rate also means that the government placed more expectations on a growth in the agricultural and fisheries sector than on that in manufacturing. If only the rice harvest reaches an average-year crop, it is possible to expect a GNP growth target of 4 to 5 percent. Accordingly, this year's GNP growth target can be achieved even without an appreciable growth in the manufacturing sector.

Investments in manufacturing industries, however, are a key to determining the future growth capability and the future business trend. In this respect, the KDB's survey result--showing the drastic decreases in investments during the past two years--is noteworthy.

The rapid economic growth in the 1970's was led chiefly by the expansion of manufacturing industries, thanks to the high rate of capital investment in the sector. During the 1975-79 period, capital investments in manufacturing industries have grown by an annual average of 26 percent. This has provided the basis for sustained economic growth. Accordingly, the continued drop of facility investments by 43 percent last year and again by 31 percent this year, means that growth potential in this sector has been reduced drastically.

The decrease in capital investments is also a "reaction" to the overheated investments done in the latter half of the 1970's. Capital investments rose sharply in an unprincipled, exploding way in the heavy and chemical industry field. With the arrival of business depression, the investments decreased rapidly.

Investments in this sector, which rose 36 percent on an annual average during the 1975-79 period, decreased by 37 percent last year and projected to fall by 36 percent this year. On the other hand, investments in the light industry sector, which decreased by a whopping margin of 61 percent last year, are projected to decrease only by 8 percent this year.

For reasons of a decrease in capital investments, businesses cite an inactive demand (43.7 percent), financial shortages (21.9 percent), and uncertain business outlook (13.9 percent). In 1979, the order of these responsible factors was in reverse; financial shortages (38.4 percent), slow demand (16.2 percent), and uncertain business prospect (5.1 percent).

Because of the poor rice crop last year, the rural purchasing power has decreased by W1,500 billion. Domestic demand has declined on the whole; the annual consumption, which kept rising 10 percent each year, declined by 1 percent last year.

It is more than natural that the slow demand was counted as the primary cause to a decrease in capital investments. This means that in the past, businessmen would try to make capital investments hurriedly only when their goods are sold fast, and that such a past investment practice still remains unchanged. No efforts seem to have been made to overcome business depression with capital investments for business rationalization, reducing cost, and creating new demand.

Capital investments for facility expansion, which accounted for 78 percent of the total investments last year, have decreased to 67 percent this year. The ratio of energy-saving and business rationalization investments is projected to increase from 13 percent to 19 percent this year.

Uncertain business prospect was counted as a major cause to slow investment activities. This reveals that businessmen's apprehension over their business future is deepening. It is noteworthy that a number of businessmen holding uncertain views on their future has increased from 1979. Some say that the political and social upheavals experienced during the past two years might psychologically add uncertainty to their future business prospect, not to mention the economic factors.

As long as there are idle facilities, it may be possible to achieve economic growth by elevating their operating rate, and to run the business anyhow. But business and the national economy alike must continue to develop permanently; and for this reason, we cannot be negligent of seeking some workable and far-reaching measures.

Korean businesses have, in fact, grown in an easy way by relying on the high inflationary rate, low interest rates, and real estate investments, rather than through technical innovation and cost reduction. This is well attested by their past investment pattern of hastily investing capital only when business prospers, while avoiding investments as far as possible in time of business depression.

But all those easy factors have gone. There will be no way to survive unless one has positively tackled the depression. From the national economic viewpoint, the continued decrease in facility investments during the past two years is expected to bring about short supply and greatly restrict economic growth and business rejuvenation in the future. To prevent that, it is urgently necessary to work out some government policies to give incentives to individual businesses for their investment activities and to create a favorable climate for capital investment.

CSO: 4108/150

'NODONG SINMUN': PREPARE YOUTH AS MILITANT RESERVES

SK191040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial headlined "Let Us Firmly Prepare All Youth and Children as Militant Reserves of the Party."

The editorial says:

Our party, on the basis of a scientific insight into the requirements of the developing reality and the actual conditions of the youth movement in our country, recently put forward the revolutionary policy of further strengthening the party leadership of the work with youth and children.

Contained in this policy of the party is a far-reaching intention of the party centre to consolidate and develop our organziation of the League of Socialist Working Youth into a militant organization, vivacious and virile as a youth organization under the guidance of the Great Worker's Party of Korea, and to make the youth and children carry the cause of chuche through to completion with a high degree of revolutionary spirit and passion as a new generation born in a country making revolution and in an era of struggle.

To further strengthen the leadership of the work with youth and children at present carries weighty significance in bringing the youth movement of our country to a higher stage and accomplishing the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea in conformity with the demand of the developing reality.

It is one of the most important tasks facing the party of the working class to constantly improve and strengthen the work with youth and children in conformity with the revolution and construction developing in depth.

The party of the working class should firmly train youth and children to creditably accomplish the revolutionary cause and achieve the eternal prosperity and development of the nation.

The youth problem is successfully solved in our country under the wise guidance of the party and the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has attached weighty importance to the work with youth, directing keen attention to it, ever since he embarked upon the road of revolution, and led the youth movement of our country along the road of victory. Particularly, an epochal change has been brought about in recent years in the work

with youth and children under the correct policy and energetic guidance of the party centre. Today our youth movement is successfully discharging the duty it assumes before the era and history and the youth and children are highly demonstrating the honor of being reliable reserves of the party.

Now the ideology and mentality of our youth and children are very excellent. It is the noble trait of our youth and children today to trust and follow the party absolutely with a firm revolutionary faith, entrust their destiny wholly to the party and fight staunchly along the road of revolution. As there is a big army of youth and children who are boundlessly faithful to the cause of the party and rallied close around the party centre, the future of the Workers' Party of Korea is immensely bright and our revolution is advancing vigorously.

Noting that we should not rest on our laurels but deepen the work with youth and children, the editorial goes on:

Let us further strengthen the party's leadership of the work with youth and children and firmly prepare all the youth and children as reliable successors to the cause of chuche. This is an important task set forth by the party centre before our party organizations today.

Historic experience shows that unless the youth and children are educated and trained in a revolutionary way, their class consciousness and revolutionary spirit will be benumbed and, further, they may rest content with today's happiness and give up a revolutionary struggle. We should concentrate great efforts on the work of bringing up the younger generation to be staunch revolutionaries and socialist and communist builders who will succeed to the revolution and should constantly deepen the work as the revolution advances.

The Korean Communist Youth Movement is now in the most glorious and brilliant period under the guidance of our party centre who embraces the entire youth and children in the broad bosom of the revolution and leads them to the bright future of communism.

The editorial refers in detail to tasks for firmly preparing all the youth and children as militant reserves of the party.

The basic problem in strengthening the work with youth and children today is to bring them up firmly to be reliable successors to the cause of chuche who are boundlessly faithful to the party and the leader, stresses the editorial.

CSO: 4120/306

'NODONG SINMUN' ON BOND OF PARTY, MASSES

SK191544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN August 17 came out with a full-page political essay headlined "Source of Strength."

Its authors, to begin with, declare that the source of the strength of the Workers Party of Korea lies in its blood ties with the masses. The unbreakable ties with the masses, they say, are the never-drying spring of the great might of a party and a party which is united with the masses in one body by these ties is invincible.

In its first part, the political essay says that a party must become one flesh with the masses, if it wants to become a mighty party possessed of invincible strength.

It says:

There are many political parties struggling in defence of the interests of the working class and working masses in the world.

Among them there are parties in power and not in power, young parties and parties of long history, but these are not denotations of their strength.

The soil in which a party is rooted is the popular masses. A party which is constantly suckled by this mother soil, having set its roots in it, is always mighty and invincible.

The bloody pages of the history of class wars till this day since the appearance of a working class party on the historical scene carry many lessons on the bonds between the party and the masses, the essay says. Touching upon the success scored by the Korean communists in the revolution and construction, including their achievements in the anti-Japanese armed struggle, it says:

The blood ties with the popular masses are the eternal life of the party, its inexhaustible wisdom and its bright future and the volcanic force spurting out of the crater.

In its constant blood ties with the masses of the people, the party grows, gains strength from the popular masses and obtains its high leading authority.

The party must not be separated from the masses for a moment.

A party separated from the masses is like a tree cut off from its root and a fish which left water.

Saying that even a moment's mistake is not allowed in the bonds between the party and the masses, the essay says: The existence of a party, its might and its victory are unthinkable apart from the struggle for smashing the machinations of the enemy and tightening bonds between the party and the masses.

In its second part, the political essay deals with the struggle of the party for tightening its bonds with the popular masses.

Our party's history began with a struggle for its blood ties with the masses and its whole history is run through with this struggle, declares the essay. It continues:

The revolutionary mass line which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shaped in the early period and our party has held aloft is the ever-victorious weapon of our party for constantly strengthening its bonds with the masses.

Our party's weapon for strengthening its blood ties with the masses--it is the spirit of service whereby our party always puts the interests of the people in the first place and solves all problems in conformity with the demand of the people, and is the principle of its activity basing its policy and line on the purpose and demand of the masses.

From its very inception, our party has never let go its hold of the revolutionary mass line but kept a tight hold on it, regarding it as what keeps it alive, the first principle of all its activities and the weapon for steadily strengthening its ties with the masses, declares the essay. It continues:

The brilliant tradition of the blood ties between the party and the masses established by the great leader by his tireless efforts is today resolutely upheld, deepened and developed by our glorious party centre.

The program of modelling the whole party on the chuche idea held aloft by our party --it is a great and lofty work for strengthening and developing our party into an eternal party of the great leader, the party of chuche, and making our party, both nominally and virtually, a party doing work with people, a party going among the masses and living among the people.

Let us thoroughly establish the work method of the leaders' style in the whole party; this is the decision and will of our party for further strengthening links with the masses today.

Stating that the struggle of our party for going among the masses and rallying them is waves rolling on the ocean without a moment's pause and the eternal onward movement of the party, the political essay says: On these waves our party is growing sturdily and our revolution is advancing with fortitude.

In the third part the political essay turns to the complete unity and cohesion achieved between our party and the popular masses.

Today, in our country, all the fields and all the fronts of politics, economy and culture move as one in accordance with one will and one purpose and the entire people from the functionaries of the centre to the lighthouse keepers of a solitary island breathe the same breath following the breath of the party and speak the same words following the voice of the party.

The strong and clear ties between our party and the people, which cannot be broken or be defiled are the source of the courage and perseverance with which the party and people, in one flesh, fearlessly break through difficulties and tests and the spring which gives birth to the strength of tremendous creation and changes.

This is the source of the might of the Workers Party of Korea full of life, strong and with a vast prospect, the party always advancing with the mettle of youth, not knowing decrepitude or stagnation.

The blood ties between the party and the popular masses--this great gain of our party turns into strength and resource, bringing one victory after another to our revolution, grandeur and prosperity to our country and opening a bright and grand prospect before us.

As long as there is this invincible might of the close unity of the great party and the great people by blood ties, our party will be resolutely defended, our people will advance and win forever and the revolutionary cause of chuche will be brilliantly succeeded and accomplished through generations in any storm and stress.

CSO: 4120/306

DPRK PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE RENAMES COUNTY, TOWN IN YANGGANG

SK181645 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1601 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 18 (KCNA)--The Central Peoples' Committee of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea on August 17 issued a decree on renaming Sinpa County, Yanggang Province, "Kim Chong-suk County," which reads:

Sinpa County, Yanggang Province, is a historical land associated with the immortal revolutionary feats of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk was a true communist revolutionary of chuche type who, born into a patriotic and revolutionary family, participated in the revolutionary struggle in her early years and fought with all devotion only for the freedom and happiness of the people on the road of rigorous and arduous revolution from the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to the construction of a new fatherland after the liberation.

In the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Chong-suk, upholding the revolutionary ideas and chuche-oriented revolutionary line of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, resolutely defended and guarded him politically and ideologically, with her own life, in any adversity, and rendered immortal services and made a precious contribution to the historic cause of the liberation of the country by displaying unexampled courage and heroism.

Taking upon herself a difficult task of underground political work, Comrade Kim Chong-suk came out to the border area and, crossing and recrossing the Ammok-Kang River through the strict cordon of the Japanese imperialists, carried out bold and skillful underground political activity to implant the revolutionary ideas of the great leader among the people of Sinpa and other areas of the homeland and closely rally them in an underground revolutionary organisation, thus making a great contribution to rousing the home people in the anti-Japanese struggle.

Through her energetic reconnaissance activities in the Sinpa area, Comrade Kim Chong-suk also greatly contributed to guaranteeing the historic victory of the operation of advance into the homeland personally organised and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and successfully fulfilled her task to aid the Korean peoples revolutionary army by mobilizing the revolutionary organisation of the Sinpa area.

After the liberation of the country Comrade Kim Chong-suk devoted herself to the construction of a new fatherland and rendered immortal services in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche, holding aloft the teachings of the great leader.

The noble revolutionary feats performed by Comrade Kim Chung-suk, a faithful revolutionary soldier of the great leader, in the flames of the righteous revolutionary struggle will remain recorded forever as an imperishable epic in the annals of our revolution.

To glorify forever the immortal revolutionary feats of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, is the unanimous will and desire of our people who are advancing vigorously for the victory of the cause of chuche, following the leadership of the party, holding the great leader in high esteem.

The Central Peoples' Committee of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea decides as follows to convey down through generations the revolutionary feats of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, a communist revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine, who dedicated her all for the victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song:

1. Sinpa County, Yanggang Province, shall be renamed "Kim Chong-suk County."

2. Sinpa Up shall be renamed "Kim Chong-suk Up."

CSO: 4120/306

HIGH-SPEED MINE DEVELOPMENT MACHINE PLANT BUILT

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by special correspondent Yi Kyu-chong: "Revolutionary Spirit of Self-Reliance Achieves Proud Results: Construction Work of High-Speed Mine Development Machine Plant Completed; Partial Production Started at 9 August Plant"]

[Text] Holding high the militant task proposed by the great leader in his New Year's message this year and the on-the-spot guidance he gave to South P'yongan Province, construction workers and volunteers at the 9 August plant who rose to the task of first-stage expansion work strongly generated the fiery wind of blitzkrieg in the project. In the short period of a few weeks since then, and that under the unfavorable conditions of the winter season, they achieved the proud result of completing a large-scale construction project, including a high-speed mine development machine plant, a tool plant, and living quarters, covering as much as several thousand pyong in area.

At this plant they have almost completed the work of machine installation. In a certain part of the plant production has started.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught us as follows: "We must strengthen geological exploration in order to prepare a number of prospective excavation sites and create strong mine development machine production bases, and wage an aggressive struggle to develop new mines and coal mines."

It is one of the important tasks posed in the chucheization of the people's economy to give strong precedence to the extraction industry over the processing industry.

Construction workers and volunteers at this site who enthusiastically accepted the guidance of the great leader and the noble will of the party center have consolidated their burning resolution of loyalty to better create the extraction facilities production bases as soon as possible. They have waged a fierce assault beginning with the first battle of the new year.

Holding high the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, construction workers and volunteers have constantly increased the speed of work by using their own ability to solve all difficulties and ordeals they have encountered.

"Ideology, technology, and culture--all in accordance with the demands of chuche!" Holding high this slogan of the party, construction workers and volunteers waged a tenacious struggle.

It happened one day in early January. An unexpected difficulty appeared blocking their path ahead.

Under the impact of the cold front the temperature suddenly dropped, and as a result large rivers were frozen, unusual for that time of year. To make matters worse, heavy snow made it impossible for aggregate stations to continue to receive sand and gravel.

At times like this construction workers at this place did not waver in the slightest. They resolved to break through the difficulties they encountered and tenaciously tackled them.

Company commander Comrade Yi Pyong-sok and platoon leader Comrade Kim Kwang-nam and members of the 4th Company shock brigade traced the flow of the river for scores of ri from the construction site. With the burning passion of loyalty to the leader in their hearts they swept aside the snow to check every patch of riverbed, and finally succeeded in their search for usable sources of sand and gravel.

However, there was not even a path opened over a distance of as long as 1,000 meters from the aggregate collection point to the highway. Nevertheless, they rose up as one, pushed aside the snow, filled the dips with gravel, and even opened up an automobile road during the same day before they turned back.

Not stopping merely with achieving a breakthrough, the shock brigade members carried out a new innovation in the transportation of aggregate by cooperating with a transportation company from the following day on, and vigorously sped forward.

The shock brigade members led by agitator Comrade Kim Yong-ae held a study and report meeting on the recollection of the anti-Japanese guerrilla fighters, "Orders Must Be Fully Carried Out to the End." They emulated the indomitable fighting spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrilla fighters who were endlessly loyal to the great leader in waging a tenacious struggle. Consequently, they superbly resolved the question of aggregate facing them, and made great contributions to immensely increasing the speed of construction.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle swept through the construction site.

It happened at a time when they had to assemble a heavy roof panel more than 10 meters long and several tons in weight. They had two cranes at the construction site. But the arm of one of the cranes was too short to lift the heavy roof panel. Yet with only one of the cranes it was impossible for them to guarantee the target date for completing the assembly as they had resolved to do. Some people even proposed that they appeal to the superiors for the necessary crane.

However, members of the steeplejack work team at the 4th workshop under the 32d chemical plant construction office had a different idea.

(If we ask the superiors for help whenever we encounter difficulty, how can we call it the workstyle of revolutionary people? Also, even if the question of a crane should be resolved, it would take a certain length of time. How can we opt to do this when every moment is precious? We must somehow solve the problem by ourselves.)

With such an idea members of the steeplejack work team pooled their mutual collective wisdom and ability to study the problem. Finally, they hit upon the idea that if an auxiliary arm were attached, the problem would be solved. They finally built the necessary arm by themselves.

In this manner they tightly planned the work with two cranes and mutually accelerated the work. As a result, they completed in only 15 days the assembly work of the roof panel for the high-speed mine machinery workshop which would normally take a month. Utilizing this experience they established a new record in completing in only one week the work connected with the assembling of the roof panel for the tool workshop which was expected to require 15 days.

Furthermore, construction workers at this site built a new jig when U-shaped steel was needed in the manufacturing of roof panels. They made U-shaped steel from steel plates to guarantee the production of roof panels on a timely basis. They built their own equipment by themselves to manufacture even the thin panels needed for covering the roof. In this way they superbly removed blocks through their own ability, markedly increased the speed of construction, and vigorously sped forward.

Holding high the noble will of the great leader and the glorious party center, construction workers and volunteers at this site struggled with all their intelligence and spirit in order to guarantee the best quality as well as the speed of construction.

One day in the midst of assembling the roof panel, members of the steeplejack workshop at this site unwittingly assembled a roof panel on which the painting was not completed.

At that time members of the 2d Company shock brigade in charge of the painting work found the cause in their failure to give precedence to painting work on a timely basis, and held a serious discussion on how to solve it.

Members of the shock brigade at the site, who knew better than anyone else that unpainted prefabricated construction material has a shorter life than painted prefabricated construction material, decided that they could not use even a single sheet of unpainted prefabricated construction material in a permanent construction to be handed down to posterity. Even though no one directed them, during recess they voluntarily climbed ladders to the roof to display the master-like model of completely finishing the painting in spite of unfavorable working conditions.

Such master-like style and workstyle were visibly displayed not only among construction workers but also among volunteers.

Under the guidance of the party organization, laborers and technicians of the plants and enterprises in charge of the production of construction material produced, from the revolutionary master-like standpoint, high-quality material, even if it was only a piece of material.

Especially the working class at the Sinuiju spinning machine plant showed the model of guaranteeing high quality in the manufacture of iron gates by properly grinding square corners.

Holding high the party policy of giving strong precedence to the extraction industry over the processing industry, construction workers and volunteers at this site are continuously waging a vigorous struggle to create strong mine development machine bases.

10372
CSO: 4108/125

DPRK TIDELAND CONSTRUCTION APPRAISED

SK171058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA)--An energetic work is afoot for the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland along the west coast of the country from the estuary of the Amnok-Kang River to that of the Yesong River near the military demarcation line.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his report to the Sixth Congress of the Worker's Party of Korea, set the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland as one of the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's.

This vast project covering the whole coast of North and South Pyongang and South Hwanghae Provinces, is a gigantic nature-remaking for obtaining an arable land nearly equal to a half of the nation's paddy area.

A leading official of the designing institute under the commission of agriculture in charge of the designing for tideland reclamation said that the Korean map will undergo a complete change on its west coast ten years hereafter.

Being a project for obtaining a larger arable land than that of a west coastal province, the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland is a project unprecedented in the world history of tideland reclamation, he declared.

If an average of 7 tons of rice are harvested as now from each hectare of it, the rice output there will be more than the total grain output of the nothern half of the republic in 1946, the next year of liberation, he added.

This vast tideland reclamation is a most revolutionary policy for beating the 15 million ton target of grain production in the 1980's.

Recently again, the great leader acquainted himself time and again with the progress of the tideland reclamation and indicated its targets for different stages, the direction of the project and ways for the solution of the scientific and technical problems cropping up in it.

The glorious party centre solves all the problems arising in this vast nature-remaking project, giving a guidance to carry it out boldly in a revolutionary way.

The tideland constructors who have already upturned tens of thousands of hectares of tideland on the west coast into fertile soil are intensifying the speed campaign with the resolution to reclaim 100,000 hectares by 1984, the last year of the second seven-year plan, and complete the reclamation of the remaining 2,000,000 hectares ahead of schedule, true to the instructions of the respected and beloved leader.

Now, in North Pyongan Province, a project is under way for linking several islands from the estuary of the Amnok-Gang River to the sea off Chongju. The constructors of the tideland construction combine of the province are demolishing mountains and damming off the sea water, having set themselves the bold goal of completing by the end of next year the tideland construction involving close to 10,000 hectares, which would have taken several years in the past.

The tideland constructors of South Pyongan Province are in charge of a project to build a dyke in a beeline to the estuary of the Taedong-Kang River from the estuary of the Chongchon River more than 16 km off the land. Now they are pulling their full weight on damming off the sea at the estuary of the Taedong-Kang River, it will not be long before a new arable land extending thousands of hectares will take shape at the Onchon Tideland Construction site there.

The constructors in South Hwanghae Province are hastening their work to wind up in a short time the tideland construction in Yonbaek area which they have been carrying on for some time. On the other hand, they are preparing to dam up all the deep bays of the province with its heavily indented coastline.

Our country is possessed of a trustworthy scientific and technical force, a large contingent of experienced builders and a solid foundation of an independent national economy for carrying out this gigantic tideland construction, which will change the country's map in a brief period of ten years.

CSO: 4120/306

DPRK OVERFULFILLS FISH CATCH ASSIGNMENTS

SK190431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)--The fishermen under the Pelagic Fishery Administration are making big hauls these days.

According to data available, they increased fish catch in June 1.4 times above the same month last year. In July, too, all the fishing boats in the deep seas overfulfilled their fish catch assignments.

A new high is being chalked up in August. These days the fishermen increased the number of netting 1.3 times as against the same period of last year and considerably boosted the fish catch per boat.

As a result, this year's fish catch till recently showed an increment of 17 percent above the corresponding period of last year.

Now powerful fishing fleets of different fishery stations consisting of over 10,000 ton processing mother boats, 5,000 ton refrigerator-transports, 3,750 ton stern trawlers, modernly-equipped detection boats, oceanographic observation boats and various other boats are all out in the deep seas.

Workers of the Pelagic Fishery Administration set up a fishing operation command in the deep sea fishing ground, flexibly commanding the operations of fishing fleets and boats.

Transport boats are returning to the fishing ports from the deep sea fishing ground one after another, flying a big haul flag.

CSO: 4120/306

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK PAPERS DENOUNCE U.S. PLAN ON NEUTRON BOMBS

SK181609 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 18 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN today came out with signed commentaries in connection with the U.S. administration's adoption of a decision on producing neutron bombs.

The commentary of MINJU CHOSON headlined "Grave Act Increasing Danger of War" says:

The decision of the U.S. administration to produce neutron bombs is an extremely grave act further intensifying the arms race and increasing the danger of a nuclear war and poses a serious threat to world peace.

The commentary goes on:

By starting the production of neutron bombs, a high-efficient radiation weapon, the Reagan government once again showed its nature as a bellicose element and a nuclear warmaniac.

While developing various kinds of modern destructive weapons and preparing for the production of neutron bombs with a huge amount of military expenses, the U.S. imperialists advertise that this is an "internal affair" of the United States and that they have no idea of deploying nuclear weapons in other areas or other countries.

But, a few days ago U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger announced that the United States started producing neutron bombs and, if ordered, would airlift them to Europe in a few hours. This discloses that the utterances of the U.S. imperialists were a mere lie to pull the wool over the eyes of the world people.

What we cannot overlook, in particular, is the fact that the U.S. imperialists, hastening preparations for the provocation of a new war in Korea, are scheming to deploy neutron bombs in South Korea. On August 11, a spokesman of the U.S. Defense Department openly raved at a press conference that there is the possibility of using neutron bombs not only in Europe but also in the Far East. It is clear to everyone that he had Korea in mind when he said the Far East.

Such act of the United States is a criminal one further heightening the tension in our country and gravely endangering peace in Korea and the world.

The commentary says:

If the U.S. imperialists continue producing neutron bombs, persisting in their nuclear war preparations, they will be more vehemently denounced and rejected by and isolated from the world people.

The United States must give up at once the reckless manoeuvres to continue the production of neutron bombs and start a nuclear war and withdraw its troops and all their destructive weapons including nuclear weapons from South Korea and other areas.

The PYONGYANG SINMUN commentary titled "Rash Act of Warmaniac" says that the decision of the United States to produce neutron bombs is a naked expression of its nuclear blackmail policy toward the world people and a rash act further intensifying the arms race and increasing the danger of a nuclear war.

The United States must stop at once the production of the bombs, it stresses.

CSO: 4120/306

DPRK DAILY RAPS RECENT S. KOREA-JAPAN CONTACTS

SK2(441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints a commentary titled Lmoves Which Merit Attention" in connection with the fact that relations between the South Korean military fascists and Japanese reactionaries are becoming unusually closer these days, boding ill.

According to the paper, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the pro-South Korean politicians of Japan are loudly clamouring that "South Korea and Japan share the same destiny" and are entering into "special relationship."

The bosses of the puppet clique had confabs with the Japanese parliamentary vice-ministers group and the delegation of the "Japan-South Korea Parliamentarian League" during their recent visit to South Korea on the matter of making their relations closer and begged for huge "economic aid" from the "security point of view."

The "South Korean-Japan Foreign Ministers Conference" will be held on August 20 and 21 and it will be followed by a meeting of the "South Korea-Japan Parliamentarian League" and a "regular ministerial conference" and then talks between the Japanese prime minister and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan towards the close of this year.

Noting that such ill-boding moves remind us of the situation at the time when the aggressive and treacherous "South Korea-Japan Treaty" was trumped up, the author of the commentary says:

In particular, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascists disclosed their dirty nature as traitors in all nakedness by working with particular eagerness to establish a dark fusion, new master-servant relations with the Japanese reactionaries.

How far the traitor Chon Tu-hwan has gone in his pro-Japanese treachery can be seen fully in the fact that he is holding a bargain of treachery with the Japanese reactionaries, hammering away at the poppycock that South Korea and Japan are "the same land."

The ever more unscrupulous pro-Japanese policy of the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a treacherous one to be cursed down through generations as a policy aimed at converting South Korea already under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism into a colony of the Japanese reactionaries by deepening South Korea's subjugating relations with Japan.

Pointing to the fact that Chon Tu-hwan and his ilk openly raved that they need Japan's "aid" for a military showdown with the "north," the commentary says:

The puppets are committing a disgraceful treacherous act in strengthening their subjugating relations with the Japanese reactionary forces to prop up the foothold of their shaking military fascist rule, realize the wild ambition for long-term office and attack the fellow countrymen by force of arms with the backing of the foreign forces.

The commentary further says:

Now the Japanese ruling quarters try to intensify their infiltration into South Korea, availing themselves of the disgraceful posture of the Chon Tu-hwan clique kowtowing to them under the slogan of "Strengthening South Korea-Japan Friendship."

According to an announcement of the Japanese authorities, at the "Foreign Ministers' Conference" Japan would promise to give more "economic aid" to the puppets.

On the other hand, the Japanese reactionaries pretend to oppose connecting the "economic aid with security." This is a deceptive gesture to mislead public opinion.

With the new huge "aid" as a bait they try to tighten their domination over the South Korean puppets and use them as a military tool, a "breakwater against communism." The new tieup with the South Korean puppets will be a dangerous occasion in the militarisation scheme of the Japanese reactionaries.

The ever-intensified compact between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries is precisely an offspring of the U.S. imperialists Korean and Asian strategy, the commentary notes, and continues:

The U.S. imperialists try to bring the puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries closer politically, economically and militarily and hasten on its basis the formation of the "triangular military alliance system" and perfect the U.S. military alliance system of aggression in the Far East and use it as a lever of "strength" in realizing their ambition for Asian domination.

The Korean people will not overlook or tolerate the manoeuvres of the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries colluding with each other against us at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must give up the treacherous attempt to oppose the fellow countrymen with the backing of the foreign forces and step down from "power" at once, as demanded by the South Korean people.

The moves of the Japanese reactionaries to realise their reinvasion by backing the Chon Tu-hwan clique forsaken by the South Korean people will bring nothing good to them. They must be mindful that the line of militarisation and overseas expansion brought only a defeat to Japan in the Second World War, stop encouraging the South Korean puppets to split and war and refrain from acts detrimental to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must discard the foolish attempt to step up their policy of Korean aggression by bringing together the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries, withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along their troops and nuclear and all other destructive weapons.

CSO: 4120/306

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REUNIFICATION OFFICIAL LAUDS KIM CHONG-IL

SK191020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)--Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, who arrived in our country on August 10 visited historic Mangyongdae and toured various places.

At Mangyongdae the secretary general said that each time he visited there he studied more deeply the revolutionary history of respected President Kim Il-song. The president organized and led to victory the revolutionary struggle against imperialism to achieve the independence of the country and has built Korea into an independent and prospering country as it is today, he noted.

Revolutionary people of the world, he said, visit Mangyongdae, the cradleland of revolution, and assiduously study the revolutionary history of President Kim Il-song and the chuche idea founded by him.

After inspecting the Korean Revolution Museum, he wrote in the visitors' book:

This museum is a fine place for giving revolutionary education to the Korean people and a school indicating the road of struggle ahead of the world revolutionaries.

I extend heartfelt thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for giving me an opportunity to acquaint myself better with the revolutionary history of Korea and her reality.

At the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the guest said:

Children of your country born in this maternity hospital thanks to the solicitude of the great President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are growing up happily.

I wish you greater victory in your work for embodying the chuche idea better in public health under their leadership.

CSO: 4120/306

JSP ORGAN URGES SETTLEMENT OF KIM TAE-CHUNG CASE

SK141556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 14 (KCNA)--A recent issue of "Shakai Shimpo," the organ of the Japan Socialist Party, published an editorial titled "Kim Tae-chung Case Has Not Been Brought to End," according to a report.

The editorial says:

At a military court last year Kim Tae-chung was sentenced to death on groundless charges and then the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, but he is now suffering from diseases, totally deprived of freedom in prison.

It was made clear from the beginning that the Kim Tae-chung case was a case of infringement upon the sovereignty of Japan by the South Korean "Central Intelligence Ageny."

But the Japanese Government, persistently claiming that it was "resolved" through two "political settlements," refuses to restore Kim Tae-chung to his original status and completely settle the case and to make a fundamental reexamination of the Japan-South Korea relations. This has brought about today's situation.

In particular, even the "political settlement" of the Kim Tae-chung case was ignored at the military trial of Kim Tae-chung. But the Japanese government neglected the reexamination of the "political settlement," thus virtually partaking in destroying the political and physical life of Kim Tae-chung.

Furthermore, no sooner had the military trial of Kim Tae-chung finished than the government started increasing aid to the Chon Tu-hwan "regime."

Today eight years after the Kim Tae-chung case we cannot but direct particular attention to the fact that support to the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" scheming to destroy the political and physical life of Kim Tae-chung and stamping out the demand of the South Korean people for democracy is being strengthened with the Japan-South Korea military compact as an axis.

The completion of the long-denounced Japan-U.S.-South Korea military integration can be regarded as such moves.

Needless to say, Japan's "economic aid" is a powerful backing to the Chon Tu-hwan fascist system.

Accordingly, the expansion of economic "aid" to South Korea planned by the government will have a grave bearing in the future on the situation in Japan, the Korean Peninsula and Asia.

Upon the lapse of eight years since the Kim Tae-chung case, we urge the government to reexamine the "political settlement" of the Kim Tae-chung case and work for its complete settlement.

At the same time, we, considering the expansion of aid to South Korea to be a big obstacle to peace in Asia and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, demand its immediate end.

CSO: 4120 /306

KIM IL-SONG GREETS PRESIDENT OF CONGO

SK141617 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 14 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on August 13 to Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, president, head of state and chairman of the council of ministers of the Peoples Republic the Congolese people.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the victory of the August revolution, the national holiday of the Congolese people, I, on behalf of the Workers Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, extend warm felicitations to you and to the Congolese Workers Party and government and the Congolese people.

Since the victory of the revolution the Congolese people have made a big advance in the struggle for the consolidation of the national independence and for the building of a new society.

The Korean people believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation forged between our two countries in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence will further expand in the future.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish the Congolese people greater success in the work for building a new prospering Congo along the road of socialism under the leadership of the Congolese Workers Party headed by you.

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ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT INSPECTS DPRK COMMERCIAL EXHIBIT

SK201057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA)--An international agricultural and commercial exhibition was held from July 31 to August 4 in Zambia, according to a report.

The exhibition was participated in by a DPRK exhibition delegation and exhibition delegations from many other countries.

Set up in the DPRK exhibition hall was a picture of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shaking hands with President Kenneth David Kaunda.

On July 31 Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda inspected the DPRK exhibition hall in company with the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, the Minister of Finance and other leading personnel of the party and government.

The president was met at the entrance to the exhibition hall by the head and members of the DPRK exhibition delegation and the ambassador and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Lusaka.

After seeing the exhibits with deep interest, the president highly appraised the successes made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction.

I extend my warm greetings to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song, he said.

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DPRK IRRIGATION PROJECT COMPLETED IN BURUNDI

SK190809 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)--A ceremony for the completion of the Niamaper Irrigation Project was held in Burundi, on August 6, according to a report.

Set up on the platform were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of Burundi.

It was attended by the minister of internal affairs who is a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi, the minister of agriculture and stockbreeding, members of the Central Committee of the Party, leading officials of the presidential office, officials of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation and the ministry of agriculture and stockbreeding, the chairman of the Burundi-Korea Friendship Association, the governor of Bubanza Province and dignitaries of the province, county magistrates and people of all walks of life, 30,000 in all.

Present there were the DPRK Ambassador to Burundi and Korean technicians working in that country.

After the DPRK ambassador made a speech declaring open the ceremony for the completion of the irrigation project, the Burundi president cut the tape in front of the monument and opened the sluice.

The president in company with the leading personnel of the party and government present at the ceremony inspected the Moussen inlet.

The ceremony was addressed by the Burundi president and the government of Bubanza Province.

The president said that the Niamaper irrigation project could be successfully completed by the technicians of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea guided by the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song and expressed deep thanks to the great leader for the sincere help to his country.

The provincial governor shouted "Long live the great leader President Kim Il-song!" before making a speech.

An art performance was given in celebration of the ceremony.

After the ceremony the president in company with the leading personnel of the party and government went round the well adjusted fields and expressed satisfaction.

The president hosted a banquet in celebration of the inaugural ceremony that day.

The attendants drank a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

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BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES--Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA)--Fritz Marsch, central secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria and chairman of the foreign policy commission of the parliament of the Republic of Austria, who is delegate of the parliamentary group of the party, and his wife, arrived in Pyongyang by air on August 11. The guests were met at the airport by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the standing committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, and his wife, and Yu Yong-kil, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. Franz M. Palla, commercial counsellor of the Austrian Embassy in Pyongyang, was also present. [Text] [SK112243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 11 Aug 81]

NEW GUINEAN ENVOY--Pyongyang August 19--Tierno Habib Diallo, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic to our country, arrived here on August 18 by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 18 Aug 81 SK]

CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION--Pyongyang August 18--The Civil Aviation delegation of our country returned home on August 17 by air after attending the 16th meeting of civil aviation organs of socialist countries-participants in the agreement on unitary air passenger and goods traffic rates which was held in Romania. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 17 Aug 81 SK]

WPK DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GUYANA--Pyongyang August 16 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Yi Chang-son, member of the Central Committee of the WPK and minister of culture and art, left here on August 15 by plane to attend the 4th Congress of the Peoples National Congress of Guyana. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Kim Il-tae, Hyon Chun-kuk and other personages concerned, and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang Pedro Moran Tapanes. [Text] [SK160857 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 16 Aug 81]

PRM DELEGATION PRAISES EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM--Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)--The education delegation of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique headed by Carlos Candido Laisse, national director of the anti-illiteracy and adult education department of the Ministry of Education and Culture of the PRM, left here on August 18 by plane. During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and local areas. After visiting the Pyongyang students and childrens palace, the head of the delegation said: The great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il have always attached primary attention to the educational work, giving the best things

in the world before anyone else to the children. Under the warm love and care of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il the Korean children are studying to their hearts content and growing up without any worry; indeed, they are the happiest in the world. The educational system of Korea is the most superior one. We envy it very much. [Text] [SK182251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 18 Aug 81]

PAPUA NEW GUINEAN PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL--Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)--Daniel Yange Kapii, deputy chairman of the Papua New Guinea-Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea Friendship Soviet, left here on August 18 by air after visiting our country. During his stay in Korea, the guest visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected a factory, a cooperative farm, educational and cultural institutions and other places. After inspecting the Taen Heavy Machine Combine, the guest said that the achievements and changes effected by the Korean people by applying the chuche idea in all fields were attributable to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. After visiting the Kalchon cooperative farm, he noted: Korea shows the world people an example in socialist construction. This is a success which can be made only by the Korean people guided by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK182245 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 18 Aug 81]

KSDP-SECRETARY OF AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST PARTY MEET--Pyongyang August 18 (KCNA)--Yon Kul-yol, vice-chairman, and member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party (KSDP), on August 17 met and had a friendly conversation with Fritz Marsch, central secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria and chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission of the parliament of the Republic of Austria, who is delegate of the Parliamentary Group of the Party. Present on the occasion was Song Yong-kuk, director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party. [Text] [SK180402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 18 Aug 81]

YUGOSLAV EMBASSY VISITED--Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA)--Leading personnel of the party and government visited the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang on August 16 and expressed condolences upon the death of Comrade Stevan Doronjski, member of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. A wreath sent in joint name of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Central Peoples Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea was placed beneath a portrait of the deceased. Comrade Pak Song-chol, Comrade Kye Ung-tae and Comrade Kim Kyong-yon, and Kim Kwan-sop, Yi Tu-chan, Chong Song-nam, Cho Yong-kuk, Kim Chae-suk, Pang Tae-yol and other personages concerned observed a moments silence in memory of the deceased and signed a mourners book. [Text] [SK170415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 17 Aug 81]

GABON ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE SENT--Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on August 16 to El-Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, on the 21st anniversary of the independence of Gabon. The message reads: On the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the independence of Gabon, I, on behalf of the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, extend warm felicitations to your excellency and the government and people of the Republic of Gabon. I sincerely hope that the Gabonese people under your leadership will win greater victory in the future on the basis of the successes

already achieved in the building of a new life. I take this opportunity to express the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will grow stronger and develop. [Text] [SK162234 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 16 Aug 81]

MESSAGE SENT TO INDONESIA'S SUHARTO--Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on August 16 to Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Indonesia. The message reads: On the 36th anniversary of independence of the Republic of Indonesia I extend my warm congratulations to your excellency and the government and people of your country on behalf of the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will further develop on the basis of idea of independence, friendship and peace, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and your people greater successes in the work for prosperity of the country. [Text] [SK162222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2159 GMT 16 Aug 81]

IRAN'S PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE--Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message from Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i in reply to his message of greetings sent upon the latter's election as President of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The reply message dated August 13 reads: I thank you for your congratulatory message on my selection as the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran. I trust that the Muslim and revolutionary people of Iran inspired by the human rearing teaching of Islam and by firm determination will continue its just struggles against imperialism and its lackeys in the region till the final victory and expansion of justice in the world. It is only the continuation of such struggles that will lead to the strengthening of the brotherhood between the two nations of Iran and Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the liberation of tyrannized nations and perfection of human beings. [Text] [SK170805 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 17 Aug 81]

AL-SADAT SENDS MESSAGE--Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message from Mohammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the significant July 23 revolution of the Egyptian people. The reply message dated August 10 reads: I wish to thank your excellency, your government and people for the kind congratulatory message you were good enough to send me on celebrating the anniversary of the revolution day. Thanking you once again for your noble sentiments. I wish you the best of health and happiness and your people the utmost of progress. With my highest consideration. [Text] [SK170802 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 17 Aug 81]

GANTRY PROCESSING MILL MANUFACTURED--Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)--A large combined gantry processing mill was manufactured recently at the August 8 plant, one of the bases of our machine-building industry. This mill devised and manufactured through the struggle for the modernisation of the production processes can process materials in various forms and substantially reduce the period of processing large-size materials, increasing productivity several fold. This processing mill, together with various kinds of machines manufactured at the plant, is greatly helpful to the production of ordered equipment, while fully meeting the demand of the technical indices. [Text] [SK191100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 19 Aug 81]

END

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'NODONG SINMUN' HITS CHON'S MUTUAL VISITS

SK201529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN on August 19 carried an article headlined "Splittist Colour Cannot Be Concealed With Unification Veil."

Noting that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is harping on "peaceful unification" and "mutual visits", in a fit of passion to make it appear that he is concerned for the solution of the reunification question, the author of the article says:

Since the very day of its brigandish usurpation of power, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has sought in every way the permanent division of the nation, not reunification.

After the May 17 fascist action, it staged a massacre operation in Kwangju, brutally murdering the uprisers crying for democracy and reunification.

The fascist maniac is still today arresting, imprisoning, penalizing and murdering in groups patriotic students and people of all walks of life calling for democracy and reunification.

It is a malicious irony to talk about "peaceful unification," leaving intact the reality of South Korea where democratic freedom and rights are totally crushed and an augument for peaceful reunification and activities for it are a target of harsh penalty.

While getting frantic in the anti-communist smear campaign, zealously following the war and splitting manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, its master, the Chon Tu-hwan group is viciously inciting antagonism and confrontation within the nation and feverishly stepping up the provocation of a new war against fellow countrymen.

The Chon Tu-hwan military clique is now massively building up the military strength and equipment of the puppet army and expanding munitions industry, madly crying for "unification by prevailing over communism" and "unification by destroying communism" and ceaselessly committing military exerc ises and armed provocation against us.

For national reunification, the north and the south should seek great national unity and, at the same time, reject outside intereference in the internal affairs of our country and force the U.S. troops in particular, the main obstacle to reunification, out of South Korea.

But, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, as soon as he installed himself in "power", visited his U.S. master across the ocean and begged for the cancellation of the "troop pullout plan," continued presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea and his "protection" by armed forces, thus committing without hesitation a treacherous act for leaving South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as a permanent colony.

That traitor Chon Tu-hwan does not have the slightest intention to achieve national reunification and his twaddle about "peace" and "unification" is a sheer lie for misleading public opinion was once again fully disclosed in the course of his recent Southeast Asian tour.

Wherever he went the traitor opened up a propaganda barrage, claiming that the "admission of two Koreas into the United Nations" would "contribute to the relaxation of tension" and "help" create an "international climate" for "peaceful unification."

The loud cry of traitor Chon Tu-hwan for "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" is a ruse to create "two Koreas" by making the division of Korea fait accompli on the international scene.

He went the length of prattling that a unified state cannot be built because there are "differences in the ideological political system and in the economic and social system."

It is clear to everyone that to oppose the formation of a unified state on the pretext of "system" and so forth means destroying national harmony and unity and refusing reunification by bringing to the foreground the differences in ideology and system existing in the north and the south and absolutizing them and this is an act for fostering anti-communism and confrontation and maintaining the present division and, furthermore, leading it to an armed conflict.

Such criminal acts of the Chon Tu-hwan clique taking a stance of onfrontation against us, harshly suppressing the patriotic and democratic forces in South Korea and trying to create "two Koreas" in league with outside forces externally are intended to fix the division of the country, maintain the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea and prop up the military fascist "regime" with the backing of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Whatever thick veil of "unification" the Chon Tu-hwan group may put on, it cannot conceal its true colour as the traitor to the nation opposed to reunification and bent on the permanent division of the nation and still less can it be a party to a dialogue for reunification.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is an object to be punished in the name of the nation.

CSO: 4120/322

'NODONG SINMUN' ATTACKS CHON AS HUMAN BUTCHER

SK230513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Friday carried an article titled "Butcher of Nation Mad on Man-slaughter," an abridged version of which reads:

Chon Tu-hwan the gangster is a truculent fascist thug who does not hesitate to plunge the whole land of South Korea into a horrible sea of blood for gratifying his dirty greed for "power"; he is a butcher of fellow countrymen with whom the latter cannot live under the same sky.

The genocide operation in Kwangju well known to the world was the height of human butchery which could be committed only by Chon Tu-hwan the gangster, a blood-thirsty ogre, and a grave crime which cannot be erased by anything.

The brutal massacre in Kwangju was a premediated genocide operation staged by Chon Tu-hwan the gangster to grab the supreme power in South Korea and revive the "Yusin" fascist system.

To murder and exterminate the fellow countrymen of one city, the ferocious murderer launched an all-out attack, hurling tens of thousands of effectives with the paratroopers as their core plus over one hundred tanks, hundreds of armored cars, hundreds of heavy artillery pieces and even missiles.

The thugs on orders of murder wielded bayonets and poured bullets indiscriminately on defenceless students and citizens, mowing them down in sheaves, and murdered patriotic citizens by beastly methods beyond imagination.

They threw several dozen citizens into a tightly closed warehouse and subjected them to electric and water tortures and, in the end, murdered them by suffocating them with an unknown gas bomb. They tied straw ropes around the necks of 49 miners and peasants and made them lie side by side and killed them by bringing down stones weighing 10 kg each on their heads and, in the end, ran an armored car over them, causing their flesh to be caught in its caterpillars. The knavish paratroopers dragged about by an army truck a stall keeper and his young son and killed them in the end for the reason that they carried drinking water and bread to uprisers. They jumped into the operation room of a hospital and dragged out of it serious cases undergoing operations, labelling them as "prime movers in demonstrations," and killed them by stamping on them with the jackboots or burning them with flame throwers.

On orders of murder from Chon Tu-hwan the gangster, the ogrish paratroopers killed a two-year-old child by driving a bayonet into his abdomen under the very eyes of his mother when she refused to tell them the whereabouts of her husband, and fell upon a four-year-old child crying over the body of his father on the Kwangju riverside and an old man in his eighties and drove bayonets into their bellies, letting blood spurt in fountains.

Their brutal murder of a pregnant woman and shocking slaughter of girl students, which were widely known to the world to make people shake with rage, sternly indict the human butchery of the blood-thirsty beasts.

The fascist murderers arrested and imprisoned 20,000 people who survived the bloodbath in Kwangju and bestially tortured them, killing or crippling for life many of them. This was the second Kwandju massacre committed by them.

The people will never forget the slaughter of fellow countrymen by Chon Tu-hwan the human butcher, but will certainly punish the murderer and make him pay for their blood.

CSO: 4020/322

'NODONG SINMUN' HITS CHON AS DEMOCRACY STRANGLER

SK251528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN August 23 printed an article titled "Vicious Strangler of Democracy and Civil Rights."

Noting that the scorched-earth operation of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan against democracy and civil rights started in full scale, while expanding an "emergency martial law" on May 17 last year, the paper continued:

The military rogues banned all the political activities, political speeches and demonstrations and assemblies and sealed up the press in South Korea. Even the criticism of the defunct ringleader of the "Yusin" dictatorship and the remnants of his forces were prohibited.

The fascist blackguards bound with the chains of fascism Kim Tae-chung and other democratic figures and thousands of, tens of thousands of students and people of all segments who called for democracy and held demonstrations every day in demand of it, and cast them into prison.

After the May 17 violent action the Chon Tu-hwan military gang ran with bloodshot eyes to obliterate even the last vestige of democracy in South Korea.

The massacre of Kwangju popular uprisers by the fascist butchers was a most brutal and cruel slaughter operation against fellow countrymen which cannot be found in any history of dictatorship.

They murdered in cold blood or maimed for life guiltless people for the mere reason that they did not yield to fascism at the bestial torture chambers.

Stifling of democracy was rampant at murderous court, too. Their "court" was virtually a burying ground of those who survived tortures.

A typical example of this was a murderous trial and penalisation of Kim Tae-chung and other persons who had connections with him. The fascist hangmen ignored even the elementary legal procedures and the rights of the "defendants" and inflicted capital punishment and heavy penalties upon them only on the basis of "indictments" fabricated through tortures without the presence of families and relatives of the "defendants," defence counsellors and witnesses.

Pointing to the fact that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan pushed away the incumbent "president" with the bayonet and seated himself in the "presidential" chair, trumped up a large number of evil laws and intensified suppression, the article continued:

On the strength of numerous evil laws replacing the bayonet, huge suppressive machines and forces, they trample underfoot and stamp out all the elements obstructive to their long-term office and negate even the peoples right to existence.

All the political parties and organisations calling for democracy have been dissolved, or brought under the "government" control, the sacred campus has been turned into military barracks, the right to learning has been trampled under jackboots and resourceful and talented, patriotic students are given warnings, suspended or expelled from campuses on the unreasonable pretext of "poor school records."

The press has been deprived of the right to report truth. In South Korea even the old politicians who were close associates of the former "Yusin" dictator are not allowed to make speeches or conduct activities with political coloring due to the "social purification" step of the fascist hangmen. Now they are weaving a plot to suppress those in exile abroad.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is the vicious strangler of democracy and the heinous enemy of the nation.

The fascist butcher Chon Tu-hwan can never be a party to a dialogue for reunification.

Entirely just is our proposal to exclude the Chon Tu-hwan group from a conference for the promotion or national reunification.

CSO: 4020/322

'NODONG SINMUN' ON PLIGHT OF STUDENTS IN SOUTH

SK220513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan clique on August 20 issued a "disciplinary order" and expelled from the campus or disciplined nearly 6,000 students at colleges and universities in Seoul and local areas on the pretext of "poor school records". Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today brands it as a deliberate political suppression aimed to remove conscientious students.

The author of the commentary titled "Harsh Political Suppression" says:

A large number of students have so far been expelled from the campus owing to the "disciplinary steps," but, none of the students of the privileged circle origin has ever been punished or expelled.

Those expelled from the campus in South Korea on the pretext of "poor school results" are conscientious and patriotic students who call for the democratisation of the campus and society.

The military fascist clique fears more than anyone else the students who play the role of pioneer in the movement for democracy.

The South Korean students demand the abolition of surveillance and watch over the campus, the resignation of reptile professors, the reinstatement of forcibly dismissed and expelled professors and students, the dissolution of the "student homeland defense corps" and the resignation of the Chon Tu-hwan group from "power".

Feaful of this, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is stretching the tentacles of harsh suppression to the campus. The recent disciplinary steps are part of this suppression.

But, suppression cannot put down the growing movement of the students against fascism and for democracy.

The Chon Tu-hwan cliques expulsion of a large number of students from the campus under "disciplinary steps" shows that its position is not stable.

CSO: 4020/322

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DJP ASSEMBLYMEN EXCHANGE VIEWS IN CANADA

SK271001 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Ottawa, 26 Aug (YONHAP)--Jean Marchand, speaker of the Canadian Senate, today highly praised South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's efforts toward dialogue with North Korea as manifested anew in his January 12 and June 5 proposals calling for an inter-Korean summit exchange.

In a luncheon speech welcoming a visiting Korean parliamentary delegation, Marchand said he fully endorsed Chon's view that given the national division, peaceful territorial unification should be pursued through such means as the reunion of separate Korean families.

He stressed that for the realization of such an objective North Korea should promptly (?go) to the conference table with Seoul.

Marchand also told his Korean guests that visits of parliamentarians between Seoul and Ottawa were most effective in the furtherance of friendship between the two countries, stressing that manifold exchanges are especially important between countries whose culture, tradition and history are different.

He said the Canadian-Korean relations have been historically close, adding that Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's coming visit to Korea would be a milestone in furthering such close ties. Trudeau is scheduled to visit Korea from September 21 to 24.

The five-man National Assembly delegation led by Rep Pong Tu-wan of the ruling Democratic Justice Party is in Ottawa on a six-day official visit. The Korean delegation arrived in Toronto on August 24.

The Korean legislators, all members of the Korea-Canada parliamentarians group, have been invited by their Canadian counterparts as part of the groups' exchange program.

It is the first visit to Canada by the Korean members of the bilateral body since the organization was launched in 1979 for the purpose of promoting ties between the legislatures of the two countries.

Following their Ottawa visit, the Korean lawmakers will tour Montreal, before leaving for New York on Saturday.

CSO: 4020/332

OVERSEAS KOREAN PAPER ON POST-LIBERATION HISTORY DISCUSSED

SK251059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA)--A recent issue of SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Koreans published in the United States, carried an editorial headlined "August 15 Is Not Liberation Day" in South Korea.

The editorial says that since August 15, 1945, national sovereignty has been totally trampled underfoot and slavish submission imposed upon the people in South Korea under the domination of outside forces.

Noting that the responsibility for the disgraceful history of South Korea since liberation rests above all with the United States, the editorial says:

After establishing its domination over South Korea through the enforcement of a military administration and so on in violation of international commitments, the United States defended and fostered the pro-Japanese treacherous forces and pro-U.S. treacherous forces.

Furthermore, the United States brought to rupture the resolution of the Moscow three foreign ministers conference, placed the Korean question before the United Nations whose stand was in its favor and saw to it that the separate "election" was held in South Korea, and thereby put down the ardent desire of our nation for independence, reunification and sovereignty.

The United States supported the two dictatorial "regimes" of Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui and is now supporting and fostering the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial "regime," a force massacring fellow countrymen.

The responsibility for the disgraceful history of South Korea rests next with the flunkeyist forces who have exercised power in league with the outside forces.

After liberation Syngman Rhee and other opportunists and the remnants of the pro-Japanese traitors played a duet with the United States in the establishment of a "separate regime" of South Korea, usurped "power" and then adopted a flunkeyist policy entirely relying upon the outside forces.

It will not be too much to say that the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial "regime" of today is the climax of this flunkeyist policy.

The 36 year history of the flunkeyist "regimes" was that they seized power in reliance upon the outside forces, negating and rejecting the national integrity.

The "national security" of these flunkeyist "regimes" was not a security for the nation and the people but a "security" for the flunkeyist "power" and outside forces.

These flunkeyist "regimes" have lost national sovereignty, the life and soul of the nation and the motive power of the creation of the national history, and caused a tragic counter-flow in the history of the nation for 36 years.

Thus, South Korea is now in a state of neo-colonialism for which no excuse can be found.

In this sense, August 15 is not the liberation day in South Korea.

Thirty six years since liberation is 36 years of neo-colonialist oppression.

The editorial stresses: The South Korean people must correct the counterflow in the history of the nation. The way to do this is to rise courageously for the realization of democracy, national independence and national unification.

CSO: 4120/321

DKP URGES SPECIAL BODY FOR ADMINISTRATION REFORM

SK260646 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Aug 71 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Korea Party (DKP) has urged the government to set up a "special committee for the reform of administration" under the direct control of the president to seek sweeping administrative reorganization.

The first minority party demanded in its tentative draft for the reform of the administration that the ad hoc panel be headed by a former president and composed of 40 to 50 people from all walks of life.

The DKP draft was worked out by its policy deliberation council chaired by Rep Han Yong-su, based on the outcome of party-sponsored seminars on the administrative reform on August 19 and 21.

In the tentative plan for administrative reform, the party also called for the institution of another vice premiership in charge of social welfare and the establishment of a council for the protection of low-income people's livelihood under direct presidential control.

Rep Han revealed yesterday that the draft to be confirmed through deliberation by the party executive council shortly would be the basic framework of the party amendment bill to the government organization law, which would be forwarded to the regular national assembly session to open September 20.

Other major contents of the draft include the fundamental enforcement of the local-government system by decentralizing administrative power.

Also included in the draft is the curtailment of the government budget through the reorganization of government setups and the computerization of administrative work.

The DKP, at the same time, claimed in the draft that the government should promote shifting to corporations its offices seeking profits through businesses such as the Office of Monopoly, the Korean National Railroad and the Communications Ministry.

CSO: 4120/323

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY WELCOMES 'LESS GOVERNMENT' POLICY

SK270055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Steps for Less Government"]

[Text] The government plan to substantially reduce the number of high positions in national and local administration agencies is a right step toward "less government" compatible with a basic policy of the new fifth republic--to maximize private initiative and creativity by minimizing official intervention. To be sure, less government is a current trend in many countries, including the United States, as a means of coping with their troubled economy.

According to the basic guidelines announced Tuesday by the Ministry of Government Administration, at least 232 or 14 percent of the 1,648 positions now held by civil servants ranked grade four (section chief) or above are to be abolished in national administration agencies alone by October 20. They will include seven assistant ministers and 13 grade one officials. Their present duties are to be taken over by the remaining officials through mergers of offices.

The measure is the first major cutback of the government organization in two decades. During this period there have been as many as 35 readjustments of government structure, all for expansion. The expansion of government functions was necessary to effectively plan and administer the government-led fast economic growth in the 60s and 70s. Without strong government leadership the phenomenal industrial progress of the nation would not have been possible.

As Minister of Government Administration Kim Yong-hyu admitted, however, the continued government enlargement oriented toward rapid economic growth has brought about administrative inefficiency and budgetary waste. Problems include overlapping of functions among offices, disjointing of functions through too much subdivision, and inadequate coordination between offices.

Especially notable is the top-heavy structure of bureaucracy resulting from successive creation of new high posts as expedient means to promote officials, raise their salaries or assign political appointees. The tendency toward an inverted pyramid in government structure is clear when one looks at the figures that show a 241 percent increase in the number of officials of grade three or above during the last 20 years while lesser officials increased by 73 percent. This inevitably resulted in unnecessary red tape, due to so many steps to go through on the bureaucratic

ladder to get official papers approved. It is therefore quite natural that there have lately been mounting calls for the elimination of excess fat in the high echelon of government.

There is no disputing that a fat government, though meritorious in the initial stage of national development, tends to hamper further progress when greater initiative and autonomous activities are required of the private sector in the face of changed economic and international conditions. It is therefore vital that the role of the government start changing from regulatory and controlling functions to those of guidance and assistance. Viewed in this sense, the planned retrenchment of government organization is a timely step.

We like to point out, however, that any major organizational overhaul of the government cannot be successfully accomplished in a one-shot deal and requires a continuing program. We trust that the government will consider follow-up moves, after the current first step, to realize its goal of clean, efficient and democratic administration.

CSO: 4120/323

ROK DAILY DETAILS MEASURES ON REDUCING BUDGET

SK270723 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The government has decided to eradicate factors wasting government budget funds in the compilation of next year's national budget bill.

According to measures designed to reduce budget spending, which were announced by the Economic Planning Board, the government will put restraint on the rental use of deluxe buildings as government offices, save expenses for officials' domestic and overseas travel, restrict increases in new official-use vehicles and merge less effective funds.

The budget saving steps also call for a ban on the making of charts for reports within the respective ministries and government agencies, the prohibition of excessive publication of government bulletins and periodicals, restraint on domestic travel by officials and a reduction in food allowances for officials on night duty and in fuel expenses.

Intelligence expenses for bureaus and offices will also be reduced except for international relations, while expense funds granted to high-ranking officials during their overseas trips will be limited to assistant ministers and higher officials.

To reduce the use of electric power, electric lights in government facilities will be encouraged to be turned off during the daytime.

Restrictions will also be put on government subsidies to various associations and private organizations.

In order to reduce expenses for operating a large number of government cars, all government offices have been told to auction off their cars to government officials except for those indispensable or the performance of official duty.

This was revealed by Health-Social Affairs Minister Chon Myong-ki in a briefing on his ministry's major projects for the coming 10 years for the Korea National Party yesterday.

According to him, all cars except those for urgent business use and those for the use of officials with the rank of vice ministers or higher will be disposed of in the coming three years.

According to instructions handed down in a cabinet meeting Tuesday, vice ministerial level officials and higher will be allowed to continue to use chauffeur-driven government cars.

Others will have to drive themselves or hire drivers at their own cost. But the bill for fuel consumed for the official's use will be paid by the government, according to the instructions.

But each government office will be allowed to have a certain number of cars with drivers which is deemed necessary for the performance of their business.

CSO: 4120/323

ROK REINFORCES BAN ON PRIVATE TUTORING OF STUDENTS

SK220305 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] The Social Purification Committee warned yesterday that students who seek prohibited private lessons outside school would be disqualified from taking the state test for college entrance.

Students who are found to have had the out-of-school lessons in preparation for entrance to college will have their admission nullified or expelled from their schools, the committee said in an announcement.

The tough measures to prevent private lessons were decided in a joint meeting of officials from the Home Ministry, Education Ministry, National Police Headquarters and other government offices at the Social Purification Committee Wednesday afternoon.

The committee, which directs government efforts for the elimination of various social evils, noted that there was the possibility of revival of private lessons in secrecy as the college entrance test neared.

According to measures agreed on at the Wednesday meeting, any person found to have given private lessons to students will be arrested for violating the law of private institutes.

Parents of violating students will be removed from their positions or will be subjected to tax investigation, the committee said.

Secret inspectors will be sent to major cities for clandestine investigation of private tutoring, focusing on suspicious teachers and parents. Citizens are asked to help in the investigation by reporting any practices of private teaching to the authorities.

An Mu-hyok, chairman of the committee, said that there seemed to be parents of high-school senior class students who felt uneasy upon hearing rumors that private tutoring has been revived secretly these days.

"However, it is determined that secret out-of-school teachings are not so prevalent yet though there might be a small number of parents trying to elude the authorities' watch," he said.

CSO: 4120/323

BRIEFS

COLLEGE CLASS SUSPENSION--Seoul, 28 Aug (YONHAP)--Korea's Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho said Friday that the government would not condone the suspension of classes by the nation's universities and colleges under any circumstances, and warned that those institutions of higher learning incapable of controlling student unrest would have "their raison-d'etre questioned." Speaking at a convention of the presidents and deans of Korea's 100 universities and colleges at Seoul's Sejong Cultural Center, Korea's top education official underscored the need for the nation's universities and colleges to supervise their students (as the new semester begins on Korean campuses), and suggested that the government would take strong actions including permanent closure of those schools which allow student unrest to interfere with their normal academic activities. "The government is firmly determined to overcome the chronic problem of student unrest, and is doing its utmost to avoid making stereotyped instructions. But the nation's universities and colleges should also exert voluntary and creative efforts to successfully tackle the phenomenon which impedes their growth as academic institutions," Yi said. [Text] [SK280428 Seoul YONHAP in English 0331 GMT 28 Aug 81]

CSO: 4120/323

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK FINALIZES FIFTH 5-YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN

SK220252 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Text] The government made public yesterday the final version of the nation's Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan (1982-86), which envisages an average GNP growth of 7.6 percent and an average price increase of 10.1 percent.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Planning Sin Pyong-hyon told a press conference in the afternoon that the Fifth Five-Year Plan was fundamentally aimed at stabilization, efficiency and balanced development.

Sin stressed that top policy priority would be given to price stabilization to limit the annual price hike rate to an average of 10 percent, or 9 percent in the goal year of 1986.

To enhance the economic efficiency and productivity, Sin said economic and social policies would be directed to opening, internationalizing and fostering the national economy, coupled with a privately-led and autonomous system, and to decentralizing the government economic management function.

Emphasis, he said, would also be placed on social development and balanced development of the national land in pace with a steady economic growth of 708 percent per annum. [Sentence as published]

The top economic policy planner explained that the new Five-Year Plan was designed to arrest structural and chronic inflation and remove causes of inefficiency in the early part of the coming five years so as to enable the national economy to make "its second take-off" toward national development in the latter part.

He outlined five policy directions of the Fifth Five-Year Development Plan--first, to create a firm basis for economic stabilization and to improve efficiency to continue economic growth; second, to manage the international balance of payments in a sound manner and to secure "economic security" in cooperation with foreign countries; third, to shift toward an internationally superior and advantageous industrial structure; fourth, to develop the national land balancedly and to conserve the natural environment; and fifth, to expand social development.

The government, he said, would limit the unemployment rate to 4 percent in line with the average GNP growth of 7.6 percent by providing jobs to 2.3 million new economically active people during the coming five years.

During the plan period, 32.5 percent of the Gross National Product (GNP) will be invested in maximizing domestic savings, he said.

To limit annual price increase to one-digit figures by 1984, Sin said, the government finance, would be managed more healthily in view of the growing financial demand by reducing increases in ordinary government spending. However, he said the people's tax burden rate would have to be raised to 22 percent in 1986 from this year's 18.4 percent.

The tax reduction-exemption system will be overhauled while the tax system will be reformed to ease the tax burden on low-income and medium-income people.

The money supply will be operated stably at an annual increase rate of 18 percent while the current financing system will be improved to insure smooth supply of money.

Particular efforts will be made to stabilize the prices of foodstuffs and other daily necessities, housing expenses and various service charges, according to the plan.

Various steps to improve the financing system call for interest rates higher than price increase rates so as to attract more savings, a reduction of low-interest policy loans and for the gradual transfer of commercial banks into private ownership.

With the establishment of an industrial policy deliberation committee, the government will strengthen its support for facility investment in competitive industries, technical renovation and manpower development.

The plan also calls for an early settlement of the newly-enforced fair trade system and for liberalizing imports to a level similar to that of advanced countries.

As for the healthy management of the international balance of payments, the government has set the average annual commodity export and import increase targets during the 1982-86 period at 20 percent and 10 percent, respectively, at nominal prices to increase exports and imports in 1986 to $53 billion and $55.5 billion.

Sin forecast that the acquisition of $46.5 billion in foreign capital required during the coming five years would be attained smoothly as the foreign debt servicing amount was projected to be only 11 percent of the total foreign exchange revenue.

As for the shift of industries to relatively advantageous ones, priority in investment will be given to industries conductive to saving energy, technical renovation and man-power development.

Thus, the nation's dependence on petroleum will be reduced to 50 percent in 1986 from 61 percent last year.

Research and development funds will be raised to 2 percent of GNP in 1986 from 0.8 percent.

During the coming five years, the government plans to attain self-sufficiency in staple grains (rice) by disseminating new high-yield varieties and by providing 1.3 million farming machines.

To step up measures to increase farmers' non-farming incomes, a development planning group will be formed, according to the plan.

As for balanced development of regions, the national land will be developed, divided into 28 spheres of living with Taegu, Kwangju and Taejon as three initial base cities.

Other major policy measures included in the five-year plan are:

--to expand the development of provincial industrial complexes;

--to expand the pavement of local (municipal and county) roads;

--to strengthen the function of provincial governments;

--to increase telephone circuits by 6.3 million and to expand railroad and shipping transportation capacity;

--to increase investment in education substantially to 5 percent of the total fixed investment from 3.3 percent;

--to build 1,460,000 housing units including 570,000 in the public sector to raise the housing supply rate to 98.4 percent in 1986 from the present 74.5 percent;

--to expand the scope of medical insurance and medicare beneficiaries to 66 percent of the total population and to enforce a people's welfare pension system for aged persons;

--to complete the construction of Seoul's subways Nos 2, 3 and 4, and Pusan's first subway; and,

--to raise the piped water supply rate to 70 percent from the present 55 percent.

CSO: 4120/323

ROK ENVISIONS $53 BILLION EXPORT GOAL BY 1986

SK220409 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] The government will lay stress on upgrading the export industrial structure, developing the heavy and chemical sectors particularly in the field of machinery during the Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan Period (1982-86).

It envisions the export goal in 1986, the final year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, at $53 billion with an annual average increase rate of 20.3 percent during the cited period.

According to the plan, the exports of heavy and chemical industrial products are projected to increase to $28.8 billion in 1986, which accounted for 54.3 percent of the total export volume, from this year's $9.2 billion, 43.7 percent in the component ratio of exports.

However, efforts will be steadily expedited to increase the exports of light industrail products including textiles, which have international competitiveness on the world markets.

The exports of light industrial products are planned to rise to $20.9 billion in 1986 from $9.9 billion this year.

In a policy to raise the international competitiveness of export commodities, the government will put emphasis on stabilizing the price, wages and foreign exchange rates, along with an improvement of productivity and quality of the products.

During the coming five years, the industrial competitiveness will be strengthened by introducing foreign competition, and expansion of facilities will be spurred in the field of industrial edges for increasing the supply capabilities.

The government will step up finanical assistance to exports of machinery and vessels.

Of the nation's total commodity export goal of $53 billion in 1986, the credit exports of vessels and plants will increase to $4 billion in 1986 from $900 million this year.

The required fund for credit exports is set at 792.8 billion won this year. But it will increase to 1,472 billion won in 1984 and to 2,450 billion won in 1986, respectively.

Meanwhile, import policy will be implemented with a focus on commodity price stabilization and the sound management of import demand.

The nation's total import scale is projected at $59,400 million on the CIF basis in 1986 which breaks down to $2,800 million for grains, $15,200 million for crude oil, $4 billion for consumer goods, $14,100 million for capital goods, and $23,300 million for raw materials.

The expansion of non-trade income is also eyed. To this end, overseas construction services will be encouraged, along with the internationalization of shipping business and development of tourism resources.

CSO: 4120/323

ROK PLANS DIVERSIFICATION OF ENERGY SOURCES

SK220536 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] The government will do its best to push ahead efficiently and rationally with its energy policy during the Fifth Five-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan Period (1982-86), it was announced yesterday.

According to the announcement, the five-year plan will emphasize diversification of energy sources and their efficient use.

The diversification and increase in energy storage capacity will cope with ever-growing concern about expected shortages of energy resources and higher prices.

The government will also spur efforts to promote the development of mineral reserves both at home and abroad.

The on-going energy conservation drive will also be continued during the coming five years.

Under a prime policy of "laying a strong foundation for coal production," the government will make efforts to help the nation increase output from 18.5 million tons last year to 21.5 million tons in the target year of 1986.

Coal storage is expected to rise to 5.6 million tons in 1986 from 4.6 million tons last year.

The mechanization rate of coal mining equipment is projected at 35 percent in the target year from eight percent last year.

By the end of 1986, the government forecasts, all coal miners will own their houses. Last year, 84.7 percent of the nation's total coal miners as heads of families resided in their own houses.

To help secure stable supplies of oil, the government said, it will establish storage facilities capable of stockpiling 50 million barrles by the end of 1986 for 60-day emergency use.

The national's dependence on oil will be reduced to 50.2 percent from 613. percent last year. And oil imports will increase to 261 million barrels in 1986 from 183 million barrels last year.

At the same time, the government will step up oil exploration projects on the continental shelf between Korea and Japan and also in Indonesia.

Through rational materialization of electric power development, soucres of electricity will be diversified.

The total installed capacity is projected to increase to 17,570,000 kw in 1986 from 9,290,000 kw last year.

Especially, the rated capacity of nuclear power plants (one station in Kori at present) is planned to rise from 587,000 kw last year to 4,766,000 kw in a combined total of six plants.

CSO: 4120/323

ROK TO PROMOTE BALANCED LAND DEVELOPMENT

SK220532 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] The government will emphasize balanced expansion of the infrastructure during the Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development (1982-1986) Plan period.

The basic policy has been designed to invigorate national physical land development, while enabling the nation to register continuous economic growth.

Forecasting a growing trade volume, the five-year plan provides that the nation will put stress on the expansion of facilities to handle and accommodate increasing trade cargo.

The government will start the construction of the Seoul-Taejon express electric railroad in 1986 in anticipation of increased cargo volume in the 1990's.

The five-year plan also indicates that the government aims to raise the nation's pavement rate to 72.1 percent by 1986 from the present 53.7 percent.

The East-West highway, linking Taegu, Kyongsang-Pukto, to Kwangju, Cholla-Namdo, will be completed by 1984, according to the five-year plan.

Kimpo international airport as well as Kimhae and Cheju airports, the play says, will be expanded gradually in order to meet ever-increasing tourists and cargo to and from these Korean airports.

The development programs, based on the principle of balanced and effective development of land, include the maintenance of big cities, the establishment of industrial complex and the development of large-unit, low-priced dwelling lots.

The government will implement the population decentralization policy by dispersing industrial facilities into local areas.

CSO: 4120/323

TRADE DEFICITS AGAINST U.S., JAPAN WORSEN

Korean Traders Association Report

SK280115 Seoul YONHAP in English 0105 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Seoul, 28 Aug (YONHAP)--Korea's trade deficits were running deeper in recent years agains the United States, Japan and 16 other major Korean trade partners as the latter moved to strengthen their import restrictions against the country's products.

A Korean Traders Association(KTA) report released Friday said that Korea suffered a combined total deficit of 2.43 billion U.S. dollars last year in trade with those 18 countries, a considerable rise from the 136 million-dollar deficit in 1976.

The 1980 figure accounted for 77.8 percent of the country's total trade deficits for the year, a notable increase from the 12.9 percent recorded four years ago.

According to the report, Korea suffered its initial deficit in trade with the United States, its largest trade partner, in 1979. In trade with Canada, trade deficits began last year.

Despite the country's growing trade deficits, Korean exports to the 18 countries continued to increase, accounting for 21.6 percent of total exports in 1976, 24.3 percent in 1977, 25 percent in 1978, 26.7 percent in 1979 and 27.8 percent in 1980.

Urges Japan To Rectify Trade Imbalance

SK280301 Seoul YONHAP in English 0244 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Seoul, 28 Aug (YONHAP)--Korea will urge Japan during the Korea-Japan ministerial conference to come up with a positive approach to rectify the chronic trade imbalance favoring Tokyo, government sources here said Friday.

At the meeting, slated for September 10-11 in Seoul, Korea will request Japan to include petrochemical products and heavy and chemical goods from Korea in its list of urgent imports.

Japan will be also asked to transfer to Korea sophisticated technical know-how involving VTR and other electronic fields, while reinforcing training in Japan of Korean technicians.

Korea will ask for Japanese cooperation in the production of machinery parts through Korea-Japan joint ventures and other avenues.

Data prepared specifically for the coming conference show that importation of machinery from Japan constitutes a major factor causing the trade imbalance, which has resulted in a trade deficit of 20.5 billion dollars since 1965, when the two nations established their formal relations.

Seoul is also expected to ask for the establishment in Korea of an office designed to expedite Japanese imports, citing a similar office in the U.S., the sources said.

CSO: 4120/323

'YONHAP' ANALYZES NO-SONODA MEETING

SK220351 Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Aug (YONHAP)--The two-day meeting of the Korean and Japanese foreign ministers, which ended here Friday, has reaffirmed the friendly and interdependent relations between the two neighboring nations, paving the way for new Seoul-Tokyo ties, which have been strained in recent years.

During their meeting, the first full-scale cabinet-level contact between the two nations in nearly three years, the two foreign ministers have narrowed the gap in their government's perception of Korea's security situation, and exchanged candid views on Korea's need for Japanese loans in financing the country's five-year development plan to be launched next year.

When the two rounds of talks held on Thursday and Friday afternoons were over, Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong told reporters, "Overall, this meeting has provided an opportunity to develop still closer relations between the two nations."

No and his Japanese host Sunao Sonoda have agreed to meet again as often as is necesary and hold the Seoul-Tokyo ministerial meeting in Seoul September 10 and 11 as scheduled.

The ministerial meeting, the annual event involving the foreign and economic-portfolio ministers of the two governments, was last held in Seoul in August 1978 and has not been resumed due to the domestic circumstances of Japan and Korea including the Kim Tae-chung affair.

Diplomatic observers agree that the greatest achievement for the Seoul side in the No-Sonoda talks is the change in Tokyo's official perception of the situation on the Korean peninsula.

The Korean side has won Japan's promise that it will refrain from making any moves which would heighten inter-Korea tension and jeopardize the equilibrium on the Korean peninsula.

Furthermore, Japan has pledged to consult with Seoul and Washington before undertaking any exchanges with North Korea.

Though it remains to be seen how good Japan will make on the promises, it was a significant concession for Tokyo to make such official pronouncements, because Japan has been over the years promoting private exchanges with North Korea with which it has no official ties.

Such exchanges between Japan and North Korea have been a major irritation for the Seoul government.

The pledge not to jeopardize equilibrium on the Korean peninsula is expected to forestall any future sale of Japanese-made military equipment to North Korea.

In addition, the promise to consult with Seoul and Washington before making any moves toward Pyongyang implies that Japan, South Korea and the United States are linked together by one ring.

As for Seoul's request for six billion U.S. dollars in loans to help finance its next five-year development plan, Japan responded with assurances of "all possible contribution and most sincere cooperation."

Korea's loan request, however, is expected to crop up again at the forthcoming ministerial meeting, but a final agreement might be left undecided pending an action by Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki when they have a summit meeting yet to be determined.

One Korean official was optimistic, however, about Japan's assurances, and said he believed they were not equivocal promises, though a final picture depends on how much Japan finally would agree to lend to Korea.

CSO: 4120/323

COLOMBIAN VISITOR PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL AS 'GREAT LEADER'

Kim Chong-il Praised

SK251047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA)--A mass meeting was held at the Chollima House of Culture on August 24 to welcome the delegation of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture headed by Horacio Rodriguez Plata, former senator and vice-president of the National Academy of History of the Republic of Colombia and president of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform.

Attending the meeting were Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other personages concerned and working people of Pyongyang.

Chang Se-kuk, made a speech at the meeting. He said: Thanks to the energetic activities of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, a brisk work is under way in Colombia for publishing and distributing immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and introducing and propagandising achievements of our people in the revolution and construction and the voice of solidarity supporting our peoples cause of reunification is growing ever louder.

Horacio Rodriguez Plata spoke next.

Though Colombia is far away from Korea geographically, he said, her people is a brother of the Korean people linked with them by a deep bond of friendship.

He stressed: Today, the Korean people are registering successes surpassing imagination not only in socialist economic construction, but also in all spheres of social life. We can say confidently that this is entirely because they hold the great leader in high esteem and enjoy his wise leadership.

The Korean people who have lived a homogeneous nation down through history is suffering from division and calamities, he noted, and went on: The reunification of the country, the supreme national desire of the Korean people, will certainly be achieved under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He further said: The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song is the great leader of the world revolution who enjoys undisputed trust and respect from the world revolutionary people for his immortal exploits and great services for the revolution and construction.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song has accomplished immortal feats for mankind with his outstanding ideological and theoretical activities and dynamic revolutionary practice.

Responding to the demand of our era, the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song founded the chuche idea which holds the highest and most brilliant place in the history of human thought.

The great leader made the masses of the working people the master of the country and has been devoting his whole life to provide them with an independent and creative life.

The Korean people hold in high esteem another great leader.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il guides the popular masses along the road of victory by his constant thinking and search and energetic guidance to carry to accomplishment the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great Marshal Kim Il-song.

During our current visit to Korea, we have become more deeply convinced that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a sagacious leader perfectly possessed of rare leadership and outstanding art of guidance.

We firmly believe that the future of Korea is vast and bright as she holds in high esteem the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the great leader.

I wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the final victory of the Korean revolution and the bright future of Korea, he said. He concluded his speech with the following slogans:

Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song!

Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il!

Long live the Korean people!

May the friendship between Colombia and Korea be everlasting.

Official Departs

SK260856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture headed by Horacio Rodriguez Plata, former senator and vice-president of the National Academy of History of the Republic of Colombia and president of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, left for home on August 25 by plane.

It was seen off at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other personages concerned.

During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited Mangyongdae and inspected various places of Pyongyang and local areas.

Giving his impressions of educational and public health organs, the head of the delegation said: I had never seen anywhere else such wonderful maternity hospital as the Pyongyang maternity hospital.

Going round the maternity hospital, we clearly saw that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il devote their all to the happiness of the people.

Korea pursues the best educational policy in the world.

No other country pays so deep concern for the education and training of the younger generation or brings up the children so well as Korea.

You owe all your successes in the educational work to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4120/321

AFRICAN OFFICIAL PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL ROLE

SK212304 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA)--Bezandry Christophe, deputy speaker of the Peoples National Assembly of Madagascar and secretary general of the Malagasy Solidarity Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made a report at the consultative meeting of leading members of organizations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in Africa held recently in Freetown, according to a report.

Referring to the development of the movement for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in Africa, he said:

The movement of friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and African people has a long history.

The heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle personally organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and its brilliant victory greatly encouraged the African people and elucidated their future road.

The historic victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist invaders powerfully encouraged the national liberation struggle of the African people and gave the fighting people conviction that they could defeat any imperialist aggressors.

The Korean people has rendered constant sincere support to the struggle of the African people for national liberation and independence.

The DPRK, a genuine peoples country, was a first country to recognize newly independent African countries and extended unreserved support and encouragement to us.

The immortal chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated brightly the future of newly independent countries taking the road of independence, and the DPRK, "the homeland of chuche," has become a beacon of hope for the African people.

The newly independent African countries taking the road of independence and the DPRK are all members of nonaligned movement and are firmly uniting politically and closely cooperating economically and culturally.

Over ten years have elapsed since the first friendship organization with the Korean people was formed in African continent. And now friendship and solidarity organizations are formed in most African countries.

The friendship and solidarity movement with the Korean people has powerfully developed on a world scale during this period and it became an irresistible trend of the times.

Now friendship and solidarity organizations in many African countries develop into great influential mass organizations.

The friendship and solidarity organizations in many African countries conduct their activities under the big concern and active support of the governments and government parties.

All the friendship organizations and committees for Korea's reunification in Africa are widely introducing and propagating the immortal chuche idea founded by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song and the great successes and experiences gained by the Korean people under his able leadership.

Socio-political figures and people of all circles of Africa make deep study of the great President Kim Il-song's works, and take them as true textbooks for the revolution and construction and as a guide to their work and life.

These organizations proceeding from their mission conducted vigorous campaigns in support of Korea's reunification.

I think that we have made contribution through our campaign of friendship and solidarity with the Korean people to their cause of national reunification and to the cause of anti-imperialism and independence of the African peoples.

Touching upon the task to strengthen the movement for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people, he noted:

First of all, we should actively introduce and propagate the greatness of the great leader President Kim Il-song and brilliant achievements made by him and disseminate widely the immortal chuche idea.

By creating the chuche idea, a scientific theory on liberation of mankind, the great leader President Kim Il-song has made an immortal contribution to the development of the ideology of mankind and the peoples cause of independence.

Holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, he is exerting all his efforts to the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement and the victory of world revolution as a whole.

As is known, 1982 is a very auspicious year that marks the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the author of the immortal chuche idea.

It is the unanimous desire of all the people who have found out a genuine way of life in the chuche idea to celebrate auspiciously the birthday of the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song.

From now on we should make full preparations to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great President Kim Il-song as the most auspicious international fete day.

Now the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader President Kim Il-song is successfully taken over and developed by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who embodies the chuche idea of the great President Kim Il-song and personifies his lofty virtues and popular way of leadership, was elected to the high post of a member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea at its sixth congress in accordance with the unanimous will of the entire Korean people.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who further develops and enriches the chuche idea with his energetic ideological and theoretical activities and a wise leader who leads the revolutionary cause of chuche to a brilliant victory with his seasoned leadership.

We should actively disseminate the greatness of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, his ideology, theory and valuable achievements.

We shall also widely propagate the successes and experiences gained by the Korean people by embodying the immortal chuche idea in all fields of revolution and construction under the sagacious leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

It is necessary for us to let the broad African peoples know about the 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction the Korean people would achieve in the 1980s, he stressed.

Pointing out that a grave situation has now been created in Korea in which a war may break out at any time due to the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, he said:

In face of such situation the peace- and justice-loving peoples of Africa and the rest of the world should conduct a more vigorous campaign in support of Korea's reunification.

He went on: First, we should give wide publicity of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point political programme of the unified state, and raise the international voices supporting them.

Second, we should make joint efforts to prepare favourable environments and conditions for the realization of the line for founding the DCRK.

We should conduct a mass movement in support of the South Korean people's struggle to smash the military fascist rule and achieve the democratization of society.

We should work hard to make the international community isolate and reject unanimously the South Korean "regime" which is ruthlessly trampling down the fundamental rights of existence and the human rights.

We should conduct a broad international campaign to ease tension in Korea and remove the danger of war there.

We have to put international pressure to bear upon the United States to stop new war provocation manoeuvres, withdraw its troops from South Korea at once and agree to replace the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement, for the reunification and peace in Korea.

We shall make efforts to keep the African countries from getting involved in the "two Koreas" plot of the United States and from doing anything favourable for their divisive acts.

As all know, the governments of Togo, Seychelles and Rwanda took a decisive measure of severing diplomatic relations with the South Korean puppet regime which brutally suppresses human rights with the backing of foreign forces.

It is a true expression of solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the reunification of the country.

We highly appreciate such righteous measures taken by them and shall do our utmost to make other countries follow this example.

We should always keep high vigilance over the crafty machinations of the South Korean rulers to harm the developing relations of friendship between the African countries and the DPRK, and should not be deceived by their trick to weaken our activities, he stressed.

CSO: 4120/321

PARTY CENTER ROLE PRAISED IN ACROBATIC ART

SK241550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)--The actors and actresses of the Pyongyang Acrobatic Theatre produced and put on stage new acrobatic numbers of high ideological and artistic value.

The glorious party centre highly praised their successes, while directing the production of new acrobatic numbers.

Among the new acrobatic numbers produced under the wise guidance of the party centre in accordance with the chuche-based policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the construction of national acrobatic art are "hand standing on a ball," "four square horizontal bars," "stunt on a ladder," "stunt on a running horse" and "trapeze flight in the air" and other successful works suited to the ideological sentiments of our people and requiring a highly skilled movement.

"Hand standing on a ball" shows an emotional rhythmic movement well combined with beautiful formative art. An actor stands on a hand on a ball supported by a seven metre high revolving globe.

"Four square horizontal bars" is a work showing a new and unique skill. Four actors, while doing a long swing on four horizontal bars to the accompaniment of light music, fly to other bars or into the air to land on the floor after making three turns, and two actors hanging on the same bar make swift swing while changing their hands and maintaining a definite distance from each other.

"Cycling on the rope" is a breath-taking acrobatic piece. An actress shows a highly skilled movement, maintaining a balance. With a long pole in hand she rides a cycle on a nine metre high rope, making various stunts.

An actor with a pole supporting two actresses on his brow rides a two-wheeled cycle, or rides a cycle with three actresses on his shoulders.

"Stunt on a ladder" is a piece exhibiting a highly skilled and agile rhythmic movement. An actress leans backward with her legs on the upper stair of a ladder with a dagger supporting a long knife with drinking cups laid on three stairs and a flower base at its end and maintains a balance, swinging the ladder right and left.

Also popular with spectators are the magic numbers "producing five-colour buntings and doves," "a paper hen laying eggs" and "silk cloth pours out" performed by peoples actor Kim Taek-song who won the "grand cup" and the title "Magic King of the World" at the 16th world modern magic festival held in Czechoslovakia some time ago.

In all numbers the actors and actresses show with their refined movement the revolutionary will and stamina of our people who are vigorously dashing along the road of carrying out the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea and thereby help instilling a staunch fighting spirit, energy and courage in the working people.

CSO: 4120/321

INDEPENDENT NATIONAL INDUSTRY IMPROVING

SK211548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA)--Industry is racing ahead in seven-league boots in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

The industrial output in 1979 was 263.9 times that in 1946, the next year of the country's liberation.

Already in 1977, our industry turned out in a matter of five days what it had produced in the whole year of pre-liberation 1944.

A host of industrial establishments have made their appearance after the liberation. In recent three years alone, roughly 9,000 productive projects were completed to further round off the structure of industry.

Our country carried out the task of industrialisation in a short period of 14 years ending 1970, converting itself into mighty socialist industrial state long ago.

In the per capita output of major industrial goods, our country has reached the level of the developed industrial states and outstripped them in some items.

Our country owes all this to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who indicated the line of building an independent national economy and has wisely guided the development of industry in each stage and period of the revolution.

In developing the economy, the DPRK has firmly adhered to the stand of chuche, depending on its own abundant raw materials and fuel. Its self-supply rate of raw materials and fuel is well over 70 per cent.

The industry of Korea now forms a comprehensive system in which all the production domains, from the extraction of raw materials to the production of finished goods, are organically interlinked. It fully meets the demands for all the heavy and light industrial products needed for economic construction and peoples living. The nation's self-supply rate of machinery is 98 per cent.

Ever growing are the potentials of the chuche-based industry of Korea whose production is developing at fast pace, immune to "raw material crisis" and "power crisis."

Especially, upholding the lofty intention of the great leader, the glorious party centre created an exceptionally high speed of economic growth by fully applying the policy of speed campaign to socialist economic construction. As a result, in the 1970s, the industrial output recorded a high growth rate of 15.9 per cent on an annual average. This was much higher than that in the 1960s when industrialisation went on in full scale.

Entering the present seven-year plan (1978-1984) a constant high rate has been recorded in economic growth. Over the last three years, the gross industrial output value jumped 15-17 per cent, far higher than the 12.1 per cent, the average annual growth rate envisaged in the plan.

The independent national economy of Korea will develop at faster speed in the future.

At the end of the 1980s, the industrial output will have grown 3.1 times as against 1980 and 1,000 times as against 1946 and the industrial products of the whole year of 1946 will be turned out in 8 hours.

CSO: 4120/321

COUNTRY REPORTED TO BE SELF-SUFFICIENT IN FOOD

SK261520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)--The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea has long attained self-sufficiency in food and sets aside a certain amount of food grain, while supplying necessary food to the industry and stockbreeding.

Under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism the agriculture of Korea was very backward and the northern half of the DPRK was greatly short of food.

Today, however, it has completely solved the food problem.

This is a brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who always directs deep attention to the solution of the agricultural problem.

The grain output of our country was 2,167,000 tons in 1944 at the time of the imperialist colonial rule.

The great leader opened a way for the rapid development of the rural economy.

The zeal of the peasants rose extraordinarily high and the grain output grew to 2,670,000 tons in 1948.

The rural economy was totally devastated during the three-year fatherland liberation war (1950-1953). After the war the great leader established an advanced socialist rural economy system and saw to it that the rural technical revolution whose main content is irrigation, mechanisation, electrification and chemicalisation was vigorously pushed ahead. This brought about a rapid upswing in agricultural production.

In 1958 the grain output increased nearly double the 1946 figure, boosting per capita output to 350 lilograms.

The great leader propounded the theses on the socialist rural question in 1964, thus opening a brighter way for the development of the agricultural productive forces. Under the rays of the great rural theses Koreas agriculture continuously advanced and as a result of the thorough application of the chuche methods of farming, our country created an unprecedented tempo by increasing grain output a year by more than 30 per cent in the 1970s, surmounting the severe influence of the cold front.

Thus, our country which needed 4,800,000 tons of grain to fully solve the problem of food for the people produced more than 8 million tons of grain already in 1976.

In 1977 the grain output rose to 8.5 million tons, or 4.5 times the figure of 1946 and 1.5 million tons greater than the total grain output in the whole area of North and South Korea before liberation.

The year 1979 witnessed the production of 9 million tons of grain.

In our country over 80 per cent of whose territory is covered by mountains, the density of the population is very high in comparison with the farming area.

Under such conditions our country took the direction of making agriculture highly intensive, while actively tapping land resources.

As a result, the per-hectare grain output steadily increased. In the past the per hectare output of main crops was 2-3 tons in rice, and less than one ton in maize. Today the per hectare output rose to 7.2 tons in rice and 6.3 tons in maize. Many cooperative farms in plain areas upped the per hectare output to 8-9 tons or above.

Our country has become one of the richest countries in the per capita consumption of grain.

This year's grain target is 9.5 million tons. Our country will raise the annual grain output to 15 million tons till the end of the 1980s by more thoroughly applying the chuche methods of farming, reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tide land and obtaining 200,000 hectares of farm land.

CSO: 4120/321

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

FARMING CARRIED OUT SCIENTIFICALLY IN COUNTRY

SK251515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA)--All farmers have become full-fledged masters of scientific farming in Korea where the industrialisation of agriculture is progressing apace.

Almost all the farmers who had been illiterate before liberation, to say nothing of farmers of the new generation who have grown up after liberation, acquired general knowledge of the middle school graduate or above till 1975. Through vigorous work for raising the technical and cultural levels, all the farmers gained knowledge of the growth of crops and came to skilfully handle modern technical means.

Such success was achieved as tireless efforts were made in the countryside to raise the farmers level of knowledge of agricultural science and technique along with the work of adult education in the countryside.

Each workteam of the cooperative farm has a room for the dissemination of agricultural science and technique. There scientific and technical knowledge needed for agricultural production including pedology, biology, knowledge of fertilizer, farm machine and water control is disseminated.

Scientific and technical knowledge is disseminated also through scientific films and courses are organized every year on the chuche methods of farming.

Our farmers now tend rice beds and control watering, taking into consideration the influence of temperature and humidity on farm crops and tend crops, counting the number of clusters and plants and reckoning nutritive conditions in each stage of growth.

With the constant rising of the farmers levels of knowledge, modern technical means are operated better in the countryside.

In the countryside where the mechanisation of agriculture is nearing completion, farmers are becoming skilled workers handling tractors, rice transplanting machines, and other modern machines and technical means.

Through the vigorous "all-family-become-machine-drivers" movement the number of "tractor driver couples," "tractor driver families" and "machine operator families" is constantly increasing.

A large number of farmers are embraced in the study-while-working system of higher education.

In Korea where the policy of intellectualising the whole society has been put forward, efforts are made to raise all the farmers level of cultural knowledge to the college graduate. Farm colleges will be set up in the countryside to give education to the farmers.

CSO: 4120/321

MEDIUM, SMALL HYDRAULIC POWER STATIONS PROVE WORTH

SK201553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA)--The power output of the medium- and small-scale hydraulic power stations all over the country by a recent date entering this year was 50 per cent up on the same period last year.

This contributed to fully satisfying the demand for power in different domains of the national economy.

Under the grand plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the 19th plemary meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea held in December 1979 decided to build dams across rivers and extensively build hydraulic power stations, big and small. In accordance with this decision, the construction of medium- and small-scale hydraulic power stations was stepped up in all parts of the country through a mass movement.

Last year alone, three times as many power stations of this category as had been expected were built.

In the past, too, we had built power stations of medium- and small-scale along with large-scale power plants.

With the completion of many medium- and small-scale power stations last year and this year their number has sharply increased.

Complexes of medium- and small-scale power stations have been set up in provinces for unified guidance and management of these power stations.

These new power stations began full-scale production this year, proving their worth.

In the course of their construction, many more dams and reservoirs have taken shape in various areas to make better use of water and add beauty to the landscape of the country.

CSO: 4120/321

FACTORY COLLEGES CONTRIBUTE SOCIAL INTELLECTUALIZATION

SK221542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)--The study-while-working system of higher education is greatly helping towards the acceleration of the intellectualisation of the whole society in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

There are now in Korea 85 factory colleges (11 of which are branch colleges) equipped with modern educational facilities and excellent educational conditions.

These factory colleges set up at large plants and enterprises in different domains of the national economy display their great advantages by combining education with production, and theory with practice, on a high level.

The factory colleges have main courses for workers and management personnel training courses for administrative and technical personnel in active service. They are divided into faculties of different domains for giving education suitable to the local characteristics of national economic branches. There are also preparatory courses giving preliminary education for higher education to working youth and demobilized soldiers who graduated from senior middle school.

The factory college students engage themselves in productive activities in daytime and acquire knowledge and technique of their special studies at the colleges in evenings.

The state guarantees all educational conditions to the factory college students and pays them the same amount of living allowances when they leave their work for writing treatises or taking state examinations.

Over the last 30 years since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the first factory college in July 1951 during the rigorous fatherland liberation war, the factory colleges reared many technicians and management personnel among the workers, thereby greatly helping toward improving the qualitative composition of the contingent of native cadres.

The factory college students are now playing the nuclear role in all domains and at the units of the national economy and they manage the modern factories and enterprises with good ability.

Hundreds of graduates of factory colleges now work as directors of chief engineers of the Kangson Steel Complex, the Ryongyang Mine and other industrial establishments, and thousands of others as management and technical personnel in different domains of the national economy.

The graduates of the factory colleges are successfully solving scientific and technical problems arising in making the national economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based. More than 11,000 valuable technical innovation proposals made by them have been applied to production to bear fine fruits in the past period. In this course, 26 associate doctors and assistant professors, 57 inventors and 47 labour heroes emerged from those graduates.

Labour hero Yi Hong-ku, workshop head of the Haeju trailing farm machine factory, who graduated from the Haeju Industrial College, has introduced 26 valuable technical innovation proposals in the recent period, making it possible to markedly increase the production of modern farm machines such as rice-transplanting machines and rice harvesters.

Pak Sang-kwon, a designer at the Nakwon machine plant, who designed a highly efficient oil-pressure excavator and a new-type oil-pressure traveling crane, is a graduate of the Nakwon Industrial College.

Under the policy of the intellectualization of the whole society indicated by the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, many factory, farm and fishermen's colleges and higher specialized schools based on a study-while-working system will be built in greater number in cities and farm and fishing villages in the 1980s.

CSO: 4120/321

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

NATION'S COUNTRYSIDE TAKES ON LOOKS OF TOWN

SK241522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)--Differences between the workers and farmers in the living standard and between town and country in the living conditions of people are being gradually diminished in Korea, with the result that the rural villages are taking on the looks of town.

Under the rays of the rural theses propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the idea, technique and culture of the working class are in full bloom in all parts of the countryside and the life of farmers is as affluent and civilized as that of urban dwellers.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious party centre the material and technical foundations of agriculture have been consolidated as never before and the grain output increased rapidly to further raise the living standards of the farmers.

The rural cultural construction progressed in a big way with state investment and new "rural towns" have made their appearance in many parts.

From 1964 to 1980 the state built modern houses for 957,000 families in the countryside.

Multi-storied modern houses have been built in large numbers in Yongnim-li of Mundok County, Oguk-li of Anak County and Wangjaesan village of Onsong County, where mud huts were crawling before liberation.

The bus service was opened, water laid on and li clinics turned into hospitals long ago in the countryside to markedly improve the living conditions of farmers.

People in the remote mountainous villages in Samsu, Kapsan and Nangnim who did not know what the hospital was like before liberation are given free medical treatment at the hospitals in their villages equipped with all specialized sections.

Modern houses of culture, bathrooms, barbers shops and other welfare facilities have been built in all rural villages. In the evening cooperative farmers enjoy a cultural life, playing musical instruments and seeing films.

The whole country has been covered with a telecast network and people in the out-of-the-way villages can see the clean T.V. screen like people in the capital, and publications including newspapers and magazines are distributed to all houses without exception.

A happy life is in full bloom in all the farm villages of Korea.

A foreigner who visited our country said, giving his impressions of our countryside:

In Korea there are no distinctions between town and country. Indeed, this is something wonderful and enviable. The countryside of Korea is an ideal we should strive to realize in the future.

CSO: 4120/321

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON FUNCTIONARIES RECEIVED--Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)--Comrade Yun Ki-pok on August 23 met the delegation of young functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Min Pyong-song, section chief of the editorial board of CHOSON CHONGNYON, staying in the socialist homeland and had a conversation with it in an atmosphere overflowing with warm compatriotic sentiments. Present there were Kim In-son and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK241128 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1118 GMT 24 Aug 81]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION GREETED--Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA)--Comrade Yun Ki-pok on August 24 met the delegation of educational workers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Son Chin-nyung, deputy chief of the educational section of the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of Chongnyon on a visit to the socialist homeland, and had a conversation with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned were on hand. [Text] [SK250809 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 25 Aug 81]

CSO: 4120/321

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES FOREIGN NONALIGNED DELEGATIONS

Guinean Delegation

SK260015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song August 25 received the delegation of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic visiting our country to attend the symposium of the nonaligned and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Senainon Behanzin, minister of the county agro-livestock farms and agricultural cooperatives.

On hand were So Kwan-hui, vice-premier and chairman of the Agricultural Commission, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic to our country Thierno Habib Diallo was present there.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of his excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Nepalese Delegation

SK260035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on August 25 received the delegation of the Kingdom of Nepal which has come to our country to attend the symposium of the nonaligned and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Hem Bahadur Malla, minister for agriculture.

Vice-premier and chairman of the Agricultural Commission So Kwan-hui and vice-minister of foreign affairs Cho Kyu-il were on hand.

The head of the delegation conveyed greetings of his majesty Bir Bikram Shan Dev Birendra, king of Nepal, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendsly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Tanzanian Delegation

SK260041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on August 25 received the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania visiting our country to attend the symposium of the nonaligned and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Joseph J. Mungai, minister of agriculture.

So Kwan-hui, vice-premier and chairman of the Agricultural Commission, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, were on hand.

Also present was Job Malecela Lusinde, Tanzanian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country.

On the occasion, the head of the delegation conveyed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a personal letter and a gift from his excellency Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Mozambique Group

SK260044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on August 25 received the delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique which has come to our country to attend the symposium of the nonaligned and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Mario da Graca Machungo, member of the political committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO party, minister of planning and minister of agriculture.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, minister of external economic affairs Chong Song-nam and vice-minister of foreign affairs Kim Chae-pong were on hand.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Iranian Delegation

SK260048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on August 25 received the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran visiting our country to attend the symposium of the nonaligned and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Mohammad Salamati, minister of agricultural and rural development.

Vice-Premier and chairman of the Agricultural Commission So Kwan-hui, minister of external economic affairs Chong Song-nam and vice-minister of foreign affairs Cho Kyu-il were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The delegation presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Iranian Official Greets President

GF251616 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Mohammad Salamati, agriculture and rural development minister, who is currently visiting the DPRK to participate in an agricultural seminar of nonaligned and developing countries, met today with DPRK President Kim Il-song. During the meeting, Kim Il-song expressed profound respect for Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He also announced his support for the Islamic revolution and the DPRK Government's readiness to cooperate with the Islamic Republic of Iran in all fields. He also said he hopes that cooperation between the two countries will be reinforced.

Earlier, Salamati met with DPRK commerce, finance and agriculture ministers and held talks with them on commercial and agricultural issues and the means of reinforcing friendly relations between Iran and the DPRK.

Indonesian Group

SK260053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2221 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on August 25 received the delegation of the Republic of Indonesia visiting our country to attend the symposium of the nonaligned and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Hadisaputro Sudarsono, vice-president of the World Food Council and minister of agriculture of Indonesia.

Vice-premier and chairman of the Agricultural Commission So Kwan-hui and vice-minister of foreign affairs Cho Kyu-il were on hand.

Also present was Kusumahardja R. Djundjunan, Indonesian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Zimbabwean Group

SK260056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2224 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on August 25 received the delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe visiting our country to attend the symposium of the nonaligned and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Sydney Tigere Sekeramayi, minister of lands, resettlement and rural development.

On hand were vice-premier and chairman of the agricultural commission So Kwang-hui, minister of external economic affairs Chong Song-nam and vice-minister of foreign affairs Kim Chae-pong.

The head of the delegation conveyed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a personal letter and a gift from Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/321

NONALIGNED FOOD DELEGATES VISIT VARIOUS SITES

SK251117 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA)--Many delegations and delegates to the symposium of the non-aligned and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production visited Mangyongdae on August 24. Among them were the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the delegation of the People's Republic of Benin, the delegation of the Kingdom of Bhutan, the delegate of the Republic of Cape Verde, the delegation of the Central African Republic, the delegate of the Republic of Cyprus, the delegate of the Republic of Ecuador, the delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, the delegation of Socialist Ethiopia, the Gambian delegation, the delegation of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the delegation of the Kingdom of Lesotho, the delegation of the Republic of Liberia, the delegation of the Republic of Maldives, the Mauritius delegation, the delegation of the Kingdom of Nepal, the delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua, the delegate of the African National Congress of South Africa, the delegation of the Republic of Peru, the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, the delegation of the Republic of Seychelles, the delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic, the delegation of the South West Africa People's Organisation, the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic, the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania, the delegation of the Republic of Uganda, the delegate of the Republic of Upper Volta, the delegation of the Republic of Zaire, the delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and the deputy secretary of the International Commission on Irrigation and drainage.

The delegations and delegates also inspected the Kumsong tractor plant, the Mangyongdae cooperative farm, the Chilgol cooperative farm, the Chamjin cooperative farm, the Nihyon cooperative farm, the Haksan cooperative farm, the Taesong cooperative farm, the Changsuwon cooperative farm, the Chongsan cooperative farm, the Hari cooperative farm, the Migok cooperative farm, the Pyongyang fruit farm, the Hwangju fruit farm, the Kiyang irrigation setups, the Mirim lockgate, the Nimwon reservoir, the Obusan reservoir, Lake Taesong, the Oryuri pumping station, the Oya pumping station, the Sunhwagang lockgate, the Mangyongdae chicken factory, the Yongsong quail factory, the Pyongyang tractor and truck accessories factory, the Sunan farm machine station, the Sukchon farm machine station, the Changgwangwon health complex, the Pyongyang maternity hospital, the National Economy Institute, the Pyongyang metro and other places.

CSO: 4120/321

NONALIGNED FOOD DELEGATES TOUR VARIOUS SITES

SK261144 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1121 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)--Mangyongdae was visited on August 25 by the delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo, the delegation of the Republic of Costa Rica, the delegation of the Republic of Cuba, the delegation of the Republic of Indonesia, the delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the delegate of the Republic of Tunisia, the delegate of the Republic of Venezuela, the delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic, the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the delegation of the Republic of Zambia, the delegation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the delegation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the delegate of the Organization of African Unity and the chairman of the "Group of 77" at the food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations visiting our country to attend the symposium of the non-aligned and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production.

Some of them inspected the Korean Revolution Museum, the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, the Pyongyang maternity hospital, the National Economy Institute, the Pyongyang metro, the Pyongyang irrigation accessories factory, the Chongsan cooperative farm, the Nihyon cooperative farm, the Wonhwa cooperative farm, the Taekam cooperative farm, the Sambong cooperative farm, the Hwasong cooperative farm, the Ponghwa cooperative farm, the Taesong cooperative farm, the Yoldusamchon cooperative farm, the Sosamjong cooperative farm, the Sokchi cooperative farm, the Nipsok cooperative farm, the Chilli cooperative farm, the Yongsong quail factory, the Yongsong chicken factory, the Maram assorted feed factory, the Academy of Agricultural Science, the Sunan farm machine station, the Sukchon farm machine station, the Pyongwon farm machine station, the Mundok farm machine station, the Chongsan higher farm machine specialized school and other places.

On August 24 the delegations and delegates saw an acrobatic show.

CSO: 4120/321

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS MARK ROMANIAN LIBERATION

SK141110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Aug (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Anju Theatre, South Pyongan Province, on August 13, to celebrate the 37th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist and social and national liberation revolution in Romania.

The meeting was attended by Song Kwan-cho and other personages concerned and working people there. Invited to the meeting were ambassador Paul Marinescu and officials of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

Kim Chang-son spoke at the meeting. Noting that the Romanian people won a historical victory on August 23, 1944 at the end of their protracted arduous struggle for the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist and social and national liberation revolution, he said: This was a signal event which opened a broad way for building the genuine people's state on the land of Romania.

Referring to the successes registered by the Romanian people in socialist economic construction under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, he said: Our people heartily rejoice, as over their own, over all the successes achieved by the fraternal Romanian people and wish them new success in the struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 12th congress of the party.

Paul Marinescu spoke next. He pointed to the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist and social and national liberation revolution in Romania and the historical victory achieved in all domains of the revolution and construction after the liberation.

The excellent relations of friendship, cooperation and unity existing between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries are based on the energetic activities of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leaders, and on the correct policies of our parties, he said.

Romania, he declared, extends full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, at the sixth congress of the KWP.

CSO: 4120/321

NONALIGNED DELEGATES TOUR FARMING EXHIBIT

SK281219 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1107 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA)--The attendants to the symposium of the nonaligned and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production are seeing the agricultural exhibition and the farm machines exhibition arranged at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang, the venue of the symposium.

The exhibits show the principles and ways for increasing agricultural production expounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the validity of the agricultural policy of our party and brilliant achievements made by our people in agricultural production through their embodiment.

On show are photographs showing the fact that the respected and beloved leader indicated the most correct way for the solution of the rural question by making public the theses on the socialist rural question, founded the chuche method of farming, a scientific farming method suited to the specific conditions of our country, and that he commands the agricultural front in the van and bestows warm care upon the agricultural working people.

There are also exhibits showing the content of the chuche method of farming and scientific and technical data on its application and materials and agricultural products showing successes gained by our agricultural working people in different fields of agricultural production under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader and the glorious party centre.

Also exhibited there are materials on the implementation of the five-point policy of nature-remaking, and shining achievements in the rural technical revolution and agricultural production and long-term objectives.

More than 80 kinds of major farm machines and implements produced and used in our country are on display at the farm machines exhibition.

The attendants show keen interest in the exhibits.

CSO: 4120/321

BRIEFS

UPPER VOLTA PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTERS--Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA)--Oumou Zerbo and Kadidiatou Zerbo, daughters of his excellency Saye Zerbo, head of state and chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress of the Republic of Upper Volta, left here on August 20 by plane after visiting our country. They were farewelled at the airport by Hong Il-chon and other personages concerned. During their stay in Korea, the guests visited Mangyongdae, inspected industrial establishments and educational and cultural institutions and toured scenic spots in Pyongyang and local areas. [Text] [SK210027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 20 Aug 81]

ENVOY TO LIBERIA--Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA)--Commander-in-Chief Samuel K. Doe, head of state and chairman of the council for relieving people of the Republic of Liberia, on August 5 met Kim Pyong-ki, DPRK ambassador to Liberia, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the head of state. The head of state expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. The head of state stressed the need to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Liberia and Korea. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion was the foreign minister of Liberia. [Text] [SK210045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 20 Aug 81]

UPPER VOLTA LEADER--Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)--Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress and head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta, met Kim Yong-yong, ambassador of the DPRK to his country, on August 1, according to a report. On the occasion, the ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the head of state. Expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards, the head of state asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. The head of state wholeheartedly wished for the good health and long life of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Referring to the favourable development of friendly and cooperative relations between Upper Volta and Korea, he manifested full support to our people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Saying that Korea's agriculture has made a tremendous development under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the head of state stressed: Korea is the world's model in the building of reservoirs and irrigation. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK212319 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 21 Aug 81]

SUHARTO REPLY--Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, in reply to his message of greetings to the latter on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday. The message dated August 18 reads: I wish to acknowledge with sincere gratitude and appreciation for your kind congratulatory message on my birthday anniversary together with your best wishes which I sincerely reciprocate. [Text] [SK221534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 22 Aug 81]

AMBASSADOR TO GUYANA--Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA)--Pak Ni-nyon, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Guyana, presented credentials on August 17 to Steve Naraine, vice-president of Guyana, according to a report. The vice-president said that Guyana was following with keen interest the struggle of the Korean people to accelerate the socialist construction and reunify the country under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and supported the struggle. He expressed the belief that the struggle of the Korean people would be surely crowned with final victory. He wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and a brighter future to the Korean people. He asked the ambassador to convey his sincerest greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK230910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 23 Aug 81]

GUINEAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on August 28 met and had a talk with Thierno Habib Diallo, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK210807 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 21 Aug 81]

MALAGASY VISITORS HONORED--Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)--The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries arranged a party on the evening of August 23 for the Malagasy information delegation. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by Ramambazafy Armand, secretary general of the Information Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. Kim Kwan-sop, O Mun-han, Song Pong-sun, Kim Kwang-su and other personages concerned, were present there. The party was addressed by Kim Kwan-sop and Ramambazafy Armand. The attendants drank toasts to friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Malagasy peoples, to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and to the good health and long life of his excellency President Didier Ratsiraka, the outstanding leader of the Malagasy people. [Text] [SK240547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 24 Aug 81] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)--A Malagasy information delegation headed by Ramambazafy Armand, secretary general of the Information Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on August 23. It was met at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, O Mun-han, Song Pyong-sun, Kim Kwang-su and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK240542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 23 Aug 81]

CUBAN OFFICIAL VISITS--Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)--Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli and his party appreciated the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" on August 21 at the Mansudae Art Theatre. Seeing the performance together with the guests were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, personages concerned and working people in the city. Cuban ambassador to our country Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas was also in the audience. The performance was warmly acclaimed by the guests and audience. [Text] [SK220511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 22 Aug 81] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA)--Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli and his party visited Mangyongdae a few days ago. After seeing the mementoes at the native home in Mangyongdae, the guests posed for a photograph in front of it. They were accompanied by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam. The guests visited the Pyongyang Students and Childrens Palace, the Taean General Heavy Machine Works and other places of Pyongyang and local areas. After visiting the International Friendship Exhibition the foreign minister said: While looking round the gifts presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by the world people, we could see what deep feelings of respect and reverence the world people have for him. [Text] [SK250423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 25 Aug 81]

DPRK-EGYPT SCIENTIFIC ACCORD--Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)--The 1981-1983 exchange plan on scientific-technological cooperation between the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government of the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed in Pyongyang on August 21. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Chon Il-chun, Yi Hak-chol and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the scientific-technological cooperation delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abd al-Salam, Egyptian ambassador to our country. The plan was signed by Chon Il-chun and Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abd al-Salam. [Text] [SK212330 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 21 Aug 81]

SPANISH OFFICIAL ATTENDS OPERA--Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)--Comrade Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, and his wife and other members of his family appreciated the revolutionary opera "Women in Namgang Village" at the theatre of the Wonsan youth hall on the evening of August 23. Seeing the opera together with the guests were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Yun Kyong-taek, secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the WPK; Paek Chong-won, chief secretary of the Wonsan City Committee of the party; and other personages concerned and working people in the city. The opera won the acclaim of the audience. At the end of the performance Comrade Santiago Carrillo presented a basket of flowers to the artists, congratulating them on their successful show. [Text] [SK240600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 24 Aug 81] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)--Comrade Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, and his wife and his party appreciated the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" at the Mansudae Art Theatre on the evening of August 25. Seeing the performance together with the guests were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Yong-sun, member of the C.C., the WPK and vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee; and working people in the city. The performance was acclaimed by the audience. At the end of the performance Comrade Santiago Carrillo mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the artists, congratulating them on their successful show and posed for a photograph with them. [Text] [SK260414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 26 Aug 81]

ROMANIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)--A soldiers' meeting was held on August 21 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Yi Tu-chan belongs on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist social-national liberation revolution in Romania. Invited to the meeting attended by soldiers of the unit were Romanian ambassador Paul Marinescu and Romanian guests. Speeches were made at the meeting. [Text] [SK221012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 22 Aug 81]

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SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS FOR POLITICAL PARTIES EXAMINED

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 29 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Reporter Hwang Chae-hong: "Stirring Political Support Organizations"]

[Text] At its party officers meeting held on the 28th [of July 1981], the Democratic Justice party [DJP] confirmed its policy: of finishing on its own the organization of the party support organization by early August--the forming of this organization had been put off for some time; of immediately going through the registration procedures with the Central Election Management Committee; and of seeing to it that the organization will fully function. Thus the DJP, making the best of its position of being the government party, became capable of raising the political funds needed for the operation of the party, taking the lead ahead of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], the Korean Citizen's Party [KCP], and other parties, which had failed so far to give shape to the formation of their support organizations. According to the explanations given by a [DJP] party affiliated personage, the support organization conceived by the DJP will be made up of nearly 1,000 members in compliance with the Political Funds Law and the Regulations Governing the Implementation of the Law; the support funds amounting to 2 billion won, the maximum legal ceiling, will be raised by the end of this year; and the members comprising the main force of the organization will be business enterprises with the status of corporate bodies.

Yun Sok-sun, Deputy Director of the DJP Secretariat, who is playing the role of a midwife in organizing the party's support organization, revealed on the 27th that "the DJP had been launching, since early July, an actual campaign for recruiting members of the support organization among the 2,000-odd business enterprises of four major economic organizations, including the Federation of Korean Industries and the Korean Chamber of Commerce"; and added that "the selection of the organization personnel would be wound up by the end of this month." "In particular," Deputy Director Yun went on, "giant businesses are being excluded from the selection of members in order to avoid the criticism over collusion between the government and the economic circle, while those healthy men of business enterprises who would have correct understanding of the fundamental ideology and objectives of the party are being selected as members of the support organization."

Furthermore, Yun emphasized the inevitability of organizing the support organization independently from other parties by saying: "the DJP has so far been putting off the organization of its support organization, because it wanted to keep

pace with other parties on the basis of considerations over the stands of other parties. However, due to increasing financial pressure, the party is now faced with a critical situation in which it can no longer delay the organization of the support organization."

In fact, during the six months following its inauguration last January, the DJP Party spent, as indicated in its records, at least 4-odd billion won for its operational funds, exclusive of the electoral expenditures. This money was said to be raised from party membership fees, special donations, and subsidies from the national treasury.

A breakdown [of the money raised] shows: 600 million won collected from the 1.2 billion won party fund which became due during the past six months; 3 billion won from special party funds; and 200 million won from subsidies from the national treasury--thus approximately 4 billion won in total. The party's monthly expenditure is amounting to 500 to 600 million won (personnel expenditure: 170 million won; subsidies to local party organizations: 180 million won; expenditure for policy development: 30 million won; and the educational expenditure for the operation of the political research institute, public [relations] expenditures, party building maintenance, and other casual expenditures). These figures were given by a party affiliated person, who revealed that the balance of the party funds was now almost zero.

While the DJP established its firm policy of organizing its support organization, the DKP and KCP had heated debates within their parties regarding the issue of organizing their support organizations. Their arguments, centering around the issue of "cause" vs "practical necessity," have not been resolved so far and there is no progress in their efforts to organize support organizations.

The DKP, whose party consensus decided to reject the proposed "support organizations pool system," attempted to organize its independent support organization for the purpose of raising 50 to 60 million won monthly for the party. However, everyone whom this party solicited for membership in the support organization expressed reluctance to form a non-government party support organization because of the legal requirement that the membership roster of a party support organization be made public. Thus the party's attempts to organize its support organization is facing a deadlock, a person affiliated with the DKP revealed.

Under these difficulties developing in the course of soliciting support organizations, some party officers of the DKP are advocating "the practical necessity theory" which asserts that "the party must accept the support organization pool system proposal." However, party president Yu Ch'i-song and other party officers are contending that, since the party consensus decided to reject the support organization pool system, which runs counter to the cause and spirit of the law, the party cannot repeat the discussion of this matter again and again. They are holding fast to "the cause theory," which advocates "a cut in party expenses to meet the shortage of party funds." Thus the DKP has failed to coordinate opinions even within the party.

In the case of the KCP, meanwhile, it badly needs a support organization in order to raise its nearly 15 million won monthly expenditure. However, it virtually abandoned the idea of organizing its own support organization; and it is now seeking to establish a trust fund system.

Meanwhile, in the case of the New Political Party [NPP], which has only two national assemblymen among its members, it already organized its support organization at the end of last June; and the support organization, although its scale is small, had 44 small-and-medium businessmen as its members throughout the country as of the 29th of July. And it is planning to register the organization with the Central Election Management Committee early August.

In regard to these developments, the DJP is wondering "if the DKP and the KCP, which have many prominent businessmen among its members, have indeed made efforts to organize their support organizations": and it charged that those parties would have been able to organize their support organizations, if they really tried to."

To this charge, president Yu of the Minhan Party complained: "What can you do, if you are asked to do what you cannot do? It is just like to ask someone to bear a child not yet conceived." Vice President Yi Man-sop of the KCP grumbled: "Doesn't even a child of three feet high know that nobody likes to be a member of the support organizations of a non-government party?" and, "it is a rather hasty action on the part of the DJP, the government party, that it organized its own support organization independently from other parties.

However, some quarters of the political circles observe that if the DJP organizes its support organization, other parties, including the DKP and KCP, would have to organize their counterparts.

But the issues are that, even if opposition parties organize their support organizations, how much fund they can really raise from them; and that how long the opposition parties' support organizations can survive. Thus many people in opposition party circles wonder in unison about the necessity of organizing support organizations.

Furthermore, it is also pointed out that, even if the DJP organizes its support organization and raises two billion won support funds a year, it would still be difficult for it to raise enough money to pay for its 6 to 7 billion won political funds a year; therefore it would eventually have to resort to other means of raising political funds, including subsidies from the national treasury or the trust fund system.

A DJP affiliated person said: "The idea of support organization pool system has not yet been abandoned entirely. If other parties want it, we will consider it at any time." This remark being loaded with some suggestiveness, another DJP affiliated person ventured: "As for the issue of the support organization, subsidies from the national treasury are indispensable on account of opposition parties, but any idea of trust fund system is out of the question."

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CSO: 4108/143

GOVERNMENT PLAN FOR ENERGY, RESOURCES DISCUSSED

Seoul SOKYU HYOPHOE PO in Korean Apr 81 pp 29-32

[Article: "The Energy and Resources Sector Plan (Draft) of the Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan"]

[Text] The government, having prepared the (draft) Energy and Resources Sector Plan of the Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan (see p 2), which consists of increasing the refining capacity of domestic oil refineries from 1981's 790,000 barrels per day to 1 million barrels per day in 1986 and building oil company storage facilities for 60 days by 1982, held a policy meeting on 9 April at KID.

The plan forecasts an average yearly growth of 7.7 percent in total energy consumption through the period (1982-1986) for a total increase of about 140 percent from the calculated 41 million tons in 1981 to 59 million tons in 1986.

Looking at the energy supply and demand structure, the supply and demand plan sees that, due to the shortage of domestic energy resources, the degree of reliance on foreign countries will be more severe, from 1981's 71.5 percent to 78.9 percent in 1986. With the active promotion of the freedom from oil policy, the degree of reliance on oil is planned to decrease from 62.1 percent to 48.4 percent.

In particular, for alternative energy, bituminous coal will increase an annual average of 47.5 percent, greatly raising its proportion of total energy from 2.2 to 10.4 percent, while gas (LPG, LNG) will increase an annual average of 38.5 percent, raising its proportion from 1.4 percent to 4.9 percent.

Also, with the completion and operation, through the pushing on of nuclear power plant construction, of a total of six plants with an electric power generating capacity of 4,776,000 kw, the proportion of nuclear power will expand from 1.9 percent of 11.1 percent of total energy.

On one hand, the demand for 50 some general ores such as iron and copper is projected to expand a yearly average of 12.1 percent during the period with expenditures increase from approximately one trillion won in 1979 monetary calculations to twice that at two trillion in 1986.

However, domestic production will only increase an average annual five percent so that the degree of dependence on imports is expected to increase from 1981's 65.7 percent to 75.3 percent in 1986.

During the plan period, the total investment in the Energy and Resources Sector is estimated in 1980 prices at fourteen trillion won.

Of this, the electric power sector, including the construction of generating plans and the expansion of facilities to transmit and distribute electricity, will account for 7.8 trillion won or approximately 54.6 percent; the petroleum sector, including the expansion of refining facilities and the construction of emergency storage facilities and oil pipelines, 18 percent; the coal sector, 8 percent; and investment for energy conservation and the development of foreign resources, 6.1 percent and 3.5 percent each.

During the plan period, the Power Resources Ministry plans for its major policy tasks to: (1) actively develop domestic resources; (2) safely secure import resources; (3) greatly reduce the degree of dependence on petroleum; while (4) actively developing energy conservation and the rationalization of energy usage.

In order to increase coal production from the 1981 level of 1.9 billion tons to 2.15 billion tons in 1986, it is planned to actively develop research and exploration activities while emphasizing the procurement of technical manpower, the improvement of management, and the conversion to large unit mining lots and expanding the production base by raising coal mining mechanization from 8 percent to 35 percent in order to promote the modernization of coal mining enterprises.

Also, in order to strengthen the improvement of the mining workers' environment and safety measures, it is planned to increase the percentage of provided housing to 100 percent, expand health and sanitary facilities, prepare measures against the closure of mines and comprehensively establish disaster measures.

In order to raise the degree of self-sufficiency in such major strategic minerals as iron and copper ore, it is planned to strengthen exploration activities along with both wide range ore deposit and precision searches while increasing processing of such promising minerals as tungsten and kaoline.

Also, in order to realize our dream as an oil producing country, a total of 11 test holes will be finished following the two of 1980 in area seven, a Korea-Japan joint development area while in area four the government will research a method of developing it alone, expecting to attract joint development with a foreign country before long.

In order to establish a secure supply system for petroleum, it is planned to diversify the lines of import so as to moderate the degree of dependence on any one area or state while encouraging oil companies to procure their own crude oil and vigorously encouraging joint investment with oil-producing countries. Also, it is planned to strengthen the system of economic cooperation between oil-producing countries and our government and private groups to further strengthen through mutual exchange of visits and such diplomacy a secure system of supply for the needed crude oil.

Furthermore, in order to ensure the smooth supply of domestic oil products, it is planned to increase refinery capacity from the current daily 790,000 barrels to 1,000,000 barrels by 1986 while making it possible for government emergency supply storage facilities to hold 60 days supply by 1986 as well as pushing on so that oil company storage facilities also will be able to store 60 days supply by 1982.

Oil Refinery Increased Construction (10,000 B/D)

Company	1981 Barrels	%	Increase	1875 Barrels	%	Total Investment (₩100,000,000)	1982-1986 Investment (₩100,000,000)
Koreal Oil Corp	28	35	15	43	43	4,754	4,330
Honam	38	48		38	38		
Kyongin	6	8		6	6		
Ssangyong	6	8		6	6		
Kukton	1	1	6	7	7	1,064	1,004
Totals	79	100.0	21	100	100.0	5,818	5,334

Oil Company Storage Facilities

Class (Oil Companies	Existing	1981	1982	1986	Total Expense (₩100,000,000)	1982-86 Expense
Storage Facilities (1,000 Barrels)	37,090	45,160 (8,070)	50,560 (5,400)	63,160	2,539	1,775
Days Duration (Facility/Capacity)	58	57	64	63		

Note: Parentheses indicate increase in storage facilities for each year aside from the facility expansion occurring as a result of increased refining capacity.

In order to modernize the oil distribution system, it is planned to build a 466 km pipeline between Yosu and Seoul first, and a 276 km pipeline between Ulsan and Taejon second, while establishing terminals in five such locations as Seoul and Kwangju.

In order to alleviate the pollution problems resulting from the increased consumption of petroleum, the supply of low sulphur oil will be increased by 67 percent for bunker C oil and 100 percent for light oil while a plan for introducing cracking facilities in order to promote the conversion of heavy oil to light oil will be studied and pursued.

Low Sulphur Oil Supply Plan (Unit: 1,000 B/D)

Type	Year 1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
B-C Oil	43	43	81	84	157
Percentage of Supply	15	15	31	36	67
Light Oil	42	47	81	143	208
Percentage of Supply	32	33	50	80	100

Since the current petroleum generation proportion of the total electricity generation facilities of 9,836,000 kw is 74.2 percent, in order to reduce this to 35.0 percent of a 1986 17,591,000 kw capacity, and convert to an oil free system of generating electricity, it is planned to suppress any further construction of petroleum thermal power plants in addition to the 10,000 kw North Cheju Plant Number One now under construction while promoting the construction of nuclear power plants to increase nuclear power's proportion to 27 percent of the 1986 capacity of 17,591,000 kw and increasing the proportion of coal power plants from 7.6 percent to 16.9 percent, hydroelectricity from 12.2 percent to 13.1 percent and finishing and operating the first gas power plants to achieve 8 percent.

Plans will be studied to increase power generation efficiency from 35 percent to 38 percent and lower power distribution loss from 7.5 percent to under 7 percent through the rationalization of the management of electric power work, as well as to raise the high voltage transmission lines from the current 154 kv and 345 kv to 800 kv facilities.

Since we now rely on a simple purchasing method for most of our major resources and the tendency toward resource nationalism is expected to grow stronger, it is planned to promote the development import of foreign resources in order to secure safe, long range supplies.

In order to expand the institutional base for development import, it is planned to promote priority in domestic use of development import resources, strengthen the cooperative system between the developer and the actual domestic user, and promote joint development investment with foreign capital so as to increase our self-dependent supply proportion, i.e., the proportion of domestic production and development imports, of main strategic minerals.

Of the main minerals, it is planned to raise the percentage of self-dependent supply to 15 percent for bituminous coal and 88.6 percent for anthracite while raising iron and copper ores for 4.1 and 10.3 percent each.

Since the demand for gas is anticipated to increase with freedom from petroleum, pollution prevent-on and the rise in income levels, it is planned to establish an early base for the introduction of LPG and LNG while in order to convert the current major city fuel from coal to gas the supply of gas in the cities is planned to expand for 1981's 140,000 households to 800,000 in 1986; to achieve this, it is planned to expand the major city gas plant facilities from 1981's 250,000 m^3 to 1,000,000 m^3 in 1986 while building storage facilities which will increase the LPG storage capacity from 23,000 tons to 155,000 tons in 1986 and building a 220,000 m^3

storage capacity to allow for storing 1 million tons of LPG at receiving bases in 1982. Also, it is planned to build new receiving bases of a 3 million scale for LNG by 1987.

Although the development and utilization technology of such new energy as solar, wind and biomass is still at a low level, a comprehensive development system will be set up and strengthened and the development and utilization of new energy will be gradually expanded through the development of joint research with advanced institutes and the bold introduction of new technology.

In particular, in the utilization of solar heat, solar collector facilities are to be actively distributed to increase them from 1981's 200 locations to 120,000 locations in 1986; initial distribution will be for passive solar homes and continuous aid will be given so that the private sector can promote the free promotion of active solar homes.

For other energy such as solar power generation, wind power and agricultural and fishery product drying facilities, small scale hydropower, biomass, wave power or thermal power, continuous research and development will be carried out centered on the current test operation facilities while soon completing related basic investigations.

The goal of reducing energy demand by 5 percent by 1986 has been set; in order to achieve this, low energy industrial structure reorganization measures will be established and pursued. In particular, it is planned to promote the control of an energy utilization plan and the collecting of industrial areas into complexes while actively developing shoreline industrial areas and encouraging the location there of new plants, and pursuing the rational reorganization of the transportation division system to achieve an effective transportation system between the railroads, maritime transport, and the public highways.

Also, in order to promote the freedom from oil of industrial fuels, the coal substitution work of seven cement companies such as Ssangyong and Tongyang will be completed in 1983 and plans to expand coal utilization centered on shoreline industrial areas will be established and pursued while the LPG gas substitution work for Naptha as an industrial resource for such fields as methanol or fertilizer will be pursued.

In order to enhance the energy utilization efficiency of industrial entities, it is planned to promote the replacement of old and inefficient facilities for boilers and stoves while carrying out energy management diagnoses for 300 businesses each year and building an additional 63 thermal complex electric generation modes.

In order to achieve energy conservation in the housing and construction sector, heat resistant structuralization will be promoted to enhance the level of heat resistance in new structures and to expand the heat resistance of existing buildings and establish and enforce standard air conditioning and building standards while studying and pursuing plans to revamp the existing per p'yong standard for the attachment of automatic control devices and heating modules to an actual energy usage standard in order to promote the maintenance of proper room temperatures for buildings.

Also, for large city areas of dense population, a plan to introduce area heating systems will be studied and pursued while strengthening energy management diagnoses for large buildings and apartments.

In order to carry out this energy conservation and utilization reationalization work pan-nationally, educational and publicity work will be strengthened while the current energy utilization rationalization fund will be increased from 8 billion won to the scale of 500 billion and for other policy funds, a plan will be pursued for the early introduction of about 400 million won in long term low interest loans from the World Bank or the Asia Development Bank as well as in aid.

9137
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GIANT INDUSTRIES' ENTRY INTO SHIPPING BUSINESS REPORTED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJAE SINMUN in Korean 17 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] As it is becoming increasingly important to secure one's own means of transportation for safe shipment of export-import cargoes, Taeu, Ku'mmun, Life Housing and other giant concerns are rushing to be the new participants in the maritime transportation business. According to the relevant business world's report on the 17th, the Taeu Group finally realized its entry into the overseas shipping business which it has been pushing since last year, by inaugurating its own shipping subsidiary, Haeu Shipping, this year.

Also remarkable is the moving into the shipping business of up-and-coming giants such as Ku'mmun which gained a foothold by acquiring an existing shipping business, thus attracting the attention of the business world.

Under a plan to build up its former shipping agency, Haeu Shipping, as an overseas shipping line, Taeu has already purchased a small, 3,000-ton-class ship and contracted for two medium, 15,000-ton-class ships. When the delivery of the ships is complete in September, it will have acquired an overseas shipping license, to begin full-scale operations.

While sending the small vessel, which had previously been secured, to Libya, where Taeu Construction is engaged, to transport construction materials from Europe and the Mediterranean, it is planned that the two medium-size vessels will be assigned to transporting import/export cargoes for the Taeu Group or for use in the nonscheduled world steamer market.

In the meantime, Taeu is known to have decided on the project of expanding the size of its future fleet using the entry of Haeu Shipping into the shipping field as a momentum and to be aiming at the parallel development of shipping operations and ship building.

On the other hand, Ku'mmun, an up-and-coming giant, having acquired 60 percent of the stock in the small shipping company known as An-jin Shipping, has laid the groundwork for moving into the shipping business.

An-jin Shipping, with capital of 500 million Won and a total tonnage of 10,200, plies the routes between Japan and Korea or Southeast Asia, and Ku'mmun has future plans to strengthen the scale of the fleet and use its own ships to transport the cement and other things which it exports to Southeast Asia.

Companies such as Life Housing and Hansin Management, both housing construction firms, are also in the midst of setting forth detailed plans to move into the shipping business for the timely shipment of construction materials to their overseas construction sites.

Life Housing, having formed a responsible team already, has specific plans to discuss, such as acquiring existing business or setting up new ones, and will probably start out in the shipping business before year's end, if all goes well.

Likewise Hansin Management plans to move into shipping, and is in the process of examining business plans.

Giant industries' move into shipping appears to be motivated by their desire to insure secure means of shipment by providing their own ships, as well as by the profitability of capital turnover due to the convenience of B/L issue.

In order to secure a permit to set up a new overseas shipping company, capital of 500 million Won and the total tonnage of 20,000 in ship-holding are required.

The following chart shows existing giant enterpries which have moved into shipping:

Business	Shipping Business	Ship-holding in total tonnage
Kukche Group	Kukche Shipping	12,213
Tonga Group	Taehan Forwarding & Shipping	21,613
Miwo'n	Miwo'n Trading Company	19,677
Bando Lumber	Bando Lumber	24,660
Sammi Company	Sammi Company	87,499
Samik Housing	Samik Merchant Shipping	121,700
Ssangyong Group	Ssangyong Shipping	67,795
Hyondae Group	Asia Merchant Shipping	404,330
Halla Resources	Halla Shipping	90,666
Hanyang Housing	Hanyang Enterprise	24,496
Hanjin Group	Hanjin Shipping	82,163
Korea Explosives	So'ngun Manufacturing	119,895
Lucky Group	Honam Tanker	522,086
Tongbang Oil	Tonghae Merchant Shipping	37,070

8481
CSO: 4108/144

REMOLDING MEMBERS OF SOCIETY INTO TRUE COMMUNISTS STRESSED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 Jun 81 p 2

[Editorial Article: "Tested Leadership Guiding the Work of Nurturing Communist Revolutionaries Along the One Road of Victory"]

[Text] It is a very difficult and complex task arising in socialist, communist construction to revolutionarily indoctrinate and remold all members of society into genuine communists. But this sacred task is being most brilliantly realized in our country.

At present all of our party members and working people, with a high political awareness and fervor, are fighting devoting their all for the sake of the victory of the revolutionary cause, for the sake of the fatherland and the people, and are revolutionarily living as befits a people of the era of struggle.

It constitutes the greatest achievement our party has made on the road of victoriously advancing and attaining the chuche cause that it has brought about such a basic turnaround in people's ideo-mental features and fighting spirits.

Our party has set forth the revolutionary guidelines for comprehensively uplifting the task of bringing up communistic social beings based on the victories and achievements already scored, and is energetically leading this work at present. Thus the entire party and the whole society are pulsating with revolutionary vigor and a ceaseless upsurge is being generated in all areas of socialist construction.

Ours is a great revolutionary party hastening the communist future in the realm of human remolding under the slogan for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party, the revolutionary vanguard of the Korean working class and working people, has laid down the militant program for dyeing the whole society in one color with our party's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, and is now struggling for its realization." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 80)

The future communist society is a society where communized social beings will be living. An important stamp of the communist society lies in the fact that all

members of society will possess the features of accomplished communist social beings, be it in politico-ideological terms or in moral terms. Therefore, the party of the working class, giving prominence to human remolding work as the most important historic task, comes to struggle for its solution throughout socialist, communist construction. The greatness and leadership capability of the party of the working class will come to be intensively manifested in how it will be solving the question of bringing up people as determined communist revolutionary fighters.

Our party, by setting forth the revolutionary slogan for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, has unfolded a bright blueprint which will make it possible to advance on a high level and brilliantly attain the cause for remolding social beings the communist way.

The 1970's was a great decade in which miraculous victories and achievements were scored in the development of our party and revolution. In particular, the presentation of the slogan for the revolutionarization of the entire society with the chuche ideology by our party and its brilliant realization during this period was a historic event marking a great advancement in the course of remolding human beings into communist ways.

The slogan for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology represents the goal on a very high level of remolding social beings the communist way. Comprehensively enunciated in this slogan are the basic character and its demands of chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries and the ways of turning the entire people into such revolutionaries.

What is called the chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries is revolutionary fighters who hold the great guiding thought of our time, the chuche ideology, as their firm world view and faithfulness to the leader as their first and foremost life. History knows of no such party as ours that has set the goal to dye the whole society one color with one thought and turn all members of society without exception into genuine communists possessing ideo-mental features on such a lofty plane. With the guidelines containing such a high goal for the first time in history set forth by our party for remolding social beings the communist way, a new road has come to be illuminated to bringing up the entire people as revolutionaries possessing the loftiest features and qualifications not only for today but also for the future communist society. This has made it possible for our people, with optimism and faith in the future, to more energetically hasten along the march route to socialism and communism.

Today our party, holding aloft the slogan for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, is ceaselessly deepening and developing and energetically leading the task to bring up the entire party members and working people as chuche-oriented revolutionaries.

Our party, above all with a tight grip on the task of remolding people's ideological consciousness as the basics of bringing up communist social beings, is aggressively pushing ahead with it.

The value and dignity of man are determined not by money or material things but by his thought. The role played by people's ideological consciousness grows incom-

parably big in the socialist society, and as the revolution deepens and socialist-communist construction progresses, it comes to grow even bigger. Therefore, in order to bring up people as genuine revolutionaries and attain the communist cause, it is imperative above all to energetically step up the task aimed at remolding people's ideological consciousness.

Our party, by founding the thought, based on the basic principle of the chuche philosophy elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, that the basics of the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks are people's thought and that everything is resolved by people's thought, is brilliantly embodying it. The thought set forth by our party is a powerful theoretical and practical weapon which makes it possible to most precisely carry out without the slightest tilting the task of bringing up communist revolutionaries and socialist construction.

Our party, starting from the idea that people's ideological consciousness plays the decisive role in socialist, communist construction, is always putting a firm priority to the work of indoctrinating and remolding party members and working people over all other tasks and concentrates great efforts on it. Thus in our country the task of enhancing people's ideological preparedness and revolutionary fervor is becoming the first and foremost process in organizing and launching all tasks such as the economic task, and the entire people are being revolutionized and working-classized by the method of indoctrinating one who in turns indoctrinates ten who in turn indoctrinate a hundred who in turn indoctrinate a thousand and so on.

The human remolding task is a profound ideological remolding task to liberate people once and for all from the constraints of all kinds of outmoded ideas such as individualism and egoism and to arm them with the revolutionary thought of the working class, the communist ideology. Outmoded ideas are persistent, not to be uprooted handily. Therefore, ideological remolding constitutes a task difficult and complex beyond comparison with remaking nature or society. From this, it has been considered as a matter of common sense that human remolding is a task whose success can be expected only if launched over a long period of time.

Our party, starting from the firm revolutionary stand to hasten the communist future and breaking all kinds of established custom and common belief, is pushing ahead with the task at a very fast pace to indoctrinate and remold people.

The ideological battle set forth by our party is a powerful method which makes the task of remolding people's thought accelerate extraordinarily fast, embodying the principle of speed battle in ideological work. This method, by organically combining ideological indoctrination and ideological struggle and making the ideological remolding task pushed lightning-quick, is becoming an energetic means of bringing about a great advance in the ideological viewpoint and mode of thinking, work attitude and work habit of the functionaries and working people.

With an orderly system for work with people established partywide and ideological remolding work deepened to suit the demands of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology by such precise guidelines and leadership of our party, the ideo-mental features and work trait of our party members and working people are changing day by day beyond recognition.

In order to bring up the entire people as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, our party is also most thoroughly carrying out the human remolding rask, ceaselessly improving the content and method of ideological indoctrination to suit the demands of the developing realities.

As revolution and construction advance, the work of remolding people's thought must be more thoroughly carried out, and to this end, it is imperative to ceaselessly perfect the content, form, and method of ideological indoctrination to suit the consciousness level of working people and demands of the developing revolution. This constitutes an important historic duty arising before the party of the working class responsible for the fate of the revolutionary cause and the future of the people.

In the socialist society there are no socioeconomic, material conditions for the resurrection of outmoded ideas, and the prevailing thought among working people is the revolutionary thought of the working class, the communist ideology. But should the task of uprooting the outmoded ideas still remaining in people's heads be neglected, people's vigilance against hostile elements can be paralyzed and the negative influence of capitalist thought intensified. In the human remolding task, formalism absolutely cannot be tolerated. Experience shows that when the ideological revolution, the ideological indoctrination task, is not conducted substantively and thoroughly, it can resurrect outmoded ideas, make it impossible to thoroughly defend gains of the revolution won with blood, such as the socialist system, and bring grave aftereffects to socialist-communist construction.

It is the invariable principle our party tightly maintains to thoroughly conduct the ideological indoctrination task, making still greater demands of people's ideological life as the revolution deepens and develops, and remold and bring up everyone without exception as a first-rate, resolute revolutionary. Thus in our country are always clearly set forth the principled questions in making it possible to brilliantly realize the task of remolding social beings the communist way, as well as the content, form, and method of ideological indoctrination, and they are being embodied without deflection.

Our party, setting it forth as the most important duty of party ideological work to bring up people as fervent chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, is leading the way to launch in breadth, in depth, the ideological indoctrination task such as revolutionary indoctrination, class indoctrination, communist indoctrination while putting primary emphasis on indoctrination in faithfulness to the party and the leader, indoctrination in the unitary ideology. And our party is correctly leading the way to make all party members and working people properly hold an organizational sense, revolutionarily temper themselves through a strong organizational life, and hasten their revolutionization through the practical struggle of carrying out revolutionary tasks in a manner befitting the master. All these measures are becoming a powerful way of thoroughly preparing them politico-ideologically and making them discharge even better their heavy duties before the party and the revolution.

It is the precious fruition of the energetic struggle of our party which is thoroughly conducting ideological indoctrination work that today all of our party members and working people, deeply engraving faithfulness in their hearts as their revolutionary creed, as their revolutionary integrity, are growing up reliably as

genuine communist revolutionaries who firmly believe and follow none but the party and the leader, unswerving whatever the environment, and that the unitary ideology system of the party has come to be firmly established partywide and societywide.

Another important thing in the leadership of our party which is energetically stepping up the task of bringing up social beings the communist way is that, giving prominence to the genuine chuche-oriented revolutionaries as living examples, it is leading the way to energetically launch the task of learning from them on a partywide, societywide basis.

The task of indoctrinating and remolding working people the communist way can be successfully realized only when the masses themselves accept it as a vital demand. It is a powerful human remolding method to give prominence to an admirable model striking deep chords among people and make them positively learn from it.

If a positive example is to positively serve in bringing up people as communist revolutionaries, it must have a great influencing power and traction force and dramatically tug at the heartstrings of the masses.

Korea's young communists who had firmly believed and followed none but the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the dawning period of our revolution, and the unsung heroes who have loyally upheld the intent of the party and the leader, whatever the environment, are the shining mirror of chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries. It is our party's strategic plan for bringing up social beings the communist way to make the entire people live and fight on like them by making the people learn from their lofty ideo-mental features possessing boundless faithfulness to the party and the leader and their sacrificial service spirit for the sake of the fatherland and the people. Contained herein are the firm intent and stern will of our party to complete the Korean revolution to the end, whatever the environment, along the one road of chuche charted by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The task to emulate the examples of Korea's genuine young communists and the movement to learn from the examples of unsung heroes are becoming ever more organized and deepened day after day because our party, by giving prominence to genuine revolutionaries as living examples for human remolding and making party organizations, with a direct grip on the task of learning from them, firmly turn it around as a party committee-wide task.

With the model of typical communists discovered and positively generalized by our party, the entire party members and working people have come to understand by a vivid presentation what kind of ideomental features the future communist social beings must possess, and are fighting on, devoting their all, in order to be forever loyal to the party and the leader like them.

Today the mental world of our people has reached a truly lofty plane, and the politico-ideological unity of the entire party and the whole society is being consolidated airtight that no force can break. It constitutes a great victory scored on the road of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology that a large unit of chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries who fight devoting their all solely for the sake of the party and the leader, the fatherland and the people,

with a political creed unwavering whatever the environment, has come to be organized. This victory eloquently proves the precious truth that only under the leadership of a great party is it possible to brilliantly carry out this difficult historic task to turn the entire people into fervant communist revolutionaries, indoctrinating and remolding them.

It has immense significance in the attainment of our revolutionary cause that under the leadership of our party an unprecedented achievement has been scored in the task of remolding social beings the communist way through the historic march toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

With the great achievement scored in the task of remolding social beings the communist way, above all our people's politico-ideological preparedness has been enhanced extraordinarily and the chuche revolutionary strength capable of brilliantly attaining the revolutionary cause has come to be thoroughly organized.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"There is no such great party, no such great people in this world as in our country where all people, thoroughly armed with the unitary ideology of the party, are solidly united around the party and move in unison at the command of the party." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 459)

If the party of the working class is to attain the leader's cause to the end, it must nurture the politico-ideological strength of the revolutionary ranks and firmly insure the purity and unity. This is the most crucial question bearing on the victorious advance of the communist movement and the destiny of the revolution.

To say to organize the political strength for scoring the victory of the revolutionary cause means to thoroughly unite the entire people around the party and the leader, turning them into fervent revolutionaries who resolutely protect and defend the party and the leader, whatever the storm and trial, and jump into fire and water in the struggle to carry through the plan and intent of the party. In the struggle to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology our revolutionary forces have come to be thoroughly organized into precisely such ranks of loyalty.

With the entire people coming to engrave faithfulness to the party and the leader in their hearts as an indeflectible creed through the task of remolding social beings the communist way, their firm unity and solidarity around the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been consolidated even more airtight, and the trait of thinking and acting in accordance with the intent of the party is firmly prevailing partywide and society wide. The entire people of the whole country from the oldtime revolutionary fighters who have walked the long road of revolution to longstanding party members and the younger generation, are adding infinite luster to their precious political life amid the leadership and warm oversight of our party, solidly united in one political force.

Our people, firmly believing our glorious party as the great bosom of revolution to which they could completely entrust their own destiny and that of their children and children's children, are at present filled with an immutable creed to resolutely move forward forever along the one road of revolution the party teaches, break-

ing through whatever storms and trials. It is a precious achievement scored through the task of bringing up social beings the communist way, an achievement that could not be traded for anything, that with the chuche revolutionary strength thoroughly organized on the basis of the unitary ideology of the party, the organizational and ideological cornerstones of our party capable of attaining the chuche cause to the end have been consolidated like bedrock.

With the prideful victory scored in the task of remolding social beings the communist way under the leadership of our party, astounding innovations and miracles have also happened in all areas of socialist construction and a revolutionary ethos is dynamically prevailing societywide.

The struggle to attain the revolutionary cause of the working class absolutely cannot be conducted in a smooth environment alone. We are conducting socialist construction, resolving everything with our own strength especially in the tense situation that the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to perpetrate aggression and provoke war are becoming increasingly blatant. Such realities call upon the entire people to revolutionarily live and work always in a high communist revolutionary spirit with resolute vigor.

Our party has more aggressively launched politico-ideological indoctrination work among party members and working people as the situation became more difficult and more heavy and enormous tasks arose, and mounted boldly in a big way organizational political work aimed at setting the masses in motion. This became a firm guarantee which has enabled the entire people to dynamically race forward in the spirit of speed battle and bring about a ceaseless upsurge in socialist economic and cultural construction.

With our party leading the task of remolding social beings the communist way to victory with tireless energy, youthful vigor is pulsating at present throughout the country, and each and every one of the people is working with revolutionary optimism and enthusiasm, the entire party and the whole society brimming with the militant spirit fond of struggling, fond of fighting revolution.

Our people, through the basic transformation that has taken place in people's ideo-mental life and features and in the face of the fatherland, are experiencing with all their hearts the tested leadership of our party, and are firmly convinced that when they go forward following the party, they can victoriously hasten the communist future.

Through the struggle to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology under the leadership of our party a truly great victory and achievement have been scored in the task of remolding social beings the communist way. This energetically demonstrates the greatness of our party as a party forever loyal to the leader's cause.

The Korean Workers Party is a great revolutionary party which struggles, holding it as its greatest mission to brilliantly embody the revolutionary thought and leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. All the ideo-theoretical activities and revolutionary practice of our party are permeated with the effort to protect and defend the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought and achievements and further glorify them.

All the guidelines set forth by our party for remolding social beings the communist way are the chuche-oriented human remolding thought brilliantly carried forward, developed and enriched, the thoughts such as the revolutionization, working-classization of the whole society elucidated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, early on founding a unique human remolding theory based on the chuche ideology, has brilliantly embodied it, and especially after the establishment of the socialist system setting forth the sagacious guidelines for revolutionizing, working-classizing the whole society, has victoriously led this awesome task. In the process, rich experiences have been gained in indoctrinating and remolding people the communist way.

Today with our party energetically stepping up the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's human remolding thought and theory and immortal achievements have been resolutely defended and are radiating radiant rays, and the leader's far-sighted plan for bringing up social beings who will be living in the future communist society is being brilliantly realized. To our people it is an unsurpassed pride, great glory that they are dynamically moving forward toward the ultimate victory of the chuche cause, following the tested leadership of this great party.

Deeply engraving this pride in our hearts, we must go forward to forever loyally uphold our party which has bestowed on us the infinite glory and rewarding living as revolutionaries and share destiny with the party, whatever the environment. This is the lofty duty and glory of all of our party members and working people who are glorifying their precious title as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, enjoying political life in the bosom of the party.

The great achievements of our party leading the cause for remolding social beings the communist way to brilliant victory with the ever-victorious revolutionary banner, the banner of the chuche ideology held high, will be radiating ever more radiant rays together with the advance of the times and the revolution.

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INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines, and other Industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourcelines: NS = NODONG SINMUN; MC = MINJU CHOSON; NC = NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

Ch'onch'ongang Power Station	concentrating on reorganizing equipment management and raising production capacity per unit of generating equipment; raised the heat efficiency of boilers by reorganizing the technical management; working strictly in accordance with standard operating procedures and running boilers in accordance with the heat situation [MC 21 Jan 81 p 1]
Ch'olsan Electric Factory	subordinate to the Ministry of the Second Machinery Industries; recently established a rolling base, extending base, and engineering base, and made 60 types of equipment, including a medium-plate corrector and a round steel extender; in one shop, undergoing work with a 15 April technical innovations shock brigade, completion of a few 100-ton presses will raise one portion of motor parts production 20 times [MC 22 Jan 81 p 3]
Yongsong Machinery Complex	determined to make capital equipment for new chemical fiber plants; No 1 casting shop setting records in mining equipment production; No 1 and 2 pipemaking shops doubling and tripling equipment production speed by drawing out a few dozen tons of various types of steel themselves; innovating in the manufacture of cotton packing equipment and various kinds of dies [MC 25 Jan 81 p 1]
Ch'ungsong-ho [Loyalty] Tractor Factory	the casting and forging shops, having reorganized methods and increased the level of conversion to press and die, is producing more parts material for tractors; the chassis shop itself made new manufacturing machinery in a short time and is exceeding plans 1.5 times daily [MC 25 Jan 81 p 1]

Ch'onnaeri Cement Plant	firing shop seeking reserves by increasing clinker production through running the firing furnaces fully; the shop adopted advanced firing methods, raising clinker amounts 1.2 times per hour; reorganized equipment to increase cement production; crusher operators reorganized machinery rationally and raised per machine production results 1.3 times over plans [MC 27 Jan 81 p 1]
Tanch'on Magnesia Plant	workers and three revolutions team members reorganized equipment and technical management; 1st clinker shop doing well in fuel and raw material mixing and is exceeding its daily plans 5%; workers of the No 2 clinker shop are raising production results by good work in reserve maintenance and in-operation spot inspections [MC 27 Jan 81 p 1]
Ch'angdo Mine	high-speed drilling teams are exceeding greatly-increased ore production plans an average of 1.2 times daily; a mining platoon of the victory pit adopted a phased mining method and achieved results of cutting 180 tons of iron ore in one blast; mining platoons in two other pits adopted caving-style mining methods and raised chute amounts 1.5 times [MC 28 Jan 81 p 1]
Kangso Coal Mine	finished January plan as of the 30th; cut 25,000 tons of coal over production plans last month; preparing more reserve mining areas; raising blasting speed [MC 1 Feb 81 p 1]
Sup'ung Power Station	generating shop workers performing self-inspection, self-repair work: they adopted a new scientific operations method to conserve water and produce maximum electric power even in disadvantageous conditions [MC 5 Feb 81 p 1]
Musan Mine	functionaries and workers performing spot inspection and maintenance to keep excavators running fully; equipment operators of the coarse crushing and intermediate crushing shops, are performing self-inspection, self-repair to raise iron ore handling amounts per crusher and grinder [MC 6 Feb 81 p 1]
Factory where Comrade Yi Ch'ang-kil Works	pipe fitting shop increased by 95% its level of conversion to presses in mine car production, enabling a better than quadrupling of production capacity; youth manufacturing shop increased its capacity by reorganizing its production technical processes and using new tools [MC 6 Feb 81 p 1]

4 June Rolling Stock Factory	workers and three revolutions team members exceeded January plan; steel casting shop adopted a pre-heating furnace, saving power; locomotive shop is doing well in locomotive repair and in recycling [MC 15 Feb 81 p 3]
Kumsong Tractor Factory	the transmission shop is modernizing all production processes, including the gearbox frame manufacturing automated line; new technology, such as the coupling frame assembler, and reorganization of the 11-shaft drill press have saved power and raised parts quality; increasing the use of industrial television and automated tools [MC 17 Feb 81 p 3]
Songch'on Mine	raised production while lowering the use of electric power 40%; restructured the production organization and gave priority to pits with good mining conditions; drillers in one pit adopted a continuous blasting and drilling method and are exceeding plans 150% every day [MC 22 Feb 81 p 1]
Munch'on Coal Mine	struggling to increase the equipment utilization rate and production per coal cutting area by getting plentiful spare parts at each area and being responsible about inspection and maintenance; drillers adopted advanced work methods suited to rock conditions and are raising speed 1.5 times with continuous blasting and drilling; the tram pit adopted efficient mechanized facilities, and by increasing the utilization rate, raised production amounts per cutting area more than 1.2 times [MC 25 Feb 81 p 1]
3 April Factory	workers and three revolutions team members striving to conserve electricity; functionaries are restructuring the organization and cutting the power load 20%, which will enable a savings of 300,000 kw/hours in itself; reorganized the plating and coloring ovens, which use electric heat, to cut electricity consumption levels per unit of goods; introduced slippage prevention equipment on alternate current welders and manufacturing machinery to lower consumption [MC 25 Feb 81 p 3]

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BRIEFS

EXTRACTION EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION--Enterprises of the Ministry of Second Machinery Industries are making a big upsurge in extraction equipment production. Workers of the Pyongyang Coal Mining Machinery Factory are producing more hydraulic combined machinery braces to send to the Anju Region Coal Mining Complex. Many factories, including the Sariwon Mining Machinery Factory and the Ranam Survey Parts Factory, have raised productivity 100-150 percent since the first combat of the year. The Nagwon Machinery Factory is rising to still higher levels of excavator production; it has made 80 items of modern machine facilities and rearranged its heat management process, enabling a more than doubling in the life of parts; it has also raised the level of conversion to press and dies in production of shafts and gears. The Hoeryong Coal Mining Machinery Factory is making more extraction equipment available for the northern region coal mines, including excavators, coal cars, brace recoverers, and conveyers. The T'anch'on Mining Machinery Factory and the 9 August Factory are also making high-efficiency extraction equipment. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 16 Jan 81 p 1] 9122

HWANGHAE PROVINCE INNOVATIONS--The North Hwanghae Province 15 April technical innovations shock brigade and three revolutions team members have increased innovations. At the Hwanghae Iron Works, they introduced an advanced oxygen blowing process in the open-hearth furnaces; brigadiers doubled the life of these furnaces by introducing a sizing process. They innovated in modernizing extraction equipment and mechanizing pit work at provincial mines, including the 8 November and Mannyon Mines. At the 8 November Mine, they raised labor productivity 1.3 times by putting sublevel stone crushers and vibrating feeder in the pits and by mechanizing transportation operations. Brigadiers at the Sariwon Textile Machinery Factory realized a new metal needle production method. [Pyongyan MINJU CHOSON in Korean 16 Jan 81 p 3] 9122

CHAGANG PROVINCE POWER--Small-medium power stations subordinate to the Chagang Province Small-medium Power Station Complex are increasing power production. The Power Station where Comrade Pak Il-song Works is using good technical management to guarantee high levels of production; workers are running equipment fully by strengthening spot inspections during operations and by revolving inspections. The Power Station where Comrade Yi Ch'un-hwa Works guarantees continual generator load no matter how small the water amount through good management. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 21 Jan 81 p 1] 9122

COAL MINING MINISTRY--Coal mines subordinate to the Ministry of Coal Mining Industries are raising production. Companies in mines of the Anju Region Coal Mining Complex have striven to increase to 100,000 tons a month at cutting faces; provided with modern extraction equipment, the Samch'onp'o Coal Mine doubled its daily production amounts every day last year. Miners at the Tokch'on Region Coal Mining Complex reorganized equipment management and in a little over 10 days at the start of the year, cut 200,000 tons of coal over the same time last year. Mines of the Kowon Region Coal Mining Complex, including the Tunjon and Ungok Coal Mines, improved the efficiency of equipment and rationalized the transport system. Norther Region Coal Mines, such as the Kokonwon, Myonggan, and Yangjong Coal Mines, adopted advanced extraction methods and raised coal production 1.5 times over the same time last year. Miners and three revolutions team members at the Kumya Youth Coal Mine raised results by making collective mechanized cutting face equipment. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 22 Jan 81 p 1] 9122

IRON MINE IMPROVEMENTS--Command personnel at western region iron mines are undertaking organization and political work to increase production. Workers at the Ullyul Mine are modernizing transport facilities and doing better in stripping management. The Chaeryong Mine is continuing to exceed its stripping plans even in disadvantageous weather. The T'aet'an Mine is also producing much more, having adopted advanced mining methods and modernized transport equipment. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 24 Jan 81 p 1] 9122

THERMAL POWER PRODUCTION--Thermal power stations are struggling to normalize high levels of power production. Workers in the youth heat management shop and the turbine shop of the Pyongyang Power Station are observing scientific principles and standard operating procedure to raise production. At the Ch'ongch'ongang Power Station, workers have adopted operational methods fitting the boiler situation and coal characteristics. The Pukch'ang Power Station has run equipment fully since the first of the year and raised electricity production amounts a daily average 1.2 times; the youth shop adopted a new boiler operation method and is producing a few dozen tons more steam per hour. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 28 Jan 81 p 1] 9122

MINING,FORESTRY TRANSPORT--Mines, coal mines, and forestry stations are constructing more conveyer belts and cableways. Workers in the Samch'onp'o Coal Mine of the Anju Region Coal Mining Complex and the Yongdung Coal Mine of the Kujang Region Coal Mining Complex constructed pits equipped with conveyer belts; workers at the Sinch'ang Coal Mine of the Sunch'on Region Coal Mining Complex inserted the equipment in a pit already constructed. The Sangnong Mine of the Tanch'on Mining Complex is constructing a conveyer transport line to replace several dozen trams and winches. The 5 March and Hoch'on Youth Mines are constructing new belt conveyer lines to increase the mechanization level of work. The Kop'ung, Wiwon, and Yongnim Forestry Stations are constructing tramways. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 4 Feb 81 p 1] 9122

SODUSU HYDROELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION--The second hydroelectric power station construction station is getting good results in work at the Sodusu No 3 power station, raising speed on the watercourse and the generator room building. The first, third, and fifth shops are ahead of plans in watercourse floor adjustment work. The second shop is exceeding combat quotas every day in building construction, including the generator room and the transformer room. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 7 Feb ul p 1] 9122

PUKCH'ANG POWER STATION--Workers are increasing speed on the Pukch'ang Power Station expansion construction, exceeding quotas 1.5-2 times daily, even in disadvantageous conditions. The sixth shop of the 11th thermalelectric power station construction station adopted a surface large assembly method for boiler assembly and is guaranteeing high speed in boiler parts assembly. The seventh shop mechanized heavy-duty good transport work and is exceeding generator assembly plans 1.5 times every day. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 7 Feb 81 p 1] 9122

HAMGYONG PRODUCTION INCREASES--Enterprises in North Hamgyong Province are achieving a new upsurge in production. The 10 May Factory is innovating in conveyer production, with the conveyer shop guaranteeing full equipment operation through spot inspections and maintenance, and the 2d manufacturing work team is achieving good results in conveyer parts production through increasing iron cutting speed. The Hoeryong Coal Mining Machinery Factory is raising excavator production through improvement of the production processes. The North Region Coal Mining Equipment Maintenance Station is innovating in production of equipment parts. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 8 Feb 81 p 1] 9122

COAL MINING IMPROVEMENT--Miners subordinate to the Ministry of Coal Mining Industry are innovating in production, with command personnel going to the cutting faces for political and organizational work. The Anju Region Coal Mining Complex did well in concentrating mining equipment, as well as in preparing reserve fields and in matching mining work with transport work. The Tokch'on, Hyongbong, and Chenam Coal Mines of the Tokch'on Region Coal Mining Complex managed pits in a modern way by producing many concrete braces, and raised the utilization rate of equipment by taking combined cutters and large loaders to the cutting face. The Sunch'on and Kach'on Regional Coal Mining Complexes are getting full use of modern transport facilities, including trams, trucks, and conveyers. At the Aoji Coal Mine, coaling companies adopted a more efficient wall cutting method. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 11 Feb 81 p 1] 9122

EXTRACTION EQUIPMENT INCREASES--Factories subordinate to the Ministry of Second Machinery Industries are producing more extraction equipment. The 28 August Factory is producing more crushers, trams, and block loaders through improved technical facilities. The Nagwon Machinery Factory modernized its casting work, raised the efficiency of machine tools, and adopted new assembly tools to produce excavators faster. The Sariwon Mining Machinery Factory more than doubled production over the end of last year by raising the level of conversion to presses by 95 percent in mine car production. The Pyongyang Coal Mining Machinery Factory simplified equipment work, so is producing more hydraulic combined machine braces. The 10 May Factory made new testing tools for production of such equipment as double drum cutters, long-face conveyers, large winches, and large grinders. The Ch'onch'on Rock Drill Factory has raised its conversion level to die or stamp forging by 94.3 percent. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 12 Feb 81 p 1] 9122

IRON,STEEL PRODUCTION IMPROVEMENTS--15 April Technical innovation shock brigades have helped raise combat results at iron and steel works, with about 1,000 technical innovations. Among them, the Hwanghae Iron Works has realized collective mechanization of thin plat shearing. With the brigade, the Kim Ch'aek Iron Works modernized continuous sintering shop and the chemical shop, as well as raising the automation level of blast furnaces and the rolling process. At the Kangson Steel Works, a brigade made innovations to get 120,000 tons of steel from a blooming mill having a nominal capacity of 60,000 tons. A brigade at the Songjin Steel Mill raised the

automation level of the hot production process by reorganizing large presses and making new equipment. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 22 Feb 81 p 1] 9122

ANJU REGION COLLIERY--Over the last 45 days, the Anju Region Coal Mining Complex cut coal at 25 percent above the same time last year. The Samch'onp'o Coal Mine, running equipment fully at the collective mechanization cutting area, in just one and one-half months, cut coal at 1.8 times the same time last year. Pits at the Yongnim and T'aehyang Coal Mines adopted new cutting methods fitting coal vein conditions and more than doubled daily coal mining results, compared with the same time last year. Pits at the Ipsok Coal Mine are running equipment fully by having plentiful spare parts prepared. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 24 Feb 81 p 1] 9122

HAMGYONG RESOURCE CONSERVATION--Workers and three revolutions team members in enterprises in South Hamgyong Province are using resources to the maximum efficiency to raise production and save power. Many enterprises, including the Songch'ongang Electric Factory, Komdok Mine, and Hamhung Vehicle Repair Plant, are using 30-40 percent less power than before. At the Sonch'ongang Electric Factory, functionaries fix running times for each mahcine according to work amounts and have thorough work preparation done to raise production with less electricity. Enterprises in Hamhung, including the Hamhung Vehicle Repair Plant, Hamhung Construction Machinery Factory, and the Sap'o Station, have restruction production organizations to raise production with the same fuel and materials. The Sinp'o Shipyard distributes necessary supplies to each machine and concentrates on full operation in a short time; the engineering shop undertakes better maintenance on the diesel generators, so that by full operation, the shipyard is exceeding daily combat quotas an average 1.7 times while in just one recent month it conserved 50,000 kw/hours of power. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 28 Feb 81 p 1] 9122

CSO: 4108/145

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

YOUTH LEAGUE ANNIVERSARY--The following participated in a central report rally on the 35th anniversary of the SWYL, held on the afternoon of the 16th in the 8 February Cultural Hall:

Kim Il	member, KWP politburo standing committee
O Chin-u	comrade
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	member, politburo
Sŏ Ch'ŏl	comrade
Yŏn Hyŏng-muk	comrade
O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	comrade
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	comrade
Yun Ki-pok	candidate member, politburo
Kim Ch'ŏl-man	comrade
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	comrade
Hong Si-hak	secretary, central committee
Hwang Chang-yŏp	comrade
Pak Su-tong	comrade
Pak Yŏng-sun	member, central committee
Hwang Sun-hŭi	member, central committee
Yi Ŭl-sŏl	member, central committee
O Chae-won	member, central committee
Chang Yun-p'il	member, central committee

Kim Il-tae	member, central committee
Kim Pong-chu	candidate member, central committee
Chi Ch'ang-ik	candidate member, central committee
Kim Yu-sun	candidate member, central committee

[MINJU CHOSON 17 Jan 81 p 1]

DELEGATION RETURN WELCOMED--The following welcomed the return of the delegation, led by premier Yi Chong-ok, which returned on 17 January from visits to the PRC and Burma:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	comrade
Hŏ Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Kim Chae-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Yŏng-ch'ang	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 18 Jan 81 p 1]

DELEGATION TO INDIA--The following bid farewell to the government economic delegation, led by vice premier Sŏ Kwan-hi, which departed for India on the 24th:

Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	vice premier
Kim Chae-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Yŏng-ch'ang	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 27 Jan 81 p 4]

DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEETS--The 6th congress of the Korean Democratic Party was held in Pyongyang on 28 January, with KDP central committee chairman Yŏm [Ryŏm] Kuk-yŏl [ryŏl] officiating. Also on the dais were:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	member, politburo, KWP
Chŏng Sin-hyŏk	chairman, Chondokyo Young Friends Party central committee
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	chief secretary, DFRF central committee
Hong Ki-mun	chairman, DFRF central committee
Chŏng Tu-hwan	chairman, DFRF central committee
Pak T'ae-ho	chairman, Korean Buddhist League central committee
Kim Ch'ŏl-min	vice chairman, Chondokyo, central guidance committee

[MINJU CHOSON 29 Jan 81 p 1]

FARM LEAGUE ANNIVERSARY--The following attended the central report meeting on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Farm Workers' League, held on the afternoon of the 31st in the People's Cultural Palace:

Sŏ Ch'ŏl	member, KWP politburo
Pyŏn Ch'ang-pok	member, KWP central committee
Chang Kuk-ch'an	member, KWP central committee
Chang Yun-p'il	member, KWP central committee
Kim Pong-chu	candidate member, KWP central committee
Kim Yu-sun	candidate member, KWP central committee

[MINJU CHOSON 1 Feb 81 p 3]

QUALITY CONTROL MEETING--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following attended the rally of national quality control functionaries held on 2 February in Pyongyang:

Yi Chong-ok	member, KWP politburo standing committee
O Chin-u	comrade
Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	member, politburo
Chon Mun-sŏp	comrade
O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	comrade
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	comrade
Kang Sŏng-san	comrade
Yun Ki-pok	candidate member, politburo
Cho Se-ung	comrade
Ch'ae Chae-u	comrade
Kong Chin-t'ae	comrade
Kim Ch'ŏl-man	comrade
Ch'oe Yŏng-nim [rim]	comrade
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	comrade
Yi Kŭn-mo	comrade
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	vice premier

[MINJU CHOSON 3 Feb 81 p 1]

RETURN FROM PERU--The following greeted the delegation, led by Kim Yŏng-nam, which arrived on 2 February from a visit to Peru:

Kim Chung-nin [rin]	comrade
Hwang Chang-yŏp	comrade
Kang Sŏk-sung	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Hwa-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 3 Feb 81 p 2]

DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--The following personnel bid farewell to the government delegation under Kye Ŭng-t'ae, which departed on 3 February to participate in the 11th session of the Korea-Bulgaria economic and scientific technology cooperative committee:

Kang Sŏng-san	vice premier
Yi Yong-ch'ang	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 4 Feb 81 p 3]

DELEGATION TO NAM CONFERENCE--The following saw off the DPRK delegation, led by Ho Tam, which departed on 5 February for the Non-aligned Movement conference in New Delhi:

Kang Sŏng-san	vice premier
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Ch'oe Chŏng-kŭn	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 6 February 81 p 2]

RETURN FROM BULGARIA--The delegation under Kye Ŭng-t'ae, which attended the economic and scientific technology cooperation meeting with Bulgaria, returned on 9 February, with the following to greet them:

Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	vice premier
Yi Yŏng-ch'ang	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 10 Feb 81 p 2]

RETURN FROM INDIA--The following welcomed the return from India of the economic delegation under So Kwan-hi, which returned on the 9th:

Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	vice premier
Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Yŏng-ch'ang	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 10 Feb 81 p 3]

ZIMBABWE ENVOY ARRIVES--The following greeted the 10 February arrival of K. M. Kangai, special envoy from Zimbabwe's president, and attended a banquet held for him that evening at the People's Cultural Palace:

Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	vice premier
Kim Chae-pong	vice foreign minister

[MINJU CHOSON 11 Feb 81 p 2]

ATHLETIC EXHIBITION OPENS--The opening of the "On Mt. Paektu" Athletic Exhibition was held on the 10th, with the following in attendance:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	vice chairman
Pak Yong-sŏk	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Yun-p'il	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Yŏng-su	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 12 Feb 81 p 4]

MONGOLIAN TRADE TREATY--The agreement on commodity exchange 1981-1985 with Mongolia was signed on 13 February, with the following participating in the ceremony:

Kye Ŭng-t'ae	vice premier
Pang T'ae-yul [ryul]	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 14 Feb 81 p 4]

MITTERRAND ARRIVES--The following greeted the arrival on 14 February of French Socialist Party Chairman Francois Mitterrand:

Kim Yŏng-nam	member, KWP politburo secretary, central committee
Hwang Chang-yŏp	member, central committee; secretary, central committee
Yŏm [Ryŏm] Kuk-yŏl [ryŏl]	member, Korean Social Democratic Party, politburo; chairman Korean Social Democratic Party central committee
Hyŏn Chun-kŭk	member, KWP central committee; chairman, central committee
An Sŭng-hak	member, KWP central committee; chairman, Pyongyang city administrative committee
Kim T'ae-hŭi	vice chairman, Korean committee for foreign cultural liaison

[MINJU CHOSON 15 Feb 81 p 2]

KIM MEETS MITTERRAND--The following were present on 14 February when Kim Il-song met French Socialist Party Chairman Mitterrand:

Kim Yŏng-nam	member, KWP politburo; secretary, central committee
Yŏm [Ryŏm] Kuk-yŏl [ryŏl]	member, Korean Social Democratic Party, politburo; chairman, KSDP central committee
Hyŏn Chun-kuk	member, KWP central committee; chairman, central committee

[MINJU CHOSON 15 Feb 81 p 1]

SOLIDARITY WITH MOZAMBIQUE--The Korea-Mozambique Friendship Society and the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World's People held a solidarity meeting for the Mozambique people struggling against the South African racists, with the following present:

Son Sŏng-p'il	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Sang-chun	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 15 Feb 81 p 4]

CHONGYON FUNCTIONARIES ARRIVE--The Chongyon youth functionaries delegation, led by Chin Chŏng-sik, vice chairman of the Korean residents of Japan Youth League central standing committee, arrived on 14 February, with the following to greet them:

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	functionary of the sector concerned
Nam Chae-hwan	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 15 Feb 81 p 4]

BANQUET FOR FUNCTIONARIES--The following attended a banquet held on the evening of the 15th at the People's Cultural Palace for the Chongyon youth functionaries delegation:

Kye Ŭng-t'ae	vice premier
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	functionary of the sector concerned
Nam Chae-hwan	functionary of the sector concerned
Wang Kyŏng-hak	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 17 Feb 81 p 4]

DELEGATION TO USSR--The following bid farewell to a KWP delegation, led by Yi Chong-ok, which departed on 21 February to participate in the CPSU 26th party congress:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Kim Hwan	comrade
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	comrade
Hwang Chang-yop	comrade
Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Hwa-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 22 Feb 81 p 1]

RETURN FROM PRC--A DPRK government trade delegation, led by Ch'oe Chŏng-kŭn, returned from the PRC on the 20th, with the following to greet their arrival:

Chŏng Song-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Sŏng-pŏm	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 22 Feb 81 p 3]

RETURN FROM UGANDA--The following greeted the return on 23 February of a government delegation, led by Chŏng Chun-ki, which returned from a visit to Uganda:

Yun Ki-pok	comrade
Yi Hwa-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 24 Feb 81 p 3]

SOVIET MILITARY ANNIVERSARY--The Soviet military attache in Pyongyang held a banquet on the evening of the 23d on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army, with the following in attendance:

Ch'oe Sang-uk	KPA officer
Chŏn Mun-uk	KPA officer
Pak Chung-kuk	KPA officer
Yun Ch'i-ho	KPA officer
Chi Ki-sŏn	KPA officer

[MINJU CHOSON 24 Feb 81 p 6]

SOVIET EXHIBITION OPENS--The following attended the opening of a Soviet cinema exhibition week at the Nagwon Theater on 23 February:

Hŏ Paek-san	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim T'ae-hŭi	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 25 Feb 81 p 4]

CHONGNYON THEATER TROUPE DEPARTS--The following bid farewell to the Chongnyon Kumgangsan Theater Troupe, which departed Pyongyang on the 23d:

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 26 Feb 81 p 4]

GERMAN MILITARY ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a film showing and dinner on the evening of 26 February on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the GDR's army:

O Chae-won	KPA officer
Chŏn Mun-uk	KPA officer
Pak Chung-kuk	KPA officer
Yun Ch'i-ho	KPA officer

[MINJU CHOSON 28 Feb 81 p 4]

KIM CH'AEK REMEMBERED--The following attended a central memorial meeting held on the afternoon of 30 January at the 8 February Cultural Hall on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the death of Kim Ch'aek:

O Chin-u	member, KWP central committee standing committee
Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	member, KWP politburo
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	comrade
Sŏ Ch'ŏl	comrade
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	comrade
O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	comrade
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	comrade
Kang Sŏng-san	comrade
Hŏ Tam	candidate member, politburo
Yun Ki-pok	comrade
Ch'oe Chae-u	comrade
Kim Ch'ŏl-man	comrade
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	comrade
Yi Kŭn-mo	comrade
Hwang Chang-yŏp	secretary, KWP central committee

Kim Tu-yŏng	vice premier
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	comrade
Chŏng Tong-ch'ŏl	member, central committee
Kim Kuk-t'ae	responsible functionary
T'ae Pyŏng-yŏl [ryŏl]	responsible functionary
Pak Yŏng-sun	responsible functionary
Hwang Sun-hŭi	responsbile functionary
Yi Ŭl-sŏl	responsible functionary

[MINJU CHOSON 31 Jan 81 p 1]

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END

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7 October 1981

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No. 162

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7 October 1981

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY SCORES CHON'S FOREIGN POLICY

SK081535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN September 7 printed an article titled "Vicious Enemy of Reunification," branding the traitor Chon Tu-hwan not only as a fascist hangman without an equal but also as a butcher of the nation and a heinous splittist lunatic.

The paper says:

National reunification is the question of putting an end to the foreign domination and interference and completely realising the sovereignty of the Korean nation. Accordingly, anyone who is interested in the reunification should oppose the U.S. troops occupation of South Korea.

But the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is acting quite the contrary. He raved that the U.S. troops are not outside forces, but an "important existence" and their duty is "very heavy," looking up to them as if they were his "eternal guardian."

Early this year he went to the United States and begged for the U.S. troops permanent occupation of South Korea and, when his entreaty was accepted, he kowtowed to his masters, hat in hand, asking them to exercise their influence on South Korea.

As national reunification is the question of eliminating mistrust and confrontation between the North and the South and achieving national unity, its solution requires not anti-communism but alliance with communism and an end to the suppression of the patriotic movement in South Korea for democracy and the reunification.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, however, wantonly trampled and is trampling underfoot this elementary demand.

The fascist clique indiscriminately arrests, imprisons and penalises anyone, be it a democratic figure, man of the press, intellectual, religionist or student if he calls for democracy and desires reunification.

While spreading a lie about "threat of southward invasion," the Chon Tu-hwan clique cooked up bogus incidents one after another to "prove" them. It repeatedly held such "government"-sponsored functions as "meeting for security," "anti-communist exhibition" fostering mistrust in and confrontation with us among the people and is staging war exercises without letup to incite North-South confrontation in an undisguised way.

The nature of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as an insane splittist was brought into bolder relief by the fact that he is persisting with increasing eagerness in the "two Koreas" plot, doggedly rejecting our reunification proposal supported by the whole nation and the world.

The splittist manoeuvres of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan became all the more unscrupulous after we advanced the new epochal proposal to reunify the country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

In an attempt to block the influence of our fair proposal for reunification upon the South Korean people and the world people and gain "support" to his splittist line, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan instructed on launching a fierce "diplomatic war" and, at the same time, sent such underlings as "minister of the unification board" to foreign countries to beg for active support to the "two Koreas" policy. Some time ago, the traitor himself made a foreign junket, peddling the splittist "stage theory," "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition."

These days the puppet traitor brought forward such ridiculous stuff as "mutual visits" in an attempt to mislead public opinion. However, it is a mere propaganda aimed to veil his splittist nature.

Facts give a clear-cut conclusion that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a fanatic splittist who is not interested at all in the reunification of the nation.

All his speeches for reunification are a lie.

For reunification the traitor Chon Tu-hwan must be got rid of.

CSO: 4120/7

CHONDOIST URGES HOLDING CONFERENCE FOR REUNIFICATION

SK081610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, issued a talk on September 7 on the lapse of one month since the political parties and public organisations in the northern half of the DPRK proposed the convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification and published a joint statement on August 6.

In his talk he appealed to the South Korean Chondoists to turn out to the struggle for the convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification.

As an effective way to dynamically accelerate the cause of reunification and correctly solve the question of reunification under the present situation, there is no other way than arranging such a nation-wide negotiation for reunification as a conference for the promotion of national reunification, he noted.

Pointing out that it is entirely due to the obstructionist manoeuvres of the Chon Tu-hwan group that our fair proposal for convening the conference has not yet been carried into effect, he continued:

We ardently appeal to all people in South Korea who truly love the country and the nation and desire reunification to decisively break away from the Chon Tu-hwan group and accept our just proposal on convening the conference.

Our Chondoist Chongu Party and the entire Chondoists in the northern half will make every effort to terminate at an early date the tragedy of national division which has been continuing for 36 years and bring earlier the new day of national reunification.

For the early convocation of the conference for the promotion of national reunification we will send our representative at any time to bilateral and multilateral contact between representatives of parties, groupings and various strata and personages at home and abroad and will spare no efforts for its success.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express our expectation that the Chondoists in South Korea will determinedly turn out in the sacred struggle for the convocation of the conference in firm unity with the people of all walks of life in South Korea to realize the idea of "defence of the country and security of the people."
CSO: 4120/7

FOREIGN MEDIA DENOUNCES U.S. FOR SR-71 INCIDENT

SK210341 Pyongyang KCNA In English 0331 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Sep (KCNA)--Foreign papers and magazine denounced the aggressive act of the U.S. imperialists in infiltrating a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the airspace of the DPRK to commit espionage, according to reports.

The Bangladesh paper THE BANGLADESH TIMES September 13 said:

The "incident of missile attack by the North" is a sheer fabrication invented by the U.S. imperialists. They illegally sent a high-speed, high-altitude spy plane "SR-71" into the airspace of Korea for espionage purposes.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately discontinue their intrigues against the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Another Bangladesh paper DAILY MILLAT September 10 stressed:

The U.S. imperialists infiltrated a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the airspace of the DPRK on August 26 for espionage purposes. Such an espionage act on their part is a vicious challenge to the sovereignty of Korea and a beastly provocation against the Korean people.

It is also a dangerous and reckless act threatening peace and heightening tension in Korea.

The "incident of the North Korean missile attack of the U.S. plane" flying above the open sea faked up by the U.S. imperialists is nothing but a fraud for slandering the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and justifying their new war provocation manoeuvres.

A recent issue of the Kuwait paper KUWAIT TIMES said:

The report of the U.S. Defence Department that a U.S. high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" seemed to have been "attacked by a North Korean missile in the air above the high seas" is questionable from the objective point of view. This is intended to justify the intrusion of the U.S. spy plane into the airspace of Korea and expand the war provocation manoeuvres.

The weekly magazine of the Italian Federation of Trade Unions No 32 in a commentary pointed out that the U.S. imperialists are infiltrating spy planes into the airspace of the DPRK and aggravating the situation there.

A recent issue of the Swiss paper MATIN TRIBUNE said that the U.S. imperialists infiltrated a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the airspace of our country and fabricated the "incident of a missile attack by the North." It ridiculed the United States, saying that it behaves like a mere child.

CSO: 4120/7

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

WFDY URGES ACTION ON UN RESOLUTION ON KOREA

SK081303 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth appealed to its affiliated members and national organisations to take an active part in the international campaign for the implementation of the U.S. resolution which will be waged from September 8 to November 18, the day marking the 6th anniversary of the adoption of the U.N. resolution on Korea. This appeal was made in a recent statement of the WFDY Bureau.

Noting that the United States has evaded the fulfilment of the resolution on Korea adopted at the 30th United Nations General Assembly demanding the dissolution of "the United Nations Command," withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and the replacement of the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement, the statement said:

The WFDY Bureau sternly denounces the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, their "two Koreas" scheme, arms buildup in South Korea and continued military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and strongly demands that the U.S. troops unconditionally and immediately withdraw from South Korea taking along all the nuclear weapons and war materiel, that the Korean armistice agreement be replaced with a peace agreement and that all democratic liberties and human rights be guaranteed in South Korea.

We positively support the patriotic struggle of the South Korean youths and people for freedom, democracy and reunification of the country and the just cause of the entire Korean people and youths for ending the division and achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification on the basis of the new reunification proposal put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CSO: 4120/7

'NODONG SINMUN' REVILES CHON POWER SEIZURE

SK-72335 Pyongyany KCNA in English 1514 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN September 5 printed an article titled "Despicable and Heinous Robber of Power."

Recalling that right after the December 12 army purge coup, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan in an attempt to make it appear as if he had no political ambition, left no means untried, babbling about "non-involvement in politics," "acceleration of the political schedule" and the like, the article says:

His talk about the "non-involvement in politics" and "acceleration of the political schedule" was a trick to gain time for laying his foothold and an intrigue to prepare for a new coup like the May 17 violence.

The robbery of power by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan was a blood-thirsty fascist frenzy for removing the forces standing in the way of his assumption of power.

He brandished a bayonet, proclaiming not only people calling for democracy but also personages obstructive to his usurpation of power an "enemy."

Behind the facade of "political renovation," the traitor Chon Tu-hwan put the label of "old politician" on more than 500 "established politicians" and banned their political activity along with that of Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil. And, not feeling assured with this, he put pressure with a bayonet on Kim Chong-pil and Kim Yong-sam to retire from the political world, arrested Kim Tae-chung on a groundless charge and imposed life imprisonment upon him after harsh tortures.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan not only got rid of leading political rivals but also successively attacked the puppet government and subordinate organs and public and press circles under the name of "purge" and "establishment of discipline," removing tens of thousands of officials and filling their posts with hooligans of the puppet army.

In this way he covered the whole land of South Korea with the blood and dead bodies of people who called for democracy and eliminated all the political rivals. In this political wilderness he called out the "deputies to the national congress for unification," a political corpse, whose activity had been banned by himself and rigged up his "election" as puppet "president" with the bayonet on August 27 last year.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who had a taste of power after seating himself in the puppet presidential chair, wove a new plot for his long-term office.

He malrevised [as received] the "Yusin constitution" and the puppet "presidential election law," extending the term of the puppet president to seven years and trumping up the system of indirect election by an electoral college and thus fabricated his "reelection as puppet president" in February with deception and bayonet.

Indeed, the usurpation of "power" by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a bloody road covered by a beat, not a human being, and a dirty course of crafty schemes and despicable tricks followed by a political robber.

CSO: 4120/7

KSDP VICE-CHAIRMAN ISSUES 'TALK' ON 6 AUGUST STATEMENT

SK070352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Sep (KCNA)--Yom Kuk-yol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party [KSDP], made public a talk on September 6 on the lapse of one month since the political parties and public organisations in the northern half of the republic on August 6 proposed the convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification and published a joint statement. In the talk he appealed to all the South Korean political parties, organisations and personages of all cricles to turn out as one for the convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification.

All the fellow countrymen consider that our proposal for the convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification, in view of its content and demand, indicates a most justifiable way of reunification for solving the country's reunification question in conformity with the will and interests of the nation, he declared.

Ones approach to the joint statement is a touchstone clearly showing to the people whether he wants the reunification of the country, or not, he noted, and stressed:

We believe that it is, indeed, a road of patriotism and a correct road of national reunification for our fellow countrymen to support the joint statement and come out for the convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification.

The "proposal for mutual visits" and "supplementary proposal" brought forward by traitor Chon Tu-hwan are nothing but a ruse for veiling his splittist colour, raise the price of his dirty body, mislead public opinion at home and abroad and extend the military fascist rule.

Anyone who does not want the split of the nation but wants the reunification of the country should oppose the splitting manoeuvres of the Chon Tu-hwan group and accept without hesitation our just proposal to convene a conference for the promotion of national reunification.

Our Korean Social Democratic Party will make every effort for an early convocation of the conference for the promotion of national reunification in conformity with the desire and expectation of the whole nation.

I express the hope that all the South Korean political parties, organisations and personages of all circles will actively respond to the patriotic proposal of the political parties and public organisations in the northern half of the republic and unanimously rise up in the struggle for the convocation of the conference.

CSO: 4120/7

PRC, BURUNDI GROUPS SUPPORT 6 AUGUST STATEMENT

SK042308 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--Chinese and Burundi social organisations sent solidarity telegrams to their Korean counterparts in support of the August 6 joint statement of the political parties and social organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on convening a conference for the promotion of national reunification.

In its telegram to the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions notes that the August 6 joint statement of the political parties and social organisations is another constructive initiative for the reunification of Korea.

The telegram says:

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the entire Chinese people consistently support the correct policies and reasonable propositions advanced by the Workers' Party of Korea and the government and social organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify the country independently and peacefully and strongly denounce the Chon Tu-hwan clique of South Korea for persisting in the "two Koreas" plot.

Juvenal Madrisha, chairman of the Burundi Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification and general secretary of the African Regional Committee for the Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, in a telegram to the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People, warmly supports the proposal for the convocation of the conference for the promotion of national reunification and hopes that all the progressive people of South Korea will accept it without hesitation in defiance of the manoeuvres of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

The telegram says that the conference will give fresh life to the world-wide movements for supporting the reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4120/7

FOREIGN MEDIA REPORT ON SR-71 INCIDENT

SK042325 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--Foreign mass media reported about the wanton infiltration of a U.S. spy plane into the airspace of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, according to reports.

IZVESTIYA August 29 denounced the intrusion under the title "Outrageous Violation."

CETEKA reported that a U.S. spy plane "SR-71" intruded into the airpspace of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea on August 26, crudely infringing upon its sovereignty.

This espionage act, the report noted, is a link in the chain of imperialist machinations to aggravate tension and provoke another war on the Korean peninsula.

TOKYO SHIMBUN, YOMIURI SHIMBUN and MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported it under the titles "Stop Dangerous Provocation; Missile Incident. North Korean Paper Warns the United States," "Shock Remedy to Japan for Siphoning out aid to South Korea. Missile Incident. North Korean Paper Comments on It" and "North Korea Again Denies Missile Launching, Organ of Workers Party."

On August 31 Japanese evening papers conveyed the commentators article of NODONG SINMUN under the title "Fabrication Will Bring About Nothing," cabled by their correspondents from Pyongyang.

AP and AFP also reported the commentators article of NODONG SINMUN.

The Australian radio aired the report of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY denouncing the United States for infiltrating its high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane again into the airspace of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea to commit an espionage act.

CSO: 4120/7

'VRPR' SCORES CHON'S CALL FOR STRENGTHENED DEFENSE

SK050748 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan delivered a speech on 4 September at the commencement ceremony for the 18th class of the 3d military academy. He babbled that all efforts should be directed toward having an overwhelming superiority of strength over the North, once again trumpeting about a fictitious threat of an invasion from the North.

This is an absurd remark revealing the traitor's desire to incite antagonism between the North and South, nurture strength and achieve the nation's reunification by defeating the communists.

The threat of an invasion talked about by traitor Chon Tu-hwan has never existed. Moreover, he tried to give credence to this fictitious threat of an invasion by mentioning such fabricated incidents as the North's firing of a missile at a U.S. Air Force reconnaissance aircraft and the North's incursion into airspace over Paengnyong Island. This is absurd.

As is widely known to the world, the allegation that the North fired a missile at a U.S. aircraft is a calculated and deliberate fraud by the U.S. imperialists to conceal their intrusion into the North's airspace in an act of espionage, to justify their policy of aggression and war and to make an excuse for their efforts to provoke a war on the Korean peninsula.

Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan made a fuss about the so-called threat of an invasion from the North by citing such incidents as the North's firing of a missile and the North's intrusion into airspace over Paengnyon Island--chiming in with the U.S. imperialists. This is a foolish attempt to strain the situation on the Korean peninsula and kick off an atmosphere of war to divert the people's attention.

The danger on the Korean peninsula does not come from the North. It is a threat of a northward invasion created by the reckless war schemes of the U.S. aggressors and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan clique. As you know, babbling about the North's military superiority and citing the fictitious threat of an invasion from the North, the U.S. imperialists have been bringing into South Korea an assortment of aggressive armaments, including sophisticated F-16 fighters, and have been conducting war

exercises with the Chon Tu-hwan clique which simulate a northward invasion. This has inevitably strained the situation on the Korean peninsula so much so that a war could flare up at any time.

This notwithstanding, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, like a thief crying: "Stop thief!" made a fuss about the threat of an invasion from the North. This is intolerable.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's talk about superiority and strength is part of his scheme to incite the people to antagonism and confrontation between the North and South to thwart their aspirations for reunification and democracy. It is a foolish attempt to speed up preparations for a war on the Korean peninsula and to realize his ambition for reuniting the country by defeating the communists.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should stop such useless exercises and step down from power--as is unanimously demanded by the people. Our people will not forgive his anti-national, antipopular and antidemocratic criminal acts. They will wage a more vigorous struggle to eliminate him and achieve social democracy and national reunification.

CSO: 4120/7

'MINJU CHOSON' CRITICIZES F-16 DEPLOYMENT IN KOREA

SK190500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Sep (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today prints a signed commentary titled "Criminal Act Increasing Danger of War" lashing at the U.S. imperialists introduction of 8 "F-16" fighter-bombers into South Korea.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists advertised the deployment of these fighter-bombers in South Korea as a "drastic improvement of the defence posture," the commentary says: This is an unpardonable criminal act aimed to further aggravate tension in the Korean peninsula and threaten and blackmail us with "strength."

The deployment of fighter-bombers capable of delivering nuclear weapons shows that the U.S. imperialists, attaching great importance to the Korean peninsula in their aggressive global strategy, scheme to unleash without hesitation even a new nuclear war in this part for realising their wild ambition.

The recent introduction of fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons is one more clear proof of the vicious scheme of the U.S. imperialists to start a nuclear war in Korea.

This time, too, they did not forget to bring forward the refuted "incident of missile attack" to sling mud at us and paint the deployment of "F-16" fighter-bombers in South Korea as one for "peace," "defence" and "security."

"Peace" and "security" on the lips of the U.S. imperialists are a slogan of war for seeking a test of "strength." This only shows how shameless they are.

The commentary stresses: Our people are closely watching the belligerent maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists against us and will not tolerate or overlook them.

The U.S. imperialists must renounce the anachronistic policy of "strength" and withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their armed forces of aggression and destructive weapons.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique staged a burlesque of welcoming the arrival of "F-16" fighter-bombers to fully reveal its dirty colours as a gang of never-to-be-condoned war-maniacs and traitors trying to impose the scourge of another war upon the fellow countrymen. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is bound to meet a stern judgment of history and the people for the treacherous acts it is committing, clinging to the sleeves of the outside forces.
CSO: 4120/7

DPRK DAILY SCORES CHON'S THREAT TO STUDENTS

SK111513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Sep (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet minister of education in his "interview" with the Seoul University Paper on September 7 shamelessly ranted that "control by force by the government" would be "justified for the realization of justice" and went so far as to threaten that if students "oppose power," the "government" would take "strong sanctions" including police "involvement," according to a report, earlier, at a so-called "meeting of university presidents and college rectors" he croaked that "no form of campus disturbances would be tolerated in the future."

In this connection MINJU CHOSON September 10 in a commentary says that students burning with a sense of justice are rising in struggle against the fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique because they cannot reconcile themselves to the present dark reality of South Korea.

The righteous action of students worthy of the praise of the whole nation can never be a "campus disturbance" or subjected to "sanctions," remarks the author of the commentary.

This notwithstanding, the commentary notes, they cracked down on the righteous struggle of students and made gangster-like utterances. This vividly shows that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is a gang of vicious stranglers of the campus and heinous fascist thugs, it observes, and says:

The Chon Tu-hwan clique tries to prevent the struggle of students and take the edge off the movement for democracy, but this is a foolish attempt.

No fascist suppression will be a way out for the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

CSO: 4120/7

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK CONSERVATIONISTS SEND LETTER TO SOUTH

SK220926 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Sep (KCNA)--A letter to the South Korean enthusiasts in nature protection was adopted at the second congress of the Korean Natural Conservation Union held in Pyongyang. The letter says:

Nature protection in the northern half of the republic has become a work for man, a most precious and powerful being in the world, and for the masses of the working people, the master of the country.

But, South Korea, linked with the North by the same vein, has been turned into a barren land, a land of calamities unfit for the life of any living thing.

Nature of South Korea can never be protected as long as the U.S. imperialists make a desperate bid to keep hold on South Korea permanently as their military base for aggression and gangster Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor for all ages who sells off the country and nation, fawning upon them, struts about.

The land and natural resources of our fatherland are a common wealth of our nation and are valuable assets for the development and grandeur of the country.

Lording it over in South Korea for a long period tantamount to the period of the Japanese imperialists occupation, the U.S. imperialists are taking away our resources and destroying our nature at random by their war exercises.

We cannot look on with folded arms at the danger that has befallen our nation and the rivers and mountains of our fatherland due to the criminal war racket and nuclear stockpile of the U.S. imperialists.

You must never allow our nature to be placed on the altar of war for the interests of the aggressors.

The military fascist clique of traitor Chon Tu-hwan has reduced the South Korean economy to a colonial dependent economy, clinging to the sleeves of foreign forces, to gratify its dirty greed for power, remaining indifferent to the destiny of the country and the nation. As a result, South Korea today has turned into a depot of foreign pollution industries and pollution directly threatens the lives of the people, now past the earlier stages of environmental contamination.

Looking straight into this hard fact, you should roundly expose and condemn before all the patriotic people of the South the treacheries of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the military gangster, who talks about a "welfare society" after defiling our beautiful land of silk embroidery and depriving you even of the elementary vital right of humanity to breathe clean air and drink clean water, and rise up daringly, shoulder to shoulder with each other, to knock down this gangster and achieve the democracy of society for defense of our land.

The letter further says:

It is the real way of regaining nature of the country and truly defending it to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors to get out of our territory, sweep away the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, their stooge, and realise the independent reunification of the country.

The reunificaton of the country—it is the urgent greatest task of the nation which brooks no further delay.

Before accomplishing the cause of national reunification, no enthusiast in nature protection with national conscience can say that he fulfilled his duty to the fellow countrymen and the country.

To frustrate the "two Koreas" scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo--this is the road on which our entire fellow countrymen can fulfill their duty to the fatherland and the nation and the glorious road of patriotism on which you can give full scope to your resourcefulness and talent in regaining the lost nature of South Korea and building beautifully again the destroyed and overrun land of the South.

Let us establish the DCRK through the great unity of the nation, transcending the differences in ideology and system and in religion, so that we all may live together and bring beautiful flowers into bloom all over the country.

CSO: 4120/7

CPRF DENOUNCES FLESH TRAFFICKING IN SOUTH

SK021042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, (KCNA)--The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] issued information No 203 in connection with the fact that the disgraceful flesh traffic of selling off women to unlicensed houses of prostitution is widely prevalent in South Korea these days.

It was reported in mid-August that three girls residing in Tobong District, Seoul, who came to an employment office after seeing an employment advertisement, were sold to an unlicensed house of prostitution for 150,000 won in South Korean currency, the information notes, and says:

Such flesh traffic was openly committed against scores of girls in Seoul alone from the end of July to early August.

Pointing out that the flesh traffic is all the prevalent in South Korea after the traitor Chon Tu-hwan seized power, it continued:

The Chon Tu-hwan clique not only bartered away South Korea wholly to foreign imperialists as their colony and military base, but also set up Kisaeng girl sightseeing centres for foreigners, forcing girls to sell their chastity.

At present there are more than 4,000 Kisaeng girls in Cheju Island alone, and at sightseeing centres, tourist hotels and pleasure resorts hundreds of thousands of girls are forced to gratify lewd foreigners carnal desire.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's talk about "social purification" and "eradication of corruption" is a sheer lie to veil his true colour as the chieftain of injustice and corruption and ringleader of immorality and mislead public opinion.

CSO: 4120/7

'MINJU CHOSON' RAPS CHON CLIQUE WAR EXERCISES

SK200859 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Sep (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON on September 20 carries a signed commentary headlined "Reckless War Din" denouncing the frantic war exercise codenamed "81-Ssangyong" held by the Chon Tu-hwan clique with the mobilization of a large number of young and middle-aged people. The commentary says:

The reckless war exercise of the puppets is an intolerance criminal act for training the South Korean young and middle-aged people in preparation to drive them out to a fratricidal war.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique tries to justify its war moves by inventing the deceptive pretext "forestalling attack of the North" for propaganda, the commentary stresses:

The "forestalling attack of the North" clamoured about by the puppets is a belligerent slogan designed to justify their war moves and incite North-South confrontation. It only reveals their shameless and bellicose nature.

We are closely watching the war manoeuvres stepped up by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique against the northern half of the DPRK at the wirepulling of the U.S. imperialists.

The pupper clique must not miscalculate our sincere efforts for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification but ponder over the consequence to be entailed by their indiscreet war manoeuvres.

CSO: 4120/7

BRIEFS

DANES PROTEST S.KOREAN MINISTER--Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet prime minister's visit was vehemently denounced in Denmark, according to a report. A demonstration was staged in front of a hotel in Copenhagen in protest against the South Korean puppet prime minister's visit to Denmark. Twenty political organizations of Denmark announced that they would demonstrate simultaneously to protest against his visit. Almost all the Danish newspapers ignored or denounced his tour and castigated the brutalities of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. The August 29 issue of the paper LAND OG FOLK carried a commentary exposing the usurpation of power, the brutal suppression of the people and the new war provocation manoeuvres committed by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. It stressed that the puppet prime minister cannot escape the responsibility for the criminal brutalities in South Korea. The Danish prime minister declined an invitation to visit Seoul in the near future, said a foreign press report from Copenhagen. [Text] [SK050417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 5 Sep 81]

ALLEGED U.S. DEPLOYMENT MISSILES--Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--The paper of the German Democratic Republic BERLINER ZEITUNG August 25 denounced the U.S. imperialists scheme to introduce new weapons into South Korea, according to a report from Berlin. Pointing out that the United States plans to deploy medium-range "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles equipped with nuclear warheads in South Korea, the paper bitterly denounced this. It said: South Korea has long played a special role in the strategic plan of the U.S. Defence Department. South Korea, within the sphere of influence of Washington, has turned into a U.S. base packed with arms to overflowing. U.S. troops over 40,000 strong armed with atomic weapons have turned this region of the world into an area of constant tension. Noting that the number of the U.S. troops present in South Korea is on the increase, the paper said: Washington grants to the Seoul "regime" an unrestricted right to maintain the shameful political system in South Korea in accordance with the U.S. global strategy of confrontation. [Text] [SK041607 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 4 Sep 81]

NOVELIST TORTURED BY 'FASCIST CLIQUE'--Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--A recent issue of the Korean paper NEW KOREA TIMES published in Canada exposed the South Korean fascist hangmen's brutal torture of the author of a novel serialized in the South Korean paper CHUNGANG ILBO in Seoul. According to the paper NEW KOREA TIMES, the author Han Chu-son was arrested by the puppet investigation authorities for his novel dealing with the miserable life of miners, which was serially published in

CHUNGANG ILBO. After his arrest, he was put to a brutal electric torture. Blood flowed out from his eyes owing to the bestial torture of sending electric current to his heels and neck. The fascist clique arrested six colleagues of the writer and harshly tortured them. Two staff members of CHUNGANG ILBO were also arrested and tortured. [Text] [SK041203 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 4 Sep 81]

SOVIET'S SCORE U.S. F-16 DEPLOYMENT--Pyongyang, 19 Sep (KCNA)—The Soviet paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA September 16 carried an article under the headline "Presence Strengthened," according to a report. It says: A formation of 8 "F-16" fighter-bombers of the United States arrived at a U.S. airbase in Kunsan, one of numerous strongpoints of the U.S. Defense Department in South Korea. Washington is strengthening its military presence in the southern half of the Korean peninsula for the purpose of executing its policy of extremely heightening the tension in Asia and the Far East. According to Wickham, commander of the U.S.-South Korea Combined Forces, the number of U.S. occupationist troops in South Korea, more than 40,000 at present, will be increased by 1,000 this year. The U.S. Air Force units in South Korea are supplemented by a large unit of "A-10" close support planes. It was decided to allot 1,000 million dollars as expenses for the maintenance of the U.S. troops in South Korea in 1982-83. It is not an exception that a plan for deploying neutron bombs in South Korea is being worked out at the U.S. Defense Department. The U.S. military "aid" to the dictator Chon Tu-hwan this year will be double the figure of last year. Another Soviet paper IZVESTIA carried an article headlined "Additional Fodder to the Dictators" on September 15, exposing the deployment of "F-16" fighter-bombers of the United States in South Korea. TASS reported this deployment on September 14. [Text] [SK190430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 19 Sep 81]

DISSIDENT'S WIFE COMMITS SUICIDE--Pyongyang, 18 Sep (KCNA)--An Po-hyong, wife of Hwang Hyon-song who is in prison, sentenced to a prison term of 20 years on charges of involvement in the bogus "case of the Peoples Revolutionary Party," destroyed herself as an expression of resistance against the South Korean fascist cliques brutal torture and inhuman persecution of her husband, according to the September 10 issue of SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Korean residents in the United States. Fearful of the disclosure of its crime, the South Korean fascist clique kept in the dark this suicide which took place at the end of July. [Text] [SK180436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 18 Sep 81]

'FRANTIC WAR EXERCISE' STAGED--Pyongyang, 17 Sep (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are staging a frantic war exercise in North and South Kyongsang provinces from September 15 with the mobilization of young and middle-aged people forcibly enlisted in the "homeland defence reserve forces," according to a report. The war exercise codenamed "81-Ssangyong" will reportedly continue for a week. This is part of the war manoeuvres systematically stepped up by the fascist clique to use more manpower resources for an anti-national war. In mid-July the Chon Tu-hwan military backguards staged an "emergency mobilization training" of the "homeland defence reserve forces" in the area of South Korean Kangwon Province to "examine" the "time needed for mobilization" and "capacity for forming units." [Text] [SK171058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 17 Sep 81]

CSO: 4120/7

FORMER PRESIDENT YUN'S COMMENT ON KOREAN-JAPANESE RELATIONS REPORTED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Reporter Chu Ton-sik: "Former President Yun Speaks In Sickbed."]

[Text] Former President YUN Po-son would not like to talk at first because, he said, he is not only in an advanced age of 86, but also in no position to elaborately mention realistic issues. When this reporter explained that the topic concerned Japan, he began to reveal his views clearly.

"According to recent newspaper reports, the question of Japan such as regarding Korea-Japan cooperation and the Korea-Japan ministerial conference have been highlighted greatly. Unfortunately, we have asked for a Japanese loan. What we must never forget in dealing with the Japanese is that we must keep up our fair and square posture, whether we can borrow money or grain from Japan, and that there is no reason for us to bow our heads and beg it before Japan. The biggest mistake committed by the former regime was related just to this point. It had only abetted the Japanese narrowmindedness and superiority complex."

He has been hospitalized at Rm 12116 of the SNU Annex Hospital for treatment of his hip hurt by a shock. Because of his age and physical weakness of a patient, he spoke in a feeble voice. But details of his logic were full of vigor.

"Let's study the matter historically. In old times, Koreans had transferred culture to the Japanese and had not hesitated to guide and teach them. Japan, on the other hand, had been engrossed in pirating and plundering in the southern coasts of Korea. Their brutal acts perpetrated during the Hideyoshi invasion and their atrocities in the 36 years of Japanese rule still remain vividly in history, don't they? In Suwon, they had confined all residents of a village in a church and set fire on it to kill them. Their economic interests and their discrimination against Koreans--all these cannot be easily compensated for with politics or with money alone.

"Had Japan repented on all such brutal acts in Korea, it is its moral duty to endeavor to cooperate with Korea as a good neighbor. Has Japan, indeed, shown such a posture yet? They do not want Korea to be prosperous economically and to live independently without depending on others. Nor do they want Korea to nourish its own strength and safeguard our own national land by ourselves.

"Neither do they hope in their hearts for an early end to Korea's tragedy--the division of our land. Their intention is to seek suitable profit both from the south and from the north. No one in the world can say that this is an act of a good neighbor. They have yet to discard their complex of governing others. We should practice our diplomacy fairly and squarely, whether we can borrow $6 billion or not even a penny from Japan.

"Taking this opportunity, we should clear away our mistakes in dealing with the Japanese to date. And the Japanese should clear all mistakes and wrong-doings they themselves committed since the Annexation of Korea for starting new relations. The new relationship between our two nations must begin with such a mental posture. In this respect, our government's relationship with Japan can provide a good chance and can be so much of a significant meaning to our people.

"The Japanese still have great barriers erected against the schooling and employment of Koreans residing in their country. Even so, Japan has been saying this and that about Korea, in the name of humanitarianism and democracy. We often feel that they are such brazen and double-faced ones."

At the time of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Korea and Japan, YUN had stood in the van of opposing it. He even resigned from his parliamentarianship and created the former New Korea Party, once a super-hardline opposition party.

"Japan seems to say that it is difficult to provide economic cooperation for security of Korea, but for the Korean people's livelihood. What is security to us who are engaged in the life-or-death struggle against the Communist regime in the north? What is the people's livelihood to us? Both are just for our survival.

"Security and livelihood are not only inseparable, but to us a people's livelihood devoid of security does not make sense at all. It is just a Japanese trick employed to shelve the security issue of Korea so as not to displease the Soviet Union, the PRC, and north Korea. But is the Soviet Union or the PRC that foolish? Would they be goaded if Japan's loan were for security or would they welcome it if the cooperation were for the Korean livelihood? Preposterous. It is now time for Japan to be honest and restore its position as Korea's good neighbor.

"It is also the time for us to establish our own stance firmly. We are now indebted with a sizable amount of foreign debts; and the people experience hardships because of inflation. Even so, we must not place any great expectation on what is called Japan's economic cooperation. It will be all right if that economic cooperation can be realized fairly and squarely. But otherwise, we must tide ourselves over economic difficulties by tightening up our belts with a firm determination."

CSO: 4108/164

FAR-REACHING TAX REFORMS PROPOSED

SK190040 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The government has worked out far-reaching tax reforms, unprecedented in recent years, in order to achieve the sought-after "second economic takeoff" in the 1980s.

Under the proposed tax reform measure, direct tax credits will be replaced by indirect tax benefits to help companies and firms improve their financial abilities enough to stand on their own feet.

The government will introduce a minimum tax system designed to collect at least some taxes from companies which otherwise avoid income taxes by using "preferences" in the form of tax-free income or very large deductions.

The other main feature of the new tax package is an alleviation of income tax burdens on wage earners, especially in middle and low income brackets.

The government has also proposed a drop in inheritance tax rates to help prevent possible tax evasion.

The proposals were disclosed yesterday when Finance Minister Yi Song-yun announced draft amendments to the tax-related laws. The drafts are scheduled to go to the National Assembly for approval.

The nine laws concern tax exemption and reduction control, income taxes, corporation taxes, special excise taxes, inheritance taxes, telephone taxes, defense taxes, basic national taxes and tax accountants.

Apart from these, a new education tax law will be sent to the assembly. Minister Yi said a revision to the value-added tax law was under serious consideration.

Announcing the proposed amendments, Yi said, "Next year will be the first year of the Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan. We are required to prepare ourselves without failure for the goal of the second economic leap forward.

"Therefore, the tax system should be improved and developed to meet the new era's demands."

Yi went on to stress that the government would establish a fair and reasonable tax burden level and help the people keep the level under the prime policy of realizing a just society.

According to the draft revision to the tax exemption and reduction control law, the number of important industrial classifications now under strong tax shelters will be reduced to six from the present 10. The six surviving categories of industries will be electronics, machinery, iron and steel, aviation, shipbuilding and naptha cracking.

Excluded from the list of great tax beneficiaries will be the power development, chemical fertilizer, nonferrous metal refining and pollution-controlling materials industreis.

However, the government will cancel the system under which the 10 strategic industries enjoy direct tax cuts including 100-percent corporation tax exemption.

Under the planned shift of policy, business interests engaging in the six industries will get tax relief through indirect taxation.

By the indirect method the companies will get special tax favors in the form of 100-percent accelerated depreciation as in the past.

In addition, they will be allowed to deduct as business expenses the amounts of money in the new form of tax-free reserves for investment.

They will also receive tax benefits equivalent to 15 percent of their fixed asset value in three years.

In proposing the introduction of the minimum tax system, the ministry emphasized that all businessmen should bear the least tax burden with national agreement on the idea that all income earners are fairly taxed and are required to pay taxes.

Under the system, all corporations must take a minimum 5 percent tax rate burden plus the defense surtax.

Especially, 81 government-invested corporations and special banking institutions including the Bank of Korea and the Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO) will be placed in the category of companies paying the 5-percent tax rate.

Getting similar or relatively small tax benefits will be industries engaging in overseas construction, industrial plant exports, overseas harbor engineering and other projects in foreign countries.

They will get a 30 percent high-speed depreciation rate on all equipment used overseas and will be permitted to establish tax-free reserves.

Ocean-going projects will receive tax reductions including a 100 percent accelerated depreciation rate and tax-free reserves.

However, penalty taxes will be imposed on tax beneficiaries who divert tax reductions outside their companies.

The aim of the penalty tax system is to have the tax credit receivers plough back their tax reductions into their businesses.

The readjustment of tax exemption and reduction will have the same effect as collecting 26 percent of last year's total tax tally of 413.7 billion won, the ministry said.

Some 200 billion won more in direct taxes will be collected after 1983, according to ministry estimates.

CSO: 4120/8

COMPOSITION OF BUREAUCRATIC ELITE ANALYZED

Seoul WOLGAN CHOSON in Korean Apr 81 pp 88-95

[Article by No Chong-hyon, professor of public administration, College of Public Administration, Yonsei University: "Mobility of the Bureaucratic Elite"]

[Excerpt] Forward

The author thought he should, to some extent, treat mobility between organizations and between jobs while dealing with the regional and social mobility of the bureaucratic elite in the Republic of Korea when these given themes differ.

Background on the Origins of the Bureaucratic Elite of the Republic of Korea

The author investigated the origins and value systems of high-level public officials of the Republic of Korea in 1979.

The author wished to point out beforehand that this article was written with considerable reference to "The Modernization of the Republic of Korea and the Bureaucratic Elite" which comprised a chapter of his book Essays on the Modernization of the Republic of Korea. Pointing out that precise details are included in the work just mentioned, the author decided here to just introduce several salient points.

(1) Family Background

When we look at the family backgrounds and the areas of origin of the bureaucratic elite of the Republic of Korea, there are great contrasts with other countries such as the United States, and it appears that there are many differences in these features today when compared with the early period of the founding of the Republic, just after liberation and even up to the fifties.

First of all, in the early period of the founding of the Republic, just after liberation, most of our nation's high-level bureaucrats originated in the Seoul area, followed by those who came from North Korea. This seems to have been due to the influence of the social structure which formed under Japanese colonial rule, as well as to that of the educational background possessed by public officials--even those in subordinate positions--at the beginning of the Republic. In addition, this is also felt to be due to the educated manpower which come south from North Korea and obtained positions in Seoul.

However, we see great differences in the mobility of public officials starting in 1960 when the processes of urbanization and industrialization of the Republic of Korea started in earnest.

When we look at the family background of the high-level public officials of South Korea, we see that the public officials who responded that their fathers had experience in public positions amounted to 18.4 percent of those surveyed by the author in 1979.

As to their fathers' present occupations (in cases where the fathers were deceased, principal occupation when living), they were in the following order: farming was first with 20.1 percent; commerce 12.6 percent; public officials next at 8.0 percent. However, 36.8 percent of all the respondees did not reveal their fathers' occupations and we cannot determine their precise reasons, but if we consider that the majority of these may have been farming, we reach the conclusion that the absolute majority of our nation's high-level public officials probably come from a family which was involved in farming.

When we look at the cases of Great Britain, France or the United States, the backgrounds of origin of our nation's bureaucratic elite are conspicuously different.

In the case of Great Britain, the occupations of the fathers of high-level public officials amounted to 46 percent common professionals and administrators, but 67 percent were those involved in higher professional and administrative positions. When we look at the family backgrounds of students who were enrolled in the ENA (Ecole National d'Administration)--the national administrative graduate school which is the training organ for high-level French public officials--in 1953, 17 out of 53 were the offspring of administrative bureaucrats and all of the 17 were high-level public officials. In addition, 6 were the progeny of artists, 3 were the children of entrepreneurs, 11 were the offspring of managers, and 10 were the children of independent professionals; only 1 was the child of a lower level laborer or worker and just 2 were the children of those involved in farming. There were only two children of proprietors of real estate, and only one who was the child of a person involved in a technical field. In 1969, there were 25 persons (among them 18 children of high-level public officials) out of 62 who were the children of administrative bureaucrats, 15 who were the offspring of independent professionals, and 6 each who were the children of entrepreneurs, technicians and commercial laborers, and there were 3 children of artists and 1 child of a farmer.

When we compare the professions of the fathers of British and French high-level public officials with those of our country, there is an extremely noticeable difference that, on the one hand, most of the British and French high-level public officials are the progeny of high-level professionals, administrators, or high-level public officials, while, on the other hand, in our country they are most often the offspring of farmers.

The advancement of the children of farmers and merchants into many high public offices can be said to be a better state than the advanced countries of Europe and America in respect to social mobility, particularly upward mobility, in terms of representative bureaucracy. However, a society of high-level public officials derived from the working class possesses the shortcoming of being readily lacking in stable continuity and being weak in the formation of social background.

(2) Regional Background

The majority of our country's high-level public officials were born in farming areas and, after spending their childhoods there, passed the latter half of their teens in medium and small cities or in major cities. In other words, they received their primary school educations in farming areas, their middle school educations in medium and small cities or major cities, and then received their college training in major cities. Such facts can readily be learned if we look carefully at the regional birth backgrounds, breaking them down into birth regions and their patterns.

Kyongsang Province, including Pusan, has the most with 31.6 percent, Cholla and Cheju Provinces next with 17.2 percent, Ch'ungch'ong Province with 16.1 percent, Kyonggi and Kangwon Provinces with 13.2 percent, Seoul and North Korea with 6.3 percent, overseas with 3.4 percent and 5.7 percent with no response.

Birth Places of High-Level Public Officials

Place of Birth	Individuals	Percentage
Seoul	11	6.3
Kyongi/Kangwon	23	13.2
Ch'ungch'ong	28	16.1
Cholla/Cheju	30	17.2
Pusan/Kyongsang	55	31.6
North Korea	11	6.3
Overseas	6	3.4
No Response	10	5.7
Total	174	100.0

If we look at the birthplace as a pattern of regions, cities with pouulations over 1 million, i.e. Seoul, Pusan, and major cities abroad, represent 11.5 percent; cities with less than 1 million are 13.2 percent; areas of county size and smaller are 67.8 percent; and no responses were 7.5 percent; and, to reiterate, these county size areas are overwhelmingly agricultural.

When we compare this with Great Britain and France, we can ascertain that origins in major cities are markedly fewer compared to both Britain and France. As for the high-level public officials of Great Britain, those born in London District (London and South East) amount to 41 percent, the Midland District (rest of South and Midland) 14 percent, the Scotland North District (North) 24 percent, the Scotland District (Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland) 13 percent, overseas 8 percent; the London District is the area of most births. In the case of France, when we look at the elements of the ENA, in 1959 71.4 percent of the aspirants for the ENA were born in Paris and 84.9 percent of those admitted were born in Paris. In 1969, because 72.2 percent of the aspirants and 91.4 percent of those admitted were born in Paris, Paris is the most predominant source and its ratio shows an upward tendency.

However, as to the region in which they grew up in the latter part of their teens, Pusan/Kyongsang Province constitutes 30.5 percent; Seoul 14.1 percent; Cholla and Cheju 16.1 percent; Ch'ungch'ong 12.6 percent; Kyonggi and Kangwon 9.8 percent;

North Korea 4.6 percent; overseas 1.1 percent; and no response 1.1 percent. Compared to the areas of birth, Seoul, on the one hand, increased 17.2 percent, while on the other hand, in the case of the other areas, they each diminished somewhat.

Region of Residence: Late Teens

Place	Individuals	Percentage
Seoul	42	24.1
Kyongi/Kangwon	17	9.8
Ch'ungch'ong	22	12.6
Cholla/Cheju	28	16.1
Pusan/Kyongsang	53	30.5
North Korea	8	4.6
Overseas	2	1.1
No Response	2	1.1
Total	174	100.0

Also, in the pattern of area of growing up in the latter half of the teens, with the areas of major cities of over 1 million at 32.8 percent, city areas of less than 1 million population at 42.5 percent county areas at 22.4 percent, and no response at 2.3 percent, compared to the pattern of area of birth, the medium and small city areas and the major cities showed the very greatest increase and the county areas showed a marked decrease.

The magnitude of this change demonstrated an even more prominent rise in the areas of growing up in the first half of the twenties. The area of growing up in the first half of the twenties was highest for Seoul with 63.2 percent, followed by Pusan/Kyongsang Province 17.8 percent, Cholla and Cheju Provinces 5.7 percent, Ch'ungch'ong, Kyonggi and Kangwon 4.6 percent each, overseas 1.1 percent, North Korea .6 percent, and no response 2.3 percent.

Region of Residence: Early Twenties

Place	Individuals	Percentage
Seoul	110	63.2
Kyonggi/Kangwon	8	4.6
Ch'ungch'ong	8	4.6
Cholla/Cheju	10	5.7
Pusan/Kyongsang	31	17.8
North Korea	1	.6
Overseas	2	1.1
No Response	4	2.3
Total	174	100.0

When we look at these as regional patterns, on one hand we see a considerable increase of 71.8 percent for major cities of over 1 million population, while on the other hand, a large decrease in other city areas of 19.0 percent, and in all other county areas, medium and small cities, and farming villages of 7.5 percent.

The results of the author's survey as to what sort of organization was desired as a work place were: if not in policy formulating agencies or economic agencies higher than their own, then they would wish to work in government agencies which are organs of power or in government agencies with the potential for their own duties to permit them to exercise influence directly over people.

If we look at this in a bit greater detail, the organizations in which the bureaucratic elite of the Republic of Korea desire to work are, in order, the Blue House, most desirable with 20.1 percent; next, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Headquarters, 12.1 percent; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Commerce and Industry; Ministry of Finance; and then the Economic Planning Board.

When we look at this, we can understand that in the period of the founding of the Republic, at a time when the top priorities were political doctrine and establishment of structure, that the Ministry of Home Affairs would have been the most desirable organization in which to work, and that after that, economic agencies which took the lead in economic development would have held the highest order of priority for the young, successful applicants in the civil service examinations. However, even just up to 1979 when this author conducted his survey, because of the gradual growth of the influence of the Blue House at the end of the Fourth Republic, it is not clear whether this tendency of the bureaucratic elite to desire connection with the center of power might not be a product of our times.

Even beyond this, we can cite mobility from central agency offices to the provinces or from the provinces to the center as mobility between organizations, or we can also consider mobility between job groups, too. However, in our country such things as going from national level official to regional level official or a regional official becoming a national official are still in the realm of exchanges, and, in actuality, not very frequent. But in special cases, such as the Ministry of Home Affairs, instances of national public officials going from Headquarters to Province Office, or as mayors and county magistrates, are common occurrences. However, while it may appear that they are being dispatched somewhere as national officials, such movement is never in the form of a national official to a regional official in order to research work in that area.

The mobility of public officials can be thought of as mobility from lower sections to higher sections, and as such the majority of cases are upward mobility within agencies of an organization rather than mobility between organizations. Instances of upward mobility through promotion are the major trend. Even up to recent times, cases of upward mobility through promotion are the absolute majority. However, coming to the present, for high-level public officials, particularly in the case of Level 3B, new acceptances through examination are becoming very numerous compared to previous numbers and, moreover, because 100 or so military company-grade officers or first-level command-grade officers are being newly accepted as administrative officials [Level 3B] every year, instances of Level 4 public officials becoming administrative officers, that is to say cases of upward mobility within organizations, are gradually diminishing.

Mobility Between Occupations

As has already been stated, there are few examples of mobility between occupations in our country. Especially, instances of men of ability in private enterprise

(3) Educational Background

The majority of the high-level public officials of the Republic of Korea received a high school education and there were many who studied in the area of social sciences in colleges which were located mainly in Seoul. There was even a significant number who had received graduate school educations, and over half of these studied in special graduate sdhools in the fields of government administration or jurisprudence. Their technical backgrounds were comparatively weak, and, except for those who possess instructor certifications, few were certified.

As for the highest levels of education completed, there were 52.3 percent who received college educations including professional schools; next, there were 31 percent with graduate school or higher; graduates of high school 2.3 percent; graduates of middle school 10.3 percent; among these there were almost none below middle school, and the majority of these were no responses.

When we look at their colleges, Seoul University, Yonsei University and Koryo University graduates constituted over half of all respondees and there were a significant number of graduates of other colleges located in Seoul, and the number of graduates of national colleges located in the provinces continues to increase.

As for the many graduates of these three so-called top rank colleges, in the case of Great Britain as well there were, among those public officials who graduated from universities of the same calibre, 64 percent who were graduates of Oxford and Cambridge Universities. However, as regards Oxford and Cambridge, both are private universities while Seoul University is our country's national university and its graduates differ in many points from the graduates of Yonsei and Koryo Universities.

France shows a bias also toward the colleges of high-level public officials being located in one area, and, in much the same way, the majority of the high-level public officials are graduates of colleges located in Paris.

Moreover, when viewed in light of the fact that even in the United States high-level public officials above the level of bureau chief, who participate in policy formation, are graduates of the three first-rank universities, the so-called big three (Harvard, Yale, Princeton), we can say that the Republic of Korea displays a tendency similar to the advanced nations mentioned above, with its high-level public officials graduates of big name universities, but we must judge the role of the big name private universities as being considerably less.

Mobility Between Organizations

The mobility of our country's bureaucratic elite within their organizations can be said to be comparatively active, but mobility is extremely rare between one organization and another or between government agencies.

We can see that in the early period of the founding of the Republic, except for the mobility of the police and the Ministry of Communications, mobility between government agencies was extremely rare. However, coming up to most recent times, mobility between organizations, in comparison with earlier times, is demonstrating a little higher frequency and the desirability of mobility seems to be rising gradually.

entering public positions are extremely rare. But, most recently, there have been instances of several thousands having to leave public office at one time because of general administrative reform or questions of the ethics of public office. This may be said to be a temporary phenomenon and to be happening at a time of special political and social change.

However, now, in a plural society, public offices are not the sole guarantors of employment opportunity; when we think about the persons who had been in public office who are being assimilated into the enterprise system and educational organs, which are expanding daily and increasing in scale, the significance of mobility between organizations seems to be growing continuously every day. What is more, those among the capable bureaucrats who have resigned from public office are putting their capabilities and vast experience, within healthy limits, into storage and this has to be a major loss, both socially and nationally. But there is the question of whether it might be the will of able persons who have resigned because of age to continue to be able to work in a different agency with a different type of job.

For reference, in the United States, in response to the question "Do you wish to continue to work after you retire, presupposing that you have sufficient financial means so that money does not represent a problem in your life?" in the case of laborers, 81 percent said that they wished to continue to work and only 19 percent said that they did not wish to continue working. Moreover, 89 percent of main-line administrators said that they wished to continue to work and barely 11 percent responded that they did not want to continue working.

In the case of Japan, when looking at the results of a 1978 survey, under the same given conditions, 70 percent said that they wanted to continue working, 25 percent said that they wished to quit, and the others made no response.

Looking again at the United States, when asked whether "If you were to leave your job, would you want to live on Social Security, or would you prefer to work and live by our own efforts?" 9 percent of laborers said that they wanted to live on Social Security and 91 percent responded that they wanted to work and live on their earnings. Also, in the main-line administrative levels, similar percentages resulted. It is accepted that we as yet have been unable to study how many persons in our country there may be who will be able to continue working in another occupation when they resign from a public position or from private enterprise, or under any circumstances whatever.

However, in the case of high-level public officials, when they retire for reasons of age, at 65, the capabilities and vast experience which they have amassed must be sorely missed.

Accordingly, even in our country for the bureaucratic elite and, of course, capable persons such as professors or other professionals, mobility between occupation is opening up more after retirement because of age and we can say that their being able to continue to offer their abilities to society is extremely important.

Conclusion

Above we have attempted to examine mobility in several types of arenas, focusing on our country's high-level public officials and bureaucratic elite. We feel that if

a nation's society intends to develop actively and dynamically, the mobility of bureaucrats, not to mention all specialists, will have to open up. When such mobility is lacking, stagnation appears within the organization and this is due to the lack of representative bureaucracy. Even when there is no new blood circulation just within organizations, they become complacent and unable to avoid stagnation. However, when mobility is high then, to that extent, fierce competitive power results and the efficient development attributable to this competitive power can magnify the strengths which can exist only in free nations and open societies where they can be autonomous and heteronomous.

In government also, if mobility is lacking, the bureaucratic elite, especially high-level public officials who participate in policy formulation, are unable to obtain the very broad-based experience which they need early on and, consequently, their views of things are too fragmentary and their inability to grasp comprehensive policy making seems to be diminishing their ability to coordinate with other organizations and to control policy. Therefore, in countries such as Great Britain, in which high-level public officials are intentionally forced to move laterally between organizations and within organizations in their early years, the broad-based experience received in this manner serves as an aid to them, providing them with a broad field of vision and a capacity for comprehensive policy formulation when they reach high-level positions in the future, such as administrative viceminister or deputy viceminister, and it also gives them the capacity to coordinate with other agencies more fully and felicitously.

Accordingly, in our country, too, we need to eliminate closed-mindedness and contentiousness between agencies; we need broad-based understanding and policies which will foster openness and mobility. But what we will have to watch out for is that we do not permit expertise and continuity to be sacrificed even while facilitating mobility to the greatest extent possible.

This point, as has already been noted, is also true between generations and is also true in each organization in the government. Consequently, in the society of the future, which will be industrialized to a high degree, at the same time that there will be a need for deep technical know-how, we will have to understand how to unify all of the areas of specialization; the control of this unification will be the primary function of the bureaucratic elite, especially the high-level administrators.

Since they will require broad-based experience in their early careers in order to facilitate this kind of control and unification, the importance of bureaucratic mobility should be emphasized once more.

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CSO: 4108/93

ROK MINISTRY TO REDUCE EDUCATION SURTAX RATE

SK230515 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The Finance Ministry has decided to lower the education surtax rate to 30 percent of property taxes from the original 50 percent for residential houses and land sites.

The ministry originally planned to levy the unified education surtax on such property as dwelling and non-dwelling houses and land regardless of the kinds of real estate and their scale.

The tax rate reduction is intended to help low-income earners who have their own dwelling houses.

The ministry said it would exempt from the education tax those who have small-scale houses worth less than 5 million won, based on the standard price calculated by the Home Affairs Ministry.

However, the 30 percent education surtax will be imposed on the land sites portion, though the houses are small scale and worth less than 5 million won.

The property taxes on houses and land sites have been levied twice a year respectively and the education surtax will be levied on real estate in six major cities across the nation.

Of the total 1980 property taxes amounting to 75.9 billion won in six major cities including Seoul, Pusan and Taegu, the property tax levied on dwelling houses and land reached 46.5 percent, according to the ministry.

In addition to a 50 percent education surtax on non-dwelling houses and land, the education tax will also be collected from other sources--5 percent of income from bank interest, 10 percent of liquor tax amounts excluding soju and rice wine, and 10 percent on cigarettes priced at more than 300 won.

Through the realignment of tax imposition rates, national revenue from the education surtax will be reduced by 10 billion won from next year's original goal of 250 billion won.

The readjustment of the education tax was decided on in a meeting presided over by Prime Minister Nam Tok-u at the capitol yesterday. The meeting was attended by Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon, Finance Minister Yi Sung-yun, and the home affairs minister.
CSO: 4120/8

BRIEFS

RELIEF FOR FLOOD VICTIMS--The government will fund 4,320,000 won to each household whose house was totally destroyed by typhoon Agnes, according to short-term relief measures announced by the central anti-calamity headquarters. The households whose houses were partially destroyed due to the typhoon will be provided with 1.8 million won each, the headquarters said. The government has also taken action to help flood-striken people with the exemption of tuition fees and the reduction of various taxes, the relief measures said. Flood-hit people will be given 432 grams of rice daily plus 265 won worth of side dishes a day in accordance with the emergency relief measures, said the headquarters, headed by Construction Minister Kim Chu-nam. The government has also worked out long-term measures to ward off natural disasters and will hand down orders to the concerned offices throughout the country. The Construction Ministry also recommended that local contractors and heavy equipment lenders actively take part in the rehabilitation projects in the wake of the typhoon. [Text] [SK050340 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Sep 81 p 7]

BUDGET COMMITTEE FORMED--Seoul, 18 Sep (YONHAP)--Korea's majority Democratic Justic Party (DJP) and minority Democratic Korea Party and Korean National Citizens Party decided Thursday to form a 50-member budget-settlement committee of the National Assembly on the basis of the parliamentary strength of the major political groups. The committee will be composed of 27 members from the DJP, 15 from the Democratic Korea, five from the Korean National Citizens and three from an independent group call Parliamentary Tongwu-hoi. Meanwhile, assembly speaker Chong Nae-hyok announced Thursday the convening next Monday of a three-month regular session of the current assembly inaugurated last April. The whips of the three parties also decided to have the representative of the Democratic Korea Party deliver a speech during a plenary session of the 108th regular assembly meeting on October 4. The speech will be followed by those of the representatives of the DJP and the Korean National Citizens Party, the order of which is to be settled later by the floor leaders of the two parties. They also agreed on the agenda running through Oct. 24, which includes an interpellation of the government between Oct. 8 and Oct. 15 and the convening of the standing committees and the budget-settlement panel. [Text] [SK180107 Seoul YONHAP in English 0103 GMT 18 Sep 81]

POPULATION CONTROL MEASURES PLANNED--Seoul, 19 Sep (YONHAP)--The Korean Government is devising a series of population control measures, including imposing heavy tax burdens upon families of three children and more, Seoul's CHUNGANG DAILY NEWS reported Saturday. According to the paper, the government is considering applying a discrimitive tax system to households having three children and more. These measures also include allowing women workers only two maternity leaves and restricting

medical insurance benefits to the first and the second birth. According to Health-Social Affairs Ministry statistics, the paper said the country's fertile female population (ages: 15-44) increased from 6.6 million in 1970 to 7.79 million in 1975 and to 9.25 million in 1981. Thus, considering the present population growth rate of 1.79 percent, Korea's population will grow from the present 38 million to some 51 million by the year 1990. The planned population control measures will be designed to forestall this expected growth. [Text] [SK191003 Seoul YONHAP in English 0744 GMT 19 Sep 81]

CSO: 4120/8

GOVERNMENT PROVIDES DETAILS OF NEXT 5-YEAR PLAN

SK050337 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] A total of 19 projects in seven industrial sectors including semi-conductor plants and a large-scale plant for passenger cars will be expedited during the Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan period (1982-86).

The required fund is estimated at 4,993.3 billion won ($7,982 million). But it is scaled at 3,200 billion won ($5.3 billion) as the project for the nation's No. 2 integrated steel mill, which is scheduled to be constructed after 1986.

The third petrochemical complex project has been shelved during the cited period, but construction of unit plants will be made in accordance with the demand-supply plan.

A new automobile plant, of which the annual production capacity is 300,000 units, is to be built during the five-year plan period.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry will lay stress on sustained export growth and upgrading the industrial structures for machinery and electronic sectors during the fifth five-year plan period.

The ministry will pursue balanced development by regions and industrial sectors focusing on an open market economy featured by the initiative of the private enterprises.

Commerce-industry Minister So Sok-chon, revealing his basic policy during the coming five years, said investment choices would be left to the private entrepreneurs and the government will only provide the general framework in which such choices will be made by private companies.

So said yesterday the forthcoming industrial policy will be launched so that it will contribute to defending the nation's international balance of payments and the government will make every effort to strengthen the competitiveness of Korean export industries.

The ministry will step up fostering small business manufacturing and various industrial components and will reinforce the export support by keeping up balance development between exports and the foundation of home consumption, he said.

As to the trade policy, he said the government will emphasize export industrialization of heavy and chemical sectors, along with raising the quality and technical competitiveness.

To the end, the government will expose domestic producers to foreign competition through import liberalization, encourage the inflow of foreign technology and upgrade technical manpower.

As the result of all these efforts, he predicts that Korean industries in the middle of the 1980s will be reorganized into "competitive" industries, and the competitive conditions of Korea will be internationalized.

He said Korea will emerge as a big trading country scaled at $100 billion in the future and new commerce and industry order, invigorated by private enterprises, will be created.

The plans which will be put into practice by the ministry during the fifth five-year economic development period are as follows:

The share of heavy and chemical industrial products in total exports will increase from 40.4 percent this year to 51.6 percent ($27.4 billion) in 1986, while priority will be set for expansion of credit export aimed at increasing the export of heavy industrial products.

The development of the components in the sectors of electronics, automobiles, ships and construction of heavy equipment will be emphasized for export, and financing for those purchasing locally-made machinery will be accented in a move to help domestic machinery firms.

The ministry will also scrutinize the industries of various raw materials, seeking less-expensive ways in the form of overseas joint ventures and long-term supply contracts.

The improvement of productivity will be encouraged and price control over commodities made by enterprises will not be made.

CSO: 4120/8

ROK APPROVES FOREIGN LOANS TO LOCAL COMPANIES

SK080139 Seoul YONHAP in English 0056 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Seoul, 8 Sep (YONHAP)--The Korean Government approved the acquisitions of nine foreign loans amounting to nearly 95.5 million U.S. dollars in a meeting Monday of the foreign capital inducement deliberation committee.

The Daesung Energy Co. was authorized to obtain 26 million dollars from a syndicate of British banks including Lazard Brothers & Co. and 5.6 million dollars from C. Itoh & Co. of Japan to build liquefied petroleum gas storage bases in Yechon and Inchon.

The Korea Shipbuilding & Engineering Corp. was allowed 31 million dollars in loans from Crocker International Ltd. of Hong Kong and 16 other banks to finance imports of capital goods required for the building of vessels for exportation.

The Changshin Cement Industrial Co. was allowed 10.7 million dollars in loans from a syndicate of European banks managed by the Union Bank of Switzerland to purchase capital goods needed to finance an energy substitute project for cement production.

Other approved foreign loans are:

--9.8 million dollars from Bahamas' Asia Pacific Capital Co. and two other banks to the First Citicorp Leasing Co. of Korea for the importation of capital goods for leasing;

--12.2 million dollars from Denmark's Larsen & Nelson International A.S. to finance Keangnam Enterprises' imports of capital goods for the construction of a pre-cast concrete plant;

--1.7 million dollars from Switzerland's W.W. Finance S.A. to Saehan Media Ltd. for the importation of audio and video tape manufacturing facilities;

--3 million dollars from the IBM World Trade Americans Far East Corp. to IBM Korea for the importation of computer systems for leasing; and

--5.6 million dollars from Canada's Bank of Montreal to Hanju Ltd. to redeem an earlier foreign loan used for the construction of a salt producing plant.

The government also authorized the Motorola International Development Corp. of the United States to make an additional investment of 19.8 million dollars in Motorola Korea Ltd. to expand semiconductor and communications equipment facilities in Korea.
CSO: 4120/8

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT TO FOSTER ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

SK060143 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Sep 8 p 1

[Text] The Ministry of Commerce and Industry will foster the electronics industry as a core strategic industry during the 1980s, upgrading its industrial structure and promoting technical renovation.

In a report to a monthly trade promotion meeting, presided over yesterday by President Chon Tu-hwan, Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chon said efforts would be made to raise the ratio of such electronics industry sectors as computers, electronic switching systems (ESS) and facsimiles up to 20 percent by 1986 from the present 12 percent.

Technical-intensive home appliances such as video tape recorders (VTRs), electronic ranges and color TV sets will be intensively fostered, and the technical capacility for producing precision components and materials will be pushed by the ministry, So said.

In the meeting, held at the Kumi electronic industrial complex, he chartered a long-range program to develop the semi-conductor industry.

He said the number of plants manufacturing wafers, the raw material for semiconductors, would be increased to six from the current three plants.

Next year, the plants, set up in a joint venture between Monsanto of the United States and Samchok Industrial Co, will produce 500,000 wafers a year, he explained.

An organic cooperative system for research and development will be established between the government and private companies in a move to spur technical innovation and development of new technology.

The technical development of computers and semi-conductors, as well as the training of highly-skilled technicians will be pushed by government initiative, he said.

For expanding domestic markets, the minister said the excise tax, now excessively imposed on various electronic products, would be lowered and the government agencies would be urged to purchase locally-made electronic products.

He said priority in financial and tax assistance should be provided to the electronics products.

He emphasized that the ministry would push ahead the steady export increase of electronic products with the expansion of overseas investments, and study the characteristics of regions targeted for exports.

Home appliances will be encouraged as export goods, while the industrial-use electronics sector will be developed for import substitution. The components will be developed with focus on a self-supply goal.

During the fifth five-year economic and social development plan period (1982-86), So said a total of 726 billion won would be mobilized for the development of computers and semi-conductors.

The fund for the two sectors accounted for about 30 percent of 2,300 billion won, set aside for investment in the electronics industry.

The minister also said that the taxes on black and white TV sets and small-sized tape recorders would be eliminated or lowered drastically for the low-income people, and the excise taxes for newly-developed items such as VTRs and electronic ranges would be scratched or reduced within a time period yet to be designated.

CSO: 4120/8

CHON SAYS CITY BANKS TO BECOME PRIVATELY RUN

SK060134 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] President Chon Tu-hwan revealed yesterday that the government would convert city banks into private-led ones on a gradual basis in a bid to avoid the government-initiated economic performance and method of economic growth.

"When the initial project to put a city bank under private management becomes successful, all city banks will be privately operated banks," he said.

He made the remarks during a luncheon with 150 representatives of companies and workers at the Kumi electronic industrial complex after he presided over a monthly trade promotion meeting.

He said that the government was exerting its efforts to control the price of commodities at a level of 20 percent by the end of this year and 14 percent next year, asking for positive cooperation on the part of enterprises for price stabilization.

"If we succeed in stabilizing prices with this project, our country will see a sweeping economic renovation in our history," he said.

During the trade promotion conference, he stressed that efforts should be doubled to develop new electronic products, technical know-how and introduce advanced technology as the electronic industry is the most appropriate strategic project for priority in view of the country's industrial circumstances.

"With regard to the promotion of the electonic industry, the government will place a strong emphasis on development of the semi-conductor industry," he revealed.

Chairing a monthly trade promotion conference at the auditorium of the Kumi city women's welfare center in the Kumi electronic industrial complex, the chief executive called for perfect unity between the government and enterprises in the development of technology, thereby exchanging new information to make the most of them and boldly introducing technical know-how from industrially advanced countries.

When private business firms take the initiative in developing technology, the government will support them to the maximum possible extent," he said.

Referring to the cooperation between big industrial companies and small business firms, he noted that there were tendencies for the former to issue long-dated bills to the latter.

The president then demanded issuance of short-dated bills, if possible, to help small enterprises operate their businesses without the added financial difficulty.

CSO: 4120/8

PERFORMANCE OF KOREAN HEAVY INDUSTRY COMPANY REVIEWED

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 14 Sep 81 p 3, Seoul U.S. Embassy translation [summary]

[Article by reporter Pyon Sang-kun: "The Korean Heavy Industry Company: Is It Normalized One Year After Its Merger?"]

[Text]

The Korea Heavy Industry Corporation is now entering normal operation after having tidied up its messy surroundings just one year after the merger. Both domestic and foreign capital invested in it since 1977 now amounts to a total of W381 billion.

Construction of its plant has progressed 90 percent so far, and is expected to be completed by the end of November this year. At the forging plant, 10,000-ton-capacity furnaces and 100-ton electrical converters are scheduled to be installed by April next year. Then, there will remain only the port construction work for berthing 20,000-ton-class vessels.

It now has a total of 9,400 employees in the seven major plants including those for electric power generating equipment, heavy equipment, and steel. Korea Heavy Industry is expected to be inaugurated soon as a state-run corporation with a government investment of W360 billion.

Its construction cost has been estimated at about $500 million. If its construction should be started now, it might cost far more than $1 billion. The plant has barely come to the stage of completion, but the problem lies in how to secure enough work orders.

In view of its production capacity of power generating equipment, the corporation has to secure all power plant construction project contracts at home and overseas construction contracts for more than the domestic

contract amount. To do so, its product quality and performance must be assured. In this respect, the question is raised as to a possibility for a joint venture with a foreign firm for advanced technology.

At the time of adjusting capital investment on Aug. 20 last year, "a resolute plan for a joint venture" was sought, without regard to a share ratio, with foreign technology. But the situation has changed since.

"Now that the government has invested as much as W360 billion in this corporation, will it agree to entering into a joint venture only for several hundreds of million dollars?" "In the event of establishing a joint venture, at least a 10-year contract has to be concluded. If things go this way, the foreign partner will come to get all the profit out of the joint venture." "Since an aspirant for a joint venture is only interested in power plant construction projects such as nuclear projects, the corporation will most likely be expoited by the foreign partner."

Therefore, if it were for technology needed, it might be better to establish an engineering firm as its subsidiary. And depending on the characteristic of technology from each foreign country, technical tie-ups can be materialized by forming a technology "consortium."

Even before completion of its project, Korea Heavy Industry had to experience the financial pinch for paying some W100 million in interest alone daily. This financial predicament has been alleviated much, with the government's investments. With that investment, a large part of bank loans it owed has been converted into its capital. In particular, as much as W256.6 billion in bank loans provided under unfavorable terms have been repaid with cash investments by the Korea Development Bank (KDB) and the Korea Electric Company (KECO).

Korea Heavy Industry's current indebtedness amounts to some W240 billion. It breaks down into $215 million in foreign loans including the $80-million World Bank loan and W86.1 billion in domestic borrowings. Its debts have been reduced by more than a half by the government investment.

Still, its fund requirements until the scheduled time of completion are estimated at about W50 billion. Recently, the KDB investment of W33 billion, which had been withheld, was paid in. Its receipt of work orders both from abroad and at home is growing more than expected.

As of the end of August, the outstanding contract orders received amounted to W301 billion, or more than three times an annual total of orders which amounted to W92.6 billion last year. As of the end of August, the actual delivery of its goods amounted to W89.8 billion.

Its supply breaks down into W28.2 billion of power generating equipment and machinery to KECO, W31.5 billion of construction heavy equipment, W16 billion of cement manufacturing equipment exported to Saudi Arabia, W4 billion of "air regulators," and W100 million of textile machines.

Its plants are located in three different sites -- Ch'angwon and Kunp'o (heavy equipment, textile machines, and tractors) and Saudi Arabia (cement). Its employees number 5,000 at Ch'angwon, 2,200 at Kunp'o, and 1,700 in Saudi Arabia.

A total of 1,012 technicians, who once had to be assigned to Hyundai Heavy Industry during the past confusion of a merger, have now returned to the Ch'angwon plant. And some 540 staff and newcomers have been employed for the first time. The remaining balance of $26 million in the World Bank loan, which had been suspended of disbursement, has been made available to the corporation.

Construction of the Sohae and Samch'onp'o thermal power plants, undertaken by Halla Construction, has been naturally turned over to the Hyundai Group because the latter has taken over the management of Halla Construction. Korea Heavy Industry will supply only the necessary equipment and machines for those plants.

The nation's heavy industry has yet to be restructured of the construction heavy equipment field. Together with the merger of power generating equipment manufacturers, those makers of construction heavy equipment were supposed to be consolidated into one. Daewoo Heavy Industry, however, is still attached to this project; and is now even more enthusiastically pursuing this business with recent orders received from Libya. Daewoo Heavy Industry's production capacity now stands at 300 to 400 excavato s a year. It has already won a government approval for entering into a technical tie-up contract with P&H for manufacture of cranes.

Korea Heavy Industry's plants at Ch'angwon are still in partial operation -- 30 percent at the heavy equipment plant and 17 percent at the power generating equipment plant. The operating rate of its Kunp'o plant (excluding the recently expanded portion) is currently estimated at 60 percent.

The construction heavy equipment field, therefore, is the only sector where income accrues now. For an early normalization of its operation, the merger of construction equipment manufacturing firms must be realized, according to Korea Heavy Industry. .

The target of its gross sales this year is set at ₩25.4 billion. Even when total sales reach the goal, its deficits are still estimated at ₩55.4 billion. Korea Heavy Industry's plan and what the government expects is to fill the deficit and turn its business records into the black by 1984.

With the government's decision to invest in the corporation and with its business ties with KECO, the end-user of power generating equipment, the image of Korea Heavy Industry has been improved considerably.

Six overseas projects are now under negotiations, including the cement plant project in Malaysia; they are valued at a total of $550 million. The Malaysian project is for building a cement plant with an annual production capacity of 1.2 million tons, at a contract amount of $171 million. As soon as its construction work in Saudi Arabia is finished toward the end of this year, all its manpower and equipment will be transferred to Malaysia.

Orders received for cotton spinning machines have amounted to ₩1.1 billion this year, in spite of objection raised by domestic industries sometime ago because of poor performance in its early days.

This signifies the stability of its business management realized for the first time since a severe contest waged among the four major heavy industry enterprises. The "main game," however, begins now. It will be necessary for Korea Heavy Industry to enter into substantive technical tie-ups and secure work orders on that basis, establish its independent realm as an integrated machinery works, and discard its past character of being just like a KECO subsidiary. The future task ahead of Korea Heavy Industry might be to secure its managerial autonomy.

CSO: 4108/2

BRIEFS

FOREIGN INVESTMENT--With the recent relaxation of foreign investment conditions for Korea's electronic industry, foreign capital investment in Korea, which remained sluggish since 1978, began to be reinvigorated. The government recently announced a set of measures to improve conditions for foreign investment, allowing foreign capital investment up to 100 percent for develoment of semiconductors. At the same time, foreign investment in the capital-intensive material and precision machine parts sectors is being spread, according to the recent analysis. In particular, Motorola and Fairchild Semiconductor, the two foreign firms which previously hastened to move their facilities to Southeast Asia, have come back to Korea again. They are now reportedly working on their reinvestment of capital or on increasing their investments. This year, Westinghouse Electric of the U.S. has invested $79 million in a 50-50 joint venture with Gold Star Semiconductor, for the manufacture of semiconductors, computers, and switchboards. Monsanto of the U.S. also invested $8 million in a joint venture with Samch'ok Industry at a 50 : 50 ratio, for the manufacture of silicon wafers. Monsanto plans to gradually increase its investments up to $21 million. Corning International Service of the U.S. has reportedly decided to newly invest $87 million jointly with Samsung-Corning. OAK of the U.S., which has been producing PCB plates jointly with OAK Korea, plans to additionally invest $1,220,000 in the joint venture. Nippon Denki Garasu (Japan Electrical Glass) and Ownes of the U.S., which have been producing B&W TV cathode-ray tube glasses jointly with Korea Electrical Glass, have decided to increase their investment by $1 million. Tonghwa Electronic, which has been producing condensers with 45 percent of its capital invested by Towa Condenser and Fujitusu of Japan, is also negotiating on its capital increase. [Text] [Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 10 Sept 81 p 1]

KHI JOINT VENTURE--Korea Heavy Industry has finalized its plan to seek a joint venture with foreign business interests with a focus on confining its joint venture project only to power generating sector. According to KHI 14 September, the Korean firm is currently studying the possible joint venture with one of nine foreign business concerns, including Westinghouse Electric (WH), General Electric (GE) and Combustion Engineering (CE) of the U.S., Mitsubishi Heavy Industry of Japan, Framtome and Alstom of France, GEC of Britain, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. of Canada and Brown Boveri & Co. (BBC) of Switzerland. The final proposal presented by KHI to the authorities concerned includes the establishment of a separate corporation with money invested by KHI and its foreign counterpart. The joint venture will be promoted in the form of leasing facilities from KHI for the manufacture by the new corporation of turbine generators and atomic reactors. The joint investment ratio will be a 50:50 but if necessary the capital investment will be set at 49-51. The government

is expected to hold an economic ministers' meeting to finalize a plan for the normalization of business management of KHI as soon as a plan is worked out by the Commerce-Industry Ministry for the similar purpose. [Text] [Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 14 Sept 81 p 4]

EXCHANGE RATE--The government plans to set the Won-Dollar exchange rate at an annual average 4-percent margin if the price rise can be held down to 14 percent next year. It plans to stabilize the Won-Dollar exchange rate at a level of W714 to the dollar at the end of the next year. The projected rate shows an increase of 3 percent from the projected year-end level of W693 to the dollar this year. On the annual average, the Won-Dollar rate is projected to Stand at W704 to the dollar next year, up 4 percent from this year's average of W677. According to the government estimate, next year's foreign capital requirements are projected at $8.2 billion or $300 million more than this year's demand. The foreign capital requirements include $4.9 billion to fill deficits in the current account and $2.1 billion for repayment of foreign loan principal and interest. The government plans to meet the foreign exchange requirements with $5.6 billion in banks and foreign loans, $200 million in financial bonds floated in foreign currency, and $2.3 billion in short-term foreign capital and other methods. Due to the high interest rates on the international money market, the government projects invisble trade payments to increase to a total of $9.4 billion. It plans to reduce deficit figures in invisible trade next year to $1.4 billion from this year's $1.7 billion, by boosting foreign exchange receipts to $8 billion through overseas construction service and tourism. Since receipts in the current account are expected to grow, the government expects that the foreign debt servicing burden next year will be brought down from this year's 12.8 percent to 12.3 percent. [Text] [Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 15 Sept 81 p 4]

OIL PRICING STRUCTURE--Seoul, 18 Sep (YONHAP)--A senior official of Korea's Energy-Resources Ministry said Thursday that the government would not raise domestic oil prices for the time being despite the accumulating losses of refinery companies in the country. In an interview with the state-run KBS-TV, Ho Nam-hun, chief of the ministry's resources policy bureau, said that the oil-price increase should be made in consideration of its effect on the people rather than in consideration of the interests of refinery firms. Ho maintained, however, that the worsened financial situation of the refinery companies would affect oil prices in the country in the long run, and indicated that the oil price would be adjusted in due course. The oil policy maker also disclosed that the imports of crude oil would not decrease to enable the country to accumulate a long-term supply of foreign oil, but added that the government is negotiating with oil exporting countries to delay shipments of oil to Korea. Such a government measure is designed to cope with the decrease in domestic oil consumption and the fall of the operating rates of local refinery factories. [Text] [SK180110 Seoul YONHAP in English 0107 GMT 18 Sep 81]

CSO: 4120/8

FUTURE URANIUM REQUIREMENTS PROJECTED

Seoul JOURNAL OF THE KOREAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY in English Vol 13 No 1, Mar 81 pp 22-35

[Article by Han To-hui and Chong Ch'ang-hyon of Seoul National University: "Estimation of Uranium Requirements Based on Future Reactor Strategies"]

[Text] Abstract

The U_3O_8 requirements are estimated for the high, intermediate, and low growth projections of nuclear power in Korea. To each projection, four illustrative reactor-mix strategies and four fuel cycle options are applied for estimating the requirements. The reactor types considered are PWR, PHWR, and FBR. The fuel cycles considered are once-through cycle, U/Pu recycle, and improved once-through cycle. Also the amount of Pu-fissile recovered from U recycle is estimated. The maximum cumulative (to the year 2000) requirements of U_3O_8 occupy about 4 to 5 percent of the WOCA requirements and are about 23 times larger than the U_3O_8 resources in Korea. For the high nuclear power growth projection, the cumulative amount of Pu-fissile recovered from U recycle is sufficient for the startup of 2 units of 1200 MWe fast reactors by the year 2000.

1. Introduction

From a nuclear power program perspective, the choice of reactor types and fuel cycles would be affected by the overall demand for U_3O_8 and other fuel cycle services, as well as the economics, technical feasibility and other factors. If the once-through fuel cycle were extensively deployed, for example, a substantially large capacity of spent fuel storage and waste

disposal facilities would be necessary.

Three reactor types, i.e., the PWR, PHWR and FBR, are considered in this thesis. The PHWR has advantage in that it uses natural uranium, providing a simple, low-cost fuel cycle independent from foreign U-235 enrichment requirements. Also this reactor type has better neutron economy, thus better uranium utilization than the PWR. However, these advantages are somewhat offset by the availability of heavy water, operating and maintenance complexities, and high capital cost. The PWR, on the other hand, has been operating commercially much longer and in greater numbers than the PHWR. This reactor type has demonstrated its operability. Although it requires enriched uranium, the PWR has greater potential for future development than the PHWR. It's near-future development potential lies in the U and/or Pu recycle area, which not only minimizes enrichment requirements but also utilizes the available Pu-resources from operating PWRs. Moreover these fuel cycle alternatives have better resource utilization than the once-through cycle, and so these alternatives have the effect of uranium saving. However, U and/or Pu recycle requires reprocessing of discharged fuel.

The nuclear fuel cycle represents about 15% of the bus-bar cost of electricity. Of this 15% the cost of uranium ore concentrate and the U-235 isotopic enrichment represent the major cost components of the PWR once-through cycle. The PHWR, since it does not require separative work, has a somewhat different distribution of costs. However, for both the PWR and PHWR, the yellowcake cost represents more than one-half of the nuclear fuel cycle cost. The long-range projections for yellowcake supply indicate that shortages of high-grade ore will continue to drive the price upward and that the avilability of the yellowake is concerned.

In this regard, only U_3O_8 requirements are considered in this study. The U_3O_8 requirements depend on many factors, in particular, reactor types, fuel cycle options, plant capacity factor, tails assay in the enrichment plant, etc. The growth projections of nuclear power, of course, influence the requirements, too. Thus, high, intermediate and low growth projections are first established, and then four reactormix strategies and four fuel cycle options are considered to estimate the requirements. As a parametric sensitivity study, changes in the plant capacity factor and the time delay of fuel cycle alternatives are made to find how much variations in the requirements occur.

The most distinctive characteristic of the fast reactor is its potential impact on strategic aspects of nuclear energy, such as availability, accessibility and sufficiency of resources and independence of energy supply. Thus, finally the cumulative amount of Pu-fissile is carefully looked into in order to investigate when the introduction of fast reactors is feasible in view of the startup Pu-fissile.

2. Selection of Reactor Types and Fuel Cycles

2.1 Nuclear Power Development Plans in Korea

There have been several reports[1-7] on growth projections of nuclear power covering the period up to the year 2000, and these are summarized in Table 1.

There is a wide range in predicting the number of nuclear power plant units to be

Table 1. Proposed Number of Nuclear Power Plant Units to Be Introduced by the Year 2000

REPORT	No. of Units		
	L[a]	I[b]	H[c]
"Long-range Nuclear Power Program Study", Kaiser Engineers and Constructors, Inc. (1974)	21	25	25
"A Study on Nucelar Power Plant System and Siting", KAERI(1974)		22	
"Review of Electric Power Development Plan", KDI & KECO(1977)		39	
"An Improved Scheme of the Longterm Integrated Management for KECO", KDI(1978)		46	
"Long-term Energy Systems Optimization study", KAERI(1978)		44	
"Long-term Nuclear Power Optimization study", KAERI(1980)	31		44

a. low case b. intermediate case c. high case

introduced by the year 2000.

These projections, however, have a common point of view that nuclear power generation will play a leading role during the next 20 years, and that approximately 45 to 65 percent of the electric power in Korea will be generated by nuclear power plants in the year 2000.

Due to the uncertainties in projecting nuclear growth over a span of 20 years, a wide range of nuclear projections, rather than a single most probable level, is used to estimate the requirements for nuclear fuel. Three different projections are adopted for nuclear reactor-mix strategies and fuel cycle analyis.

That is, the high and low cases of KAERI REPORT[6-7] (1980) and the low case of KAISER REPORT[1] (1974) are chosen for the high, intermediate and low power growth projections, respectively. Modifications of these projections are made by incorporating the nuclear power plant program already committed for the period of 1978 through 1989 (Table 2), and the new nuclear power plant program models A, B, and C are shown in Table 3.

Table 2. Committed Nuclear Power Plant Program

Startup Date	Unit	Type	Capacity, MWe
1978	Kori-1	PWR	587
1982	Wolsung-1	PHWR	679
1983	Kori-2	PWR	650
1984	Unit #5	PWR	900
1985	#6	PWR	900
1986	#7	PWR	900
1987	#8	PWR	900
1988	#9	PWR	900
1989	#10	PWR	900
Total	No. of units: 9 Generating Capacity : 7,316 MWe		

Table 3. New Models of Nuclear Power Plant Program for Period 1978 to 2000

(MWe)

Startup Date	Model A	Model B	Model C
1978~1988	same as the committed program		
1989	1200, 900	900×2	1200, 900
1990	1200, 900	900	1200
1991	1200×2, 900	900	1200
1992	1200×2, 900	900×2	1200
1993	1200×2	900×2	1200
1994	1200×3	900×2	1200
1995	1200×2	900×2	1200
1996	1200×2	900×2	1200
1997	1200×3	1200×2	1200
1998	1200×4	1200×2	1200
1999	1200×3	1200×2	1200
2000	1200×4	1200×2	1200
Total	41units 44,816MWe	30units 28,616MWe	21units 21,716MWe

2.2 Reactor-Mix Strategies

The projections A, B, and C do not

specify reactor types except for the committed ones. The requirements of nuclear fuel depend, however, not only on the nuclear growth projections but also on the types of reactors to be constructed.

Therefore, a series of reactor-mix strategies are considered to give a broad range of requirements.

For the period of 1978 through 1989, the reactor-mix is already fixed with eight PWRs and one PHWR. For the period of 1989 through 2000, four illustrative strategies are postulated and applied to the nuclear power growth projections A, B, and C.

In establishing reactor-mix strategies, only three reactor types, namely, PWR, PHWR and FBR are considered.

The four illustrative reactor-mix strategies for the period of 1989 through 2000 are as follows:

Strategy 1 PWR 100%
Strategy 2 PWR 75%, PHWR 25%
Strategy 3 PWR 50%, PHWR 50%
Strategy 4 PWR 75%, PHWR 20%
FBR 5%

The above figures for each reactor type represent the portion of the installed generating capacity occupied by that reactor

Table 4. Reactor Strategy 1* for High, Intermediate and Low Power Growth Projections

(MWe)

Startup Date	Model A	Model B	Model C
	PWR	PWR	PWR
1989	1200, 900	900×2	1200, 900
1990	1200, 900	900	1200
1991	1200×2, 900	900	1200
1992	1200×2, 900	900×2	1200
1993	1200×2	900×2	1200
1994	1200×3	900×2	1200
1995	1200×2	900×2	1200
1996	1200×2	900×2	1200
1997	1200×3	1200×2	1200
1998	1200×4	1200×2	1200
1999	1200×3	1200×2	1200
2000	1200×4	1200×2	1200
Total	900×4 1200×29	900×14 1200×8	900×1 1200×12

*all PWR

Table 5. Reactor Strategy 2* for High, Intermediate and Low Power Growth Projections (MWe)

Startup Date	Model A		Model B		Model C	
	PWR	PHWR	PWR	PHWR	PWR	PHWR
1989	900, 1200		900	900	900, 1200	
1990	1200	900		900	1200	
1991	1200×2	900		900	1200	
1992	1200×2	900	900	900	1200	
1993	1200×2		900	900	1200	
1994	1200×3		900	900	1200	
1995	1200×2		900×2			1200
1996	1200	1200	900×2		1200	
1997	1200×2	1200	1200×2			1200
1998	1200×3	1200	1200×2		1200	
1999	1200×2	1200	1200×2			1200
2000	1200×3	1200	1200×2		1200	
Total	900×1 1200×24	900×3 1200×5	900×8 1200×8	900×6 1200×9	900×1 1200×9	1200×3

* PWR 75% PHWR 25%

Table 6. Reactor Strategy 3* for High, Intermediate and Low Power Growth Projections

Startup Date	Model A		Model B		Model C	
	PWR	PHWR	PWR	PHWR	PWR	PHWR
1989	900, 1200		900×2		900, 1200	
1990	1200	900		900	1200	
1991	1200×2	900	900			1200
1992	1200×2	900	900	900	1200	
1993	1200	1200	900	900		1200
1994	1200	1200×2	900	900	1200	
1995	1200	1200	900	900		1200
1996	1200	1200	900	900	1200	
1997	1200	1200×2	1200	1200		1200
1998	1200×2	1200×2	1200	1200	1200	
1999	1200	1200×2	1200	1200		1200
2000	1200×2	1200×2	1200	1200		1200
Total	900×1 1200×16	900×3 1200×13	900×8 1200×4	900×6 1200×4	900×1 1200×6	1200×6

* PWR 50% PHWR 50%

Table 7. Reactor Strategy 4* for High, Intermediate and Low Power Growth Projections

Startup Date	Model A			Model B			Model C		
	PWR	PHWR	FBR	PWR	PHWR	FBR	PWR	PHWR	FBR
1989	900, 1200			900	900		900, 1200		
1990	1200	900			900		1200		
1991	1200×2	900			900		1200		
1992	1200×2	900		900	900		1200		
1993	1200×2			900	900		1200		
1994	1200×3			900×2			1200		
1995	1200×2			900×2				1200	
1996	1200×2			900×2			1200		
1997	1200×2	1200		1200×2				1200	
1998	1200×3	1200		1200×2			1200		
1999	1200	1200	1200	1200×2			1200		
2000	1200×2	1200	1200	1200		1200			1200
Total	900×1 1200×23	900×3 1200×4	1200×2	900×9 1200×7	900×5	1200×1	900×1 1200×9	1200×2	1200×1

* PWR 75% PHWR 20% FBR 5%

type relative to the total installed nuclear capacity.

The reactor-mix strategies established above apply to each of the nuclear power growth projections A,B, and C for the period of 1989 through 2000. Projections A, B, and C for each reactor-mix strategy are given in Tables 4 through 7.

2.3 Fuel Cycles

The fuel requirements also depend on the fuel cycle options available for the selected reactor types.

At prsent, a PWR operating in once-

through mode with slightly enriched uranium has a 30 year gross requirement of between 4347 and 4610t/GWe of natural uranium[8] (assuming 70% capacity factor and enrichment tails assay of 0.2w/o).

The PHWRs based on natural uranium, of the type now commercially available, have a better neutron economy and therefore better resource utilization than PWRs when used in once-through mode.

A PHWR operating on a 70% capacity factor would have a 30 years gross requirement of between 3608 and 3716 tons of natural uranium per GWe[9].

There have been a number of fuel cycle alternatives proposed to improve the resource utilization: the improved once-through cycle, the U/Pu recycle, the introduction of fast reactors, the improved U/Pu recycle, and the utilization of thorium in either the once-through or the recycle mode.

The estimates of INFCE/WG.8[9] indicate that, the reactor system itself with thorium-bearing fuels could be available earlier, but the commercial deployment of thorium cycles probably could not be available until the year 2000.

Thus, the introduction of thorium cycles is not considered in this study. The PHWRs with slightly enriched uranium fuel and the PWRs with improved U/Pu recycle are not considered, either, since considerable development work and consequently a heavy investment of time and effort would be required before they could be introduced on a industrial scale.

Therefore, four fuel cycle options; namely the once-through cycle, the improved once-through cycle, the U recycle, and the U-Pu recycle are considered for PWRs.

There are, however, various approaches[9, 10)-13)] to improve uranium utilization in the improved once-through mode.

One of these approaches is the improvement by increasing the burnup, which is considered to be one of the most attractive means.

If the batch-average burnup of fuel could be increased by 50 percent up to the range between 40,000 and 50,000 MWD/MTU, and the refuelling intervals were kept at one year, an uranium saving of between 8 and 12 percent would be obtained.

The recent report[9] of the U.S.A. submitted to INFCE says that the increased burnup of 50,600 MWD/MTU for PWRs could be demonstrated by 1988. In Table 8 is summarized the information available from the report about the PWR fuel cycle with the increased burnup.

No improvement in the once-through cycle, on the other hand, is considered for PHWRs.

Table 8. Fuel Cycle Information - PWRs with Increased Burnup

Fraction of core replaced/refuelling	0.20
Refuelling (years)	1.07
Equilibrium reload enrichment(%)	4.3
Average discharge exposure(MWD/MTU)	50,650
Natural uranium requirements (t/GWe)	
initial core	314
annual equilibrium reload	123
30-year cumulative	
gross	3,823
net	3,691
Natural uranium savings due to increased burnup (30-year cumulative)(%)	
gross	12.1
net	12.0

3. Estimation of U_3O_8 Requirements

The reactor-mixes and fuel cycle strategies are applied to the nuclear power growth

projections to identify a wide range of the demand for U_3O_8 requirements.

3.1 Fuel Cycle Parameters

In order to determine the U_3O_8 requirements, the base values must be assumed for the fuel cycle parameters, e.g., enrichment tails assay, fuel cycle lead and lag times, reactor capacity factor, etc.

The tails assay of the enrichment plant is assumed 0.2w/o and the plant capacity factors are assumed 70 percent for PWRs (unless specified otherwise) and 80 percent for PHWRs. The assumed lead and lag times and fractional recoveries of each fuel

Table 9. Lead/Lag Times and Fractional Recoveries of LWR Fuel Cycle Steps

Fuel Cycle Component	Lead/Lag Time (month)	Fractional Recoveries (%)
U_3O_8 concentrates	−19(−16)	
conversion	−15	99.5
enrichment	−11	
fabrication	−7	99.0
spent fuel storage	24	
reprocessing	31	99.0

( ) : lead time for PHWR fuel cycle steps

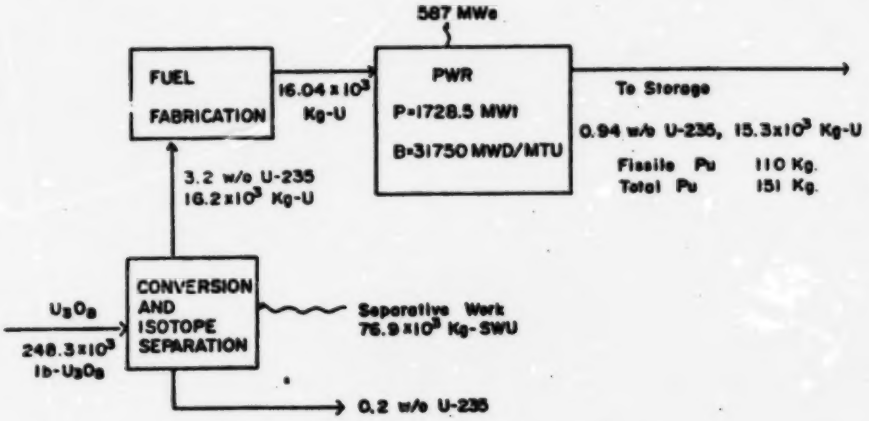

Fig. 1. Material Flowsheet for PWR (No Recycle)

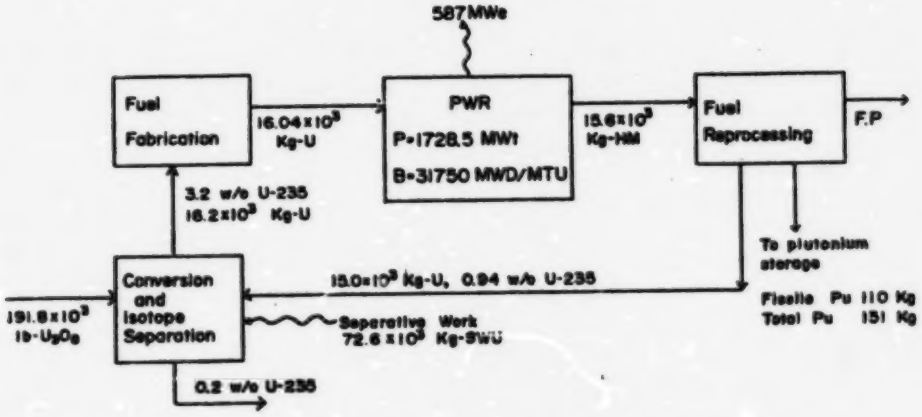

Fig. 2. Material Flowsheet for PWR Self-Generated U Recycle

cycle step are summarized in Table 9.

2.2 Material Flowsheet

Based on the assumed fuel cycle parameters and data available, the fuel mass flow diagrams of the once-through and the selfgenerated uranium recycle are made by using the NUMICE-2 code[13] and hand calculations. In Figs. 1 and 2 are shown the fuel material flowsheets for a 587 MWe PWR in the once-through and the self-generated uranium recycle mode.

The material flowsheet for a 1000 MWe PWR with the selfgenerated U-Pu recycle is made by modifying the data given by Figford[14], and is shown in Fig. 3. In Fig. 4 is shown the annual mass flow for a 679 MWe CANDU-PHWR. For PWRs with increased burnup, the mass data given in Table 8 are used to estimate the U_3O_8 requirements.

2.3 Classification of Cases

With the assumed fuel cycle parameter values and the mass flow data for each fuel cycle option, the cumulative U_3O_8 requirements are calculated in broadly-grouped four cases. In other words, the parameteric sensitivity study is performed in estimating the requirements.

The four cases are summarized as follows:

CASE 1. (Emphasis on the plant capacity factor)

Reactor Strategy: 1 (PWR 100%)

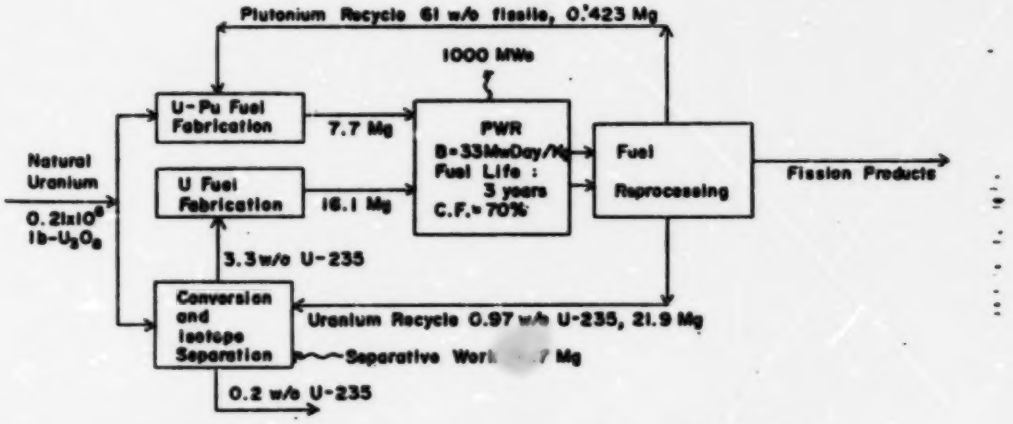

Fig. 3. Material Flowsheet for PWR with Self-Generated U-Pu Recycle

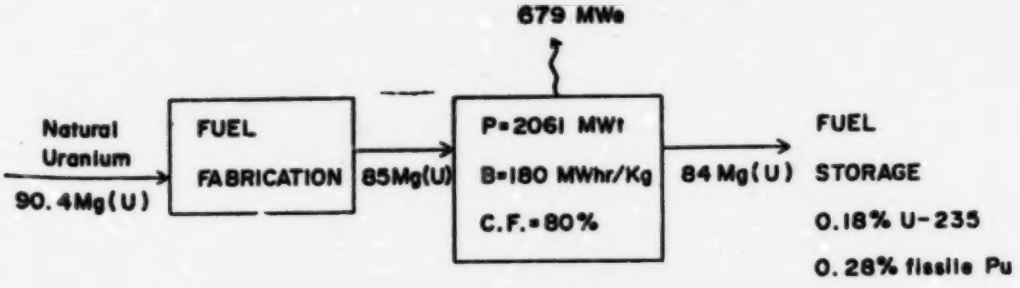

Fig. 4. Annual Quantities for 679 MWe Candu-PHWR (No Recycle)

Fuel Cycle: once-through cycle
Capacity Factor: 80% for PHWRs
80% for PWRs
70% for PWRs
60% for PWRs

CASE 2. (Emphasis on the reactor strategy)
Reactor Strategy :
1 (PWR 100%)
2 (PWR 75%, PHWR 25%)
3 (PWR 50%, PHWR 50%)
4 (PWR 75%, PHWR 20%, FBR 5%)
Fuel cycle: once-through cycle
Capacity Factor : 70% for PWRs
80% for PHWRs

CASE 3. (Emphasis on the fuel cycle)
Reactor Strategy : 4 (PWR 75%, PHWR 20%, FBR 5%)
Fuel Cycle:
once-through cycle for PWRs
U recycle from 1990 〃
U-Pu recycle from 1990 〃
improved once-through cycle from 1990 〃
once-through cycle for PHWRs
Capacity Factor : 70% for PWRs
80% for PHWRs

CASE 4. (Emphasis on the timing of recycle)
Reactor Strategy : 4 (PWR 75%, PHWR 20%, FBR 5%)
Fuel Cycle:
once-through cycle for PWRs
U recycle from 1995 〃
U-Pu recycle from 1995 〃
improved once-through cycle from 1995 〃
once-through cycle for PHWRs
Capacity Factor : 70% for PWRs
80% for PHWRs

4. Introduction of Fast Reactors

The future growth in energy consumption cannot be provided completely from traditional energy resources-the fossil organic fuels-because of their scarcity. Of the proposals for alternative energy sources which could appreciably extend the presently available fuel resources, nuclear power based on the fission of heavy nuclei is by far the most important and is already a practical reality. However, the supply of uranium at economic prices is limited and the fullest utilization of the potential of this energy source can be achieved only by the use of breeder reactors. At present, the U-Pu fuelled, sodium cooled FBR (LMFBR) is the most developed type of fast power reactors.

Now there are several demonstration and experimental fast reactors in operation. The first commercial power reactor, Super Phenix 1 (LMFBR), is under construction and it will generate electricity from 1983. Thus there will be a gradual penetration of the LMFBR as a system for nuclear energy production over the next 20 years.

A unique characteristic of fast reactors is their ability of providing energy whilst, at the same time, producing more fuel than the amount consumed. However, for the startup of fast reactors, some fissile material[18)-20)] must be supplied. The startup of an 1200 MWe LMFBR requires 3876kg fissile Pu for the initial core plus 7764kg fissile Pu for four replacement loadings before the discharged fuels are recycled[18)] (with the capacity factor of 70% and the external cycle length of 2 years). This startup plutonium must be obtained from the PWRs operating in the U recycle mode, since the present day cost of uranium and of fuel

cycle operations do not justify the reprocessing to recover the plutonium from the fuel discharged from PHWRs, and the open Pu-market is not expected. Thus, the cumulative amount of the Pu-fissile recovered from PWRs in the U recycle mode is estimated in order to find when the startup Pu-fissile is prepared.

5. Results

The estimated U_3O_8 requirementsare summarized in Tables 10 through 12 and Figs. 5 through 7 for projections A, B, and C.

The results of CASE 1 (Section 3.3) indicate that a change of 10% from the 70% base value of the capacity factor results in 11% (in the opposite direction) change in the cumulative (to 2000) U_3O_8 requirements (See Fig. 5).

The case of high nuclear growth projection A, all PWR strategy, the once-through cycle, and the capacity factor of 80%, requires the cumulative (to 2000) requirements of 172.24×10^3 lb-U_3O_8, and this amount occupies about 4 to 5 percent of the WOCA cumulative requirements.[3] This maximum requirements are about 23 times larger than the Korean uranium resources[2] of which the grade is 0.015%.

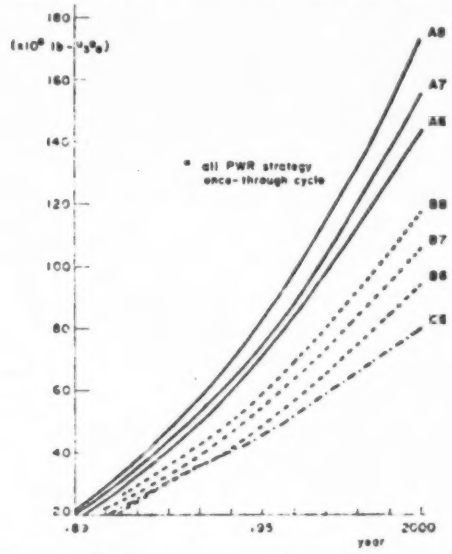

Fig. 5. CUMULATIVE URANIUM REQUIREMENTS Key to the Figure: A8 model A.C.F=80% A7 model A.C.F=70% A6 model A.C.F=60% B8 model B.C.F=80% B7 model B.C.F=70% B6 model B.C.F=60% C6 model C.E.F=60%

The types of reactors employed in future projects change the projection of U_3O_8 requirements considerably in the once-through cycle. The U_3O_8 requirements for the six different reactor-mix strategies are calculated for CASE 2.

The variations of the portion of the portion of the installed capacity occupied by PWRs and PHWRs to the total installed nuclear capacity, namely, the changes from the reactor strategy 1 (PWR 100%) to the reactor strategy 3 (PWR 50%, PHWR 50%), result in the maximum U_3O_8 saving of

Table 10. Cumulative Uranium Requirements*

($\times 10^6$ lb-U_3O_8)

Year	RS1**	RS2	RS3	RS4
1990	27.59[a]	26.31	26.31	26.31
	23.23[b]	21.15	22.51	21.15
	24.44[c]	24.44	23.80	24.41
1995	74.96	72.24	67.96	72.88
	54.91	50.26	50.54	51.00
	52.59	51.63	49.50	51.63
2000	155.90	147.54	138.77	144.74
	105.40	99.25	94.80	98.51
	90.57	87.63	83.81	87.08

* capacity factor : 70% for PWRs
80% for PHWRs
fuel cycle : once-through

** RS (Reactor Strategy) :
1 : PWR 100%
2 : PWR 75%, PHWR 25%
3 : PWR 50%, PHWR 50%
4 : PWR 75%, PHWR 20%, FBR 5%

a for nuclear power growth model A
b for nuclear power growth model B
c for nuclear power growth model C

about 10% (See Table 10).

In CASE 3, the emphasis is on fuel options.

The fuel cycle alternatives to increase the utilization of uranium resources are to be introduced sooner or later.

It is assumed that the PWRs would begin recycling U and/or Pu from 1990. However, considering the lead and lag times of each fuel cycle component, no uranium saving effects are assumed until the U and/or Pu of the fuel discharged, that is, the self-generated U/Pu recycle is considered.

About 5%, 9% and 17% reduction in the cumulative (to 2000) U_3O_8 requirements occurs for the improved once-through cycle, the U recycle, and the U-Pu recycle strategies, respectively, in the intermediate nuclear power growth projection B (See Table 11 and)

Table 11. Cumulative Uranium Requirements for Reactor Strategy*

($\times 10^6$lb-U_3O_8)

Year	Model		
	A	B	C
O**	26.31	21.15	24.44
1990 U	25.75	20.69	23.98
T	25.33	20.17	23.46
I	25.80	21.15	23.68
O	72.88	51.06	51.63
1995 U	67.64	47.94	47.79
T	64.41	44.52	43.68
I	69.10	49.47	49.38
O	144.74	98.51	87.08
2000 U	130.02	89.28	78.17
T	117.90	81.47	67.37
I	135.12	93.78	81.65

*PWR 75%, PHWR 20%, FBR 5%

**O once-through cycle for PWRs and PHWRs

U Urecycle from 1990
T U-Pu recycle from 1990
I improved once-through cycle from 1990
} for PWRs

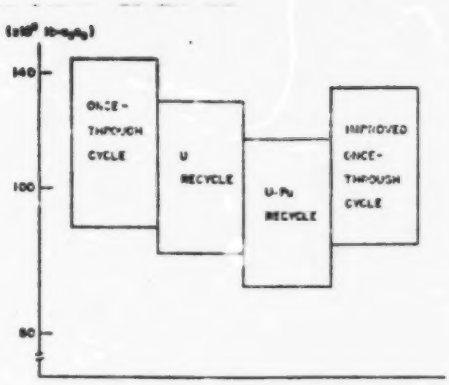

Fig. 6. Cumulative (to 2000) Uranium Requirements

※High Limit of Each Cycle: Model A
Low Limit of Each Cycle: Model C
U Recycle, U-Pu recycle } from 1980
Improved Once-through Cycle
Capacity Factor of 70% for PWRs
Reactor Strategy: PWR 75%, PHWR 20%, FBR 5%

It is assumed that the PWRs would begin recycling from 1990 in CASE 3. In order to investigate the sensitivity of U_3O_8 requirements due to the time delay, another case (CASE 4) is considered in which the recycle would initiate from 1995.

This 5-year delay in initiating the recycle increases about 6-10% of the cumulative (to 2000) requirements for the U recycle and about 3-6% for the U-Pu recycle mode

Table 12. Cumulative Uranium Requirements for Reactor Strategy*

($\times 10^6$lb-U_3O_8)

Year	Model		
	A	B	C
1995 U**	71.46	50.36	50.54
T	69.45	49.37	48.97
2000 U	138.08	97.01	85.82
T	120.94	85.39	71.53

* PWR 75%, PHWR 20%, FBR 5%

** U Urecycle from 1995 for PWRs
T U-Pu recycle from 1995 for PWRs
once-through cycle for PHWRs Table

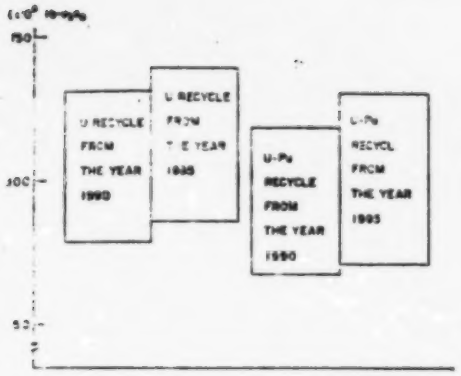

Fig. 7. Cumulative (to 2000) Uranium Requirements
High Limit of Each Case: Model A
Low Limit of Each Case: Model C
Capacity Factor of 70% for PWRs
Reactor Strategy: PWR75%, PHWR 20%, FBR 5%

The 5-year delay in the introduction of the improved once-through cycle also increases about 5-8% of the requirements (See Table 12 and Fig. 7).

Considering only the startup Pu-fissile, as shown in Table 13 and Fig. 8, a fast reactor of 1,200 MWe capacity can be introduced starting the years 1966, 1997 and 1998 for the nuclear power growth projections A,C, and B, respectively, with the U recycle from 1990 assumed. However, if the Pu-fissile of the fuel discharged from PWRs in the 1980's (estimated to be 2481 kg Pu-fissile) is taken into consideration, the first fast reactor can be introduced from 1995 for the high nuclear power growth projection A. An additional fast reactor of 1200 MWe can be introduced in the year 1999 for the projection A.

If the U recycle starts for 1995, the cumulative (to 2000) amount of the recovered Pu-fissile decreases by 25-30%, and the introduction of the fast reactor is delayed by 2 to 3 years (Table 14).

Table 13. Cumulative Pu-Fissile Recovered*

unit : Kg-Pu fissile

Year	Model		
	A	B	C
1990	1133	1133	1133
1991	2517	2304	2517
1992	3956	3316	3743
1993	5653	4373	5226
1994	7677	5704	7037
1995	1787	7267	9294
1996	13681**	8721	11334
1997	16677	10224	13264**
1998	20854	12587**	16160
1999	25065***	14988	18238
2000	29703	17710	20957

* For U-Recycle from 1990.
Reactor strategy :
PWR 75%, PHWR 20%, FBR 5%
** Startup of a fast reactor (1200MWe) is possible.
*** Startup of additional one unit is possible

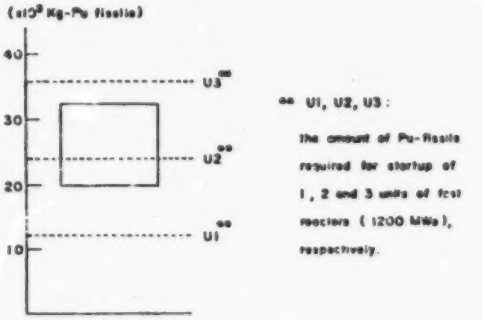

Fig. 8. Cumulative (to 2000) Amount of Pu-Fissile in Discharge Fuel
*** From PWRs**
Capacity Factor of 70% for PWRs
Reactor Strategy: PWR 75%, PHWR 20%, FBR 5%

6. Conclusion

Noting that a major portion of the nuclear fuel cycle cost is represented by the cost

Table 14. Cumulative Pu Fissile Recovered*

unit : Kg-Pu fissile

Year	Model		
	A	B	C
1995	2949	1403	2309
1996	6040	3214	4547
1997	9186	4866	6926
1998	13016**	6883	9176
1999	17387	9229	11627
2000	22417	122557**	14528**

* For U Recycle from 1995
Reactor strategy :
PWR 75%, PHWR 20%, FBR 5%

** Startup of a fast reactor (1200MWe) is possible.

NOTE : Fissile Pu required for fast breeder (1200MWe) startup

initial core	3876Kg-Pu fissile
replacement loadings before discharged fuel is recycled	7764Kg-Pu fissile
Total	11640Kg-Pu fissile

of uranium ore, only the U_3O_8 requirements are considered in this work.

If only the thermal reactor recycle is considered, the U-Pu recycle has a strong incentive in U_3O_8 saving. However, if the introduction of fast reactors is consible by the late nineties, this incentive of the U-Pu recycle decreases, and only the U recycle is recommended for the accumulation of the fissile Pu for the fast reactor startup. If any form of recycles or introduction of fast reactors is not considered feasible in the near future, the PHWRs and PWRS in the improved once-through cycle mode have advantages in reducing the U_3O_8 requirements.

Meanwhile, the option of fast reactors must be kept open or established, since it is anticipated that

i) the price of uranium will not remain low and the availability will be uncertain, and

ii) the present high capital and fuel cycle costs of fast reactors could be made to decrease due to future technical developments.

Acknowledgment

The authors wish to express their thanks to Prof. C.H. Kim and J.S. Kim for their valuable advice.

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CSO: 4120/4

POLL TAKEN ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

SK221404 [Editorial Report] Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean on 22 September on pages 1, 12 13 publishes the extensive results of an opinion poll of 1,232 people, male and female over the age of 18. It says the random sampling was taken throughout the country from 30 July to 11 August and is being published on the 16th anniversary of the paper's founding.

The key findings of the poll, highlighted on page 1, reveal that 84.2 percent of all respondents want the government to give top priority to stabilizing commodity prices.

On attitudes toward the United States, the paper notes: "Although the people's feelings toward the United States were aggravated in 1977 and 1978 because of former President Carter's policy to withdraw U.S. troops from the ROK and the Pak Tong-son case, the people's anti-U.S. sentiments had improved a little by 1980. This recent 1981 survey shows that 63.6 percent of the respondents said that their sentiments turned for the better compared with 1980, while 4 percent responded that anti-U.S. sentiments have, on the contrary, turned for the worse."

On attitudes toward Japan, the paper notes: "As for the people's anti-Japan sentiments, the 1980 survey showed sentiments against Japan considerably aggravated in comparison with the year before. Likewise, according to this recent poll, the unfavorable impression of Japan still exists without any drastic change. To be specific, 23.7 percent of the respondents said they think sentiments against Japan have turned for the better, while 23.1 percent think the sentiments have turned for the worse."

On domestic issues, the paper notes that "48.9 percent of the respondents expressed the view that in 10 years from now they can see a peaceful change of power and that there will be good progress in rooting democracy on our soil." It reveals that "42.3 percent express their approval of a tripartisan system comprising the Democratic Justice Party, the Democratic Korea Party and the Korea National Party. And 53.1 percent of all respondents favor the multiparty system, while as many as 34.8 percent of this group still favor a bipartisan system."

On the north-south question, it reveals "15.7 percent of all respondents think unification is totally impossible, while 62.5 percent regard it as totally

unpredictable. This notion prevails among people in their 30's, who were born after the Korean War, while 86.9 percent of people in their 20's or younger regard unification as something for the future which is beyond their reach. As for the method of achieving unification, 39.9 percent of all respondents favor peaceful unification through dialogue, while 36 percent favor unification by achieving economic superiority. However, all indicate their preference for a solution by peaceful means."

The paper also notes: "A total of 15.3 percent of all respondents believe that the militarization of Japan will be helpful to the security of the ROK, while 37.6 percent regard the rearmament of Japan as dangerous and 37.5 percent adopt a wait-and-see attitude toward Japanese military power. It also is noteworthy that people in their 50's and 60's, who experienced colonial rule under the Japanese, keep a wary eye on Japan."

CSO: 4108/4

BRIEFS

VISA WAIVER WITH COSTA RICA--Seoul, 22 Sep (YONHAP)--South Korea and Costa Rica concluded a visa waiver agreement Tuesday in San Jose, the capital of the Central American country, to promote civil exchanges between the two countries, the Foreign Ministry here announced Tuesday. A ministry spokesman said that Korean ambassador to San Jose Yi Yong-hun presented proposing a note and Costa Rican External Relations Minister Bernd Hiehaus Quesada presented a note of acceptance on behalf of their respective governments. Under the agreement, the peoples of South Korea and Costa Rica will be able to visit each other's country and stay for the period of 90 days without an entry visa if the trip is for noncommercial purposes. The agreement also provides that seamen of the two countries will be able to stay in each other's country for 15 days without entry visas if they carry seamen's pocket ledgers or orders for boarding or leaving their ships. According to the spokesman, the agreement will be effective on Oct. 22, one month after its conclusion thus bringing to 27 the number of countries with which South Korea has concluded visa waiver agreements. [Text] [SK220146 Seoul YONHAP in English 0127 GMT 22 Sep 81]

DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY SHIFT URGED--Seoul, 23 Sep (YONHAP)--The Korean National Assembly should place more emphasis on inviting foreign lawmakers rather than sending its lawmakers to conduct the so-called parliamentary diplomacy, leaders of the National Assembly said Wednesday. Assembly speaker Chung Nae-hyok and Rep. Pong Tu-hwan who each headed parliamentary delegations recently, said Korea's parliamentary diplomacy would be more effective if foreign parliamentarians were invited to the country. Chung and his party toured the United States and Colombia July 22-Aug. 7, while Pong and his colleagues visited Canada Aug. 20-Sept. 8. Chung in a report to the assembly also said that parliamentary diplomacy toward the United States should complement the government's diplomatic activities from the sidelines. He added that his visit to America had helped renew American congressional leaders' opinions on the fifth republic, and that his visit to Bogota further strengthened the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries. Rep. Yi Tae-ku, who visited Latin America at the head of another parliamentary group, stressed that it was time to shift Seoul's diplomatic emphasis to the Middle East to Latin America. [Text] [SK230927 Seoul YONHAP in English 0742 GMT 23 Sep 81]

CSO: 4120/8

HEAVY INDUSTRY EXPORTS OUTPACE LIGHT INDUSTRY

SK210254 Seoul YONHAP in English 0247 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Seoul, 21 Sep (YONHAP)--South Korea's export growth rate of heavy and chemical industrial products has outpaced that of light industrial products this year, it was made known here Monday.

According to Commerce-Industry Ministry officials, the country exported 5.98 billion U.S. dollars' worth of heavy and chemical industrial products during the first eight months of this year, up 27.5 percent over the comparable figure for the same period last year; whereas the country's exports of light industrial products amounted to 6.75 billion dollars as of the end of August this year, 25 percent higher than a year earlier.

Thus, the country's exports of heavy and chemical industrial commodities were lower than those of light industrial commodities during the January-August period in terms of the exportation value, but higher in terms of the export growth rate, 2.5 percent more than the export growth rate of light industrial me-chandise.

Meanwhile, South Korea exported a total of 13.67 billion dollars' worth of commodities during the eight months, of which agro-marine products accounted for 262.9 million dollars, down five percent from the agro-marine exports of the corresponding period last year, and mining industrial products accounted for 81 million dollars, a 10.6-percent decrease from industrial products exports of the comparable period last year, the officials said.

Textile exports amounted to 4.12 billion dollars, the largest amount of the total 13.67 billion-dollar export figure during the period; followed by electronics exports with 1.43 billion dollars' worth and steel manufacture exports with 1.38 billion dollars.

CSO: 4120/8

ROK, FRG MINISTERS AGREE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

SK230520 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Bonn (Special)--Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun and Otto Graf Lambsdorff, West German minister of economy, held a trade ministers meeting Monday afternoon in the conference room of the German Economic Ministry.

In the meeting, the two ministers agreed to increase economic cooperation at both government and private levels with strengthened functions of the Korean-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which was established in Seoul recently.

Minister So urged that as many German enterprises as possible participate in Korean small and medium-sized industrial firms manufacturing components and part in the machinery and electronics industries.

So said "We are interested in joint ventures involving small and medium firms in order to improve their efficiency and facilitate intra-industry specialization."

Korea plans to gradually lower the tariff rates on imports of consumer goods from Germany and will raise the Korean import liberalization ratio to a level comparable to that of the advanced industrial countries, he said.

The German minister demanded Korea's early entry into the anti-dumping convention and the import procedures convention, which were included in the multilateral trade negotiations (MTN). So answered the Korean Government was studying such action.

Lambsdorff said the bilateral ministers meeting, the first at cabinet level meeting since the inauguration of Korea's new government, was a sign of improving relations between Korea and Germany.

Following the meeting with Lambsdorff, Minister So had a series of talks with leaders of the German Government to promote friendly and economic relations between the two countries.

CSO: 4120/8

ROK PREMIER: S. KOREA SEEKS TO DIVERSIFY EXPORT MARKETS

SK070421 Seoul YONHAP in English 0325 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Copenhagen, Denmark, 6 Sep (YONHAP)--Korean Prime Minister Nam Tok-wu said Sunday morning (local time) that Korea's growing interests in North European countries are part of a move to diversify its export markets, and rectify its worsening international balance of payment position stemming from Seoul's heavy dependence on trade with the United States and Japan.

"Korea is seeking joint venture projects with Denmark in various economic fields," Nam said in an interview with a Danish economic daily.

Saying that Korea has a high possibility of importing agricultural products and foodstuffs from Denmark, the Korean prime minister noted that he knew a number of Danish entrepreneurs who are interested in building foodstuff processing companies in Korea.

Nam is on a five-day official visit to Denmark, on the second leg of his tour of Belgium and three Nordic countries.

During the interview, Nam also expressed hope for the joint participation by the two countries construction firms in overseas construction projects.

Prior to the interview, Nam hosted a breakfast meeting for representatives of Korean residents living there, during which he said his current trip to the European countries is aimed at conducting a positive diplomacy, following President Chon Tu-hwan's swing through the five member countries of the association of Southeast Asian nations in June.

Nam is scheduled to leave Copenhagen Monday morning (local time) for Finland on the third leg of his European trip.

CSO: 4120/8

GOVERNMENT LEADERS ATTEND CONSERVATION CONGRESS

SK220359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)--The second congress of the Korean Natural Conservation Union was held at the People's Palace of Culture on September 20 and 21.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, was placed on the platform of the congress.

Attending the congress were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kim Hwan, secretary of the Central Committee of the party; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade So Kwan-hui, vice-premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the Agricultural Commission; personages concerned, provincial (municipal) delegates of the union, and observers.

At the congress, Comrade Kim Hwan read out a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

The congratulatory message said that the second congress of the Korean Natural Conservation Union carried weighty significance in brilliantly embodying the chuche-based idea of nature conservation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and further enhancing the mission and role of the union in keeping with the new requirement of our developing revolution.

The congress took up the questions of thoroughly implementing the teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on nature conservation and the programmatic task set forth at the sixth party congress.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki, vice-premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Natural Conservation Union, made a report.

Then speeches were made.

The reporter and speakers pointed to the successes and experiences gained in the work of nature conservation in the past under the wise guidance of the great

leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre and proposed measures to thoroughly carry into effect the programmatic tasks set forth by the sixth congress of the party in the field of nature protection.

They stressed that the great leader's idea on nature conservation is an original idea which defined the purpose and mission of the work of nature conservation in conformity with the basic demand of the chuche idea to place man, the most valuable being in the world, in the centre of all thinking and make everything serve him.

They said that the chuche-based idea of nature conservation founded by him has been further developed and enriched by the glorious party centre.

According to the report and speeches, a great progress has been made in nature conservation in the past period.

Thick forests have been created and animal and plant resources have constantly increased.

Consequent upon the energetic efforts for implementing the policy of creating forests of economic value which took a form of a nation-wide movement, a lot of forests of economic value including forests of oil bearing trees and bamboo thickets have been created and pheasants, water-deer and other beneficial wild animals and birds are better protected and propagated.

In the period under review, land and water resources have been well protected and utilized.

With the brilliant fulfillment of the historic task of irrigation involving the construction of a large number of reservoirs, big and small, and channels extending hundreds of thousands of ri, it has become possible to better protect water resources and utilize them more rationally. River construction, the main thing in afforestation and water conservancy, particularly the construction of river-dykes and coastal breakwaters has been carried out and shelter belts, anti-erosion forests and bank-protecting forests have been created everywhere to firmly protect arable land and crops.

The Kaema and Paekmu plateaus, once forsaken as useless for many centuries, have been turned into agricultural production bases and tideland extending tens of thousands of hectares has been turned into fertile ricefields and producer of raw materials of silk.

A big success has been made also in developing and exploiting the inexhaustible underground and aquatic resources in our country.

One of the important successed made in nature protection in the past is the creation of hygienic and cultured conditions of living for the working people, free from pollution.

Though factories are densely distributed all over the country, there is no pollution. Scenic spots have been built into spots of culture and rest for the working people, parks and recreation grounds have been laid out in all cities to give to the whole land a living environment free from pollution.

Great successes have been registered in scientific researches for nature conservation.

The congress underlined detailed tasks to protect land, forests, sea and underground resources, increase land and beneficial animal and plant resources, take more thorough steps for preventing pollution and create excellent conditions of culture and rest and nice conditions of emotional life for the working people.

The congress adopted a resolution. It discussed the revision of the rules of the Korean Natural Conservation Union and adopted new rules.

A new leading body of the Central Committee of the union was elected at the congress.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki was elected chairman of the Central Committee of the union.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the congress.

Also adopted were letters to the South Korean and world enthusiasts in nature conservation.

CSO: 4120/6

DAILY MARKS KIM IL-SONG WORK ANNIVERSARY

SK181537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article headlined "Programmatic Document That Set Forth Tasks for Building Fully Sovereign and Independent State" on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the publication of the historic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "Let Us Expose and Smash the Reactionary Manoeuvres of the U.S. Imperialists" (September 18, 1946).

The article says: In his work, the great leader roundly exposed to begin with the fact that the U.S. imperialists who had occupied South Korea declared military government, dissolved people's committees and manoeuvred to totally obliterate the elementary democratic freedom and rights of the South Korean people.

Then he indicated programmatic tasks to fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

He underlined detailed tasks to strengthen the work of exposing and denouncing the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and bestialities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in South Korea, for the South Korean people to fight more courageously against the reactionary scheme of the U.S. imperialists, and to strengthen the democratic national united front for increasing the democratic forces in the northern half of the republic and lay a solid revolutionary democratic base there.

His historic work was a powerful inspiring banner in well informing the entire Korean people of the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists who crawled into South Korea right after liberation under the mask of "helper" and their barbarities and rousing our people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and for attaining the full sovereignty and independence of the country.

Noting that 35 years have passed since the great leader set forth programmatic tasks to expose and smash the reactionary scheme of the U.S. imperialists, the article goes on:

Due to the South Korean occupation of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, the ardent desire of our nation for reunification has not yet been realized.

Now the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is making desperate efforts to perpetuate the division of the country in accordance with a script of the U.S. imperialists for national division

The U.S. imperialists are now reinforcing their armed forces in South Korea and continue to turn over modern destructive weapons and combat equipment to the puppets. They even intend to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles and neutron bombs.

Declaring that the danger of war cannot be removed in Korea as long as South Korea remains under the occupation of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the article stressed: The most correct path of achieving the reunification of the country at present is to realise the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

For its early realisation, we should, first of all, achieve a great unity of the whole nation. To this end, it is important to convene at an early date a conference for the promotion of national reunification which would be a sacred site of consultation of the people who desire reunification for discussing problems to carry the reunification proposal into practice.

The U.S. imperialists should stop running about recklessly and get out of South Korea at once with all their destructive weapons, looking straight into the trend of the times.

We strongly hold that the U.S. authorities must immediately withdraw their aggression forces and lethal weapons from South Korea according to the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly and accept the just proposal of the DPRK to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

CSO: 4120/6

MOURNING DEATH OF YOM PO-PAE

KWP, CPC Issue Obituary

SK050500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 5 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee [CPC] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 4 issued an obituary on the death of Mrs Yom Po-pae who was a revolutionary soldier faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a member of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland. The obituary says:

Mrs Yom Po-pae, who was a faithful revolutionary soldier of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a member of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland died at 19 hours, September 4, 1981, at the age of 93 after a prolonged illness.

Noting that she dedicated her family and her all to the struggle for the liberation of the country and its development and prosperity, it says: She sent her husband and son out to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and she herself resolutely defended and guarded at the risk of her life the headquarters of the revolution.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was conducting energetic military and political activities in Changbai area, leading the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, Mrs Yom Po-pae attended him in her house and guarded his personal safety and served him with all devotion and fidelity.

After liberation, she actively fought for the development and prosperity of the country and for its independent reunification in every period of the development of the revolution, holding high the lines and policies of the party set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Indeed, the whole life of Mrs Yom Po-pae was the shining life of a revolutionary soldier who set an example of the noble revolutionary spirit of devoting oneself and one's family without hesitation to the revolution.

Kim Il-song Mourns Death

SK051550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 5 (KCNA)--The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song on September 5 sent a wreath to the bier of the late Mrs Yom Po-pae who was a true communist and member of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, mourning her death.

Inscribed on the ribbon hanging from the wreath were the letters "In Memory of the Late Mrs Yom Po-pae."

CSO: 4120/6

PUBLISHING HOUSE ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

SK081238 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA)--A meeting was held on September 7 at the theatre of the Moranbong Art Troupe to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Literary and Art Publishing House.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Hwang Jang Yop and Chon Se-pong, Sin Chin-sun, Choe Yong-hwa, Cho Yong-chol and other personages concerned as well as employees of the publishing house and journalists, editors, writers and artists in Pyongyang.

A congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea to the journalists and editors of the Literary and Art Publishing House was read by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop at the meeting.

The congratulatory message highly appreciated the contribution the entire journalists and editors of the Literary and Art Publishing House have made to the development of literature and art and the fulfillment of our cause of revolution by successfully carrying out the editing and publishing of works of literature and arts remaining faithful to the leadership of the party and the leader over the last 35 years.

In the speech for the occasion, Chong So-chon, said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Munhwa Chonson Publishing House, the predecessor of the Literary and Art Publishing House on September 2, 1946 after liberation and brightly illumined the road to be followed by the publishing house.

He declared that under the wise leadership of the great leader the literary and art publications have reliably performed their duty in each period of the development of revolution.

The idea of the great leader on the building of chuche-based literary and art publications has been comprehensively deepened and developed and enriched by the glorious party centre, the reporter remarked.

The party, he stated, put forward an original policy of creating and publishing grand epic long novels of cyclic form portraying the great leader and has given energetic guidance in its implementation.

And "Revolutionary Aurora," "The Year 1932" and "At the Foot of Mt. Paektu-san" of the cycle of novels "Immortal History" and all other revolutionary novels serve as true textbooks of life and pabulum of revolution educating the party members and working people to be communist revolutionaries of chuche type, he stressed.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge.

CSO: 4120/6

'NODONG SINMUN' HONORS REVOLUTIONARY HERO

SK191056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN September 19 carries an article headlined "Worthwhile Life of Communist Revolutionary Who Remained Loyal to the Party and Leader" on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the death of Comrade Choe Yong-kon (September 19, 1976).

The article says: Comrade Choe Yong-kon was a communist revolutionary who devoted his whole life to the revolution for successfully carrying out the Korean revolution, upholding the chuche-based revolutionary line and policies advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and one of the competent activists of our party and state.

In the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist rule, he joined in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organised and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and worked at an important post discharging his military and political assignments with a sense of responsibility.

After liberation he held important posts of the party and the state and devotedly struggled for the strengthening and development of the revolutionary power and the revolutionary armed forces and for the rock-firm unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks based on the chuche idea.

The whole life of Comrade Choe Yong-kon was the worthwhile life of a genuine revolutionary who firmly grasped with his heart the decisive role of a leader in the revolutionary struggle and the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song through his experience in life and discharged his revolutionary duties as a soldier of the leader at any time and any place.

For Comrade Choe Yong-kon who, experiencing the sorrows of national ruin, craved for the appearance of an outstanding leader, unable to find a right way of struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a benefactor of his political life and a great teacher who brightly illumined the road of the revolution with the radiant rays of chuche.

Pointing in detail to the fact that Comrade Choe Yong-kon with a clear and firm outlook on the leader fought with all devotion for the successful carrying out of our revolution, singleheartedly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the article continues:

The whole life of Comrade Choe Yong-kon was days of struggle full of indescribably arduous trials and difficulties.

But he always cherished deep in mind a national pride and confidence in holding respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the great leader and struggled, taking it as an iron rule in the work and life that there must not be even the slightest mistake in holding him in high esteem.

By doing so he could glorify his life on the road of loyalty to the party and the leader.

The article says: The life and noble revolutionary spirit of Comrade Choe Yong-kon, who followed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, holding him in high esteem, and struggled with all devotion for the realization of the plans and intentions of the leader from the first days of his participation in the revolution to the last day of his life remain forever in the hearts of our people.

CSO: 4120/6

MINERS CELEBRATE 'DAY OF MINERS'

SK211542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)--The coal miners of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea celebrated the Day of Colliers, their red-letter day (September 20).

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instituted the Day of Colliers (now Day of Miners), the first holiday of workers in our country, so that they might be highly respected in society and have pride, and showed all sorts of solicitude for them.

Our colliers are leading a happy and worthwhile life under the deep care of the great leader and the glorious party centre.

In the coal miners settlements there are now modern dwelling houses and well-built cultural and welfare facilities as in urban districts.

They are treated like airman. Nutritive dining rooms have been built at coal mines, where the colliers are provided with food free of charge and given sufficient between-meals.

A direct commodity transport system has been established to supply daily necessaries and foodstuffs to them quickly and in large quantity. The state preferentially provides them with TV sets and other cultural appliances.

Their monetary income is very high. The state pays more expenses for their living allowances and various kinds of subsidy than in other domains. Today our colliers are among those whose life is most affluent in our country. The amount of savings of collier families is comparably larger. The pits, once a site of drudgery, have now turned into an underground "paradise." The concreted pits, cutting faces improved by mechanized stope supports, mechanisation and automation of tunnelling, cutting and carrying operations are to be seen in all coal mines.

The colliers only watch the operation of machines or operate them. They are working pleasantly in pits lit by fluorescent lamp and cooled with fresh air.

They enjoy special benefits for their health, receiving ultra-violet treatment both inside and outside pits.

A number of colliers are taking an active part in state affairs as deputies to the Supreme People Assembly and various other levels of people's assemblies. Labour heroes and merited colliers are numerous.

Our colliers who are faithful to the great leader and the glorious party centre are now increasing production to fully meet the growing demand of the national economy for coal.

CSO: 4120/6

AUGUST 'KULLOJA' TABLE OF CONTENTS ANNOUNCED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 7 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] The August issue of KULLOJA, the political-theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party has been published. The contents of the journal are as follows:

The Great Program for Great Nature Remaking

Intensifying and Developing Our Revolution and Developing and Enriching the Revolutionary Tradition ..... Yi Nung-hun

Strengthening the Party with Organizational Thought Is a Decisive Guarantee for the Completion of Great Revolutionary Causes ..... Kwon Chin-sang

Firmly Establishing the Socialistic Way of Cultural Life Is an Indispensable Requirement for the Development of Socialist Society. Ko Chong-ung

Exemplary Behavior by Functionaries Is a Powerful Political Function ..... Kim Ui-chin

Our Party's Revolutionary Tradition of Culture and Art and Its Shining Succession and Development ..... Ho Paek-san

The Lofty Experience Our Party Gained in Nationalizing Important Industries ..... Kim Chae-so

The Superiority of Our Nation's Socialist Supply System for Materials ..... Pak Hung-kol

Independent Foundation for Agricultural Production Is an Important Materialistic Guarantee for the Enhancement of People's Living Conditions ..... Yi Yong-kyun

The Three Great Principles of Fatherland Unification Is the Nation's Common Struggle Program ..... Pak Yong-si

The U.S. Imperialists' Vicious Scheming to Establish Control ..... Yi Ch'ang-kuk

CSO: 4108/1

LSWY MEMBERS ACCOMPLISH FEATS IN PRODUCTION

SK171510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA)--The Korean young men and women are performing new feats in production and construction with the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth near at hand.

The LSWY members and youths in the field of mining industry who undertook the task to make the main breach in the fulfillment of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) have reported sizable successed in their efforts to increase coal and ore production.

The young miners of the Yongdung Coal Mine built five new "youth cutting faces" and have already produced 20 thousand tons of coal in their drive to beat the 30 thousand ton goal before the seventh congress of the LSWY.

The young miners of the Tokhyon Mine are accelerating in the last stage the building of a large-scale youth cutting site which will produce ore of high content equivalent to the output of a whole pit by applying bold innovation proposals to production.

The youth of the August 8 Factory, a powerful machine production base, nearly doubled the output of ordered equipment in August as against the monthly average in the first half of the year.

The youth of the Songchongang Electric Appliance Plant has increased the output of castings 2.5 times as compared with that early this year by introducing a new method of casting.

Innovative successes are registered by the young workers of other industrial domains including building materials, chemical and textile industries.

The number of the innovators who fulfill ahead of schedule their assignments for this year and under the Second Seven-Year Plan is growing.

Announcement of the fulfillment of the yearly assignments has come from a large number of youths in various fields of the national economy, among them young workers of the Pyongyang Elevator Factory, the Kaesong Textile Mill and the Sungni General Automobile Works.

And commitments of the Second Seven-Year Plan have been honoured by many young workers including the members of the Kim Mun-sam Youth Platoon of the Kowon Coal Mine, the Choe Pyong-son Youth Tunnelling Platoon of the Ungok Coal Mine, the Kim Ho-kyong youth Tunnelling Platoon of the Taehyang Coal Mine and the youth gauge workteam No 2 of the glass shop of the Nampo Glass Factory.

CSO: 4120/6

INDUSTRY MAKES RAPID DEVELOPMENT

SK191538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)--Korean industry has made rapid progress over the last 33 years since the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the power of the republic from its very inception waged a vigorous struggle for laying the foundation of an independent national economy while preparing the socialist transformation of the relations of production, on the basis of the successes of the democratic revolution.

As a result, the nation's industry far surpassed the preliberation level of production in the period of peaceful construction after the liberation. The industrial output in 1949 was 3.5 times that in 1946.

In the period of the Three-Year Plan after the war the power of the republic rehabilitated the national economy severely destroyed in the war and lifted industrial output 2.8 times.

In the decade-long period from 1961 to 1970 when the all-round industrialisation of the country made headway the industrial output jumped at an annual average rate of 12.8 per cent.

In the 1970s in particular, the glorious party centre, upholding the lofty intention of the great leader, applied the policy of speed campaign to socialist economic construction on an overall scale, creating an immensely high growth rate of economy. During the decade the industrial output recorded an average annual growth rate of 15.9 per cent.

In the current Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984), the gross industrial output jumped by 15-17 per cent during the last three years, much higher than the 12.1 per cent envisaged in the plan.

The industrial output in 1979 was 263.9 times the 1946 figure.

Already in 1977, our industry turned out in 5 days what it produced in the whole year of preliberation 1944.

The self-supply rate of our independent national industry has gone beyond 70 per cent in raw material and fuel and 98 per cent in machinery and equipment.

During the last few years some 3,000 factories, enterprises and other objects of productive construction were completed every year to round off the industrial structure and remarkably increase its potential.

As a result, the Korean industry forms today one comprehensive industrial system in which all the domains of production are organically interlinked from the extraction of raw materials to the production of finished goods.

The Korean industry continues to race ahead at full speed, unaffected by any economic fluctuation.

Many factories and enterprises are energetically waging a drive to fulfill the current Seven-Year Plan far ahead of schedule and successfully attain the grand prospective goals for the 1980s.

At the end of the 1980s the industrial output will be 1,000 times the 1946 figure and our industry will produce in 8 hours what it produced in the whole year of 1946.

CSO: 4120/6

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

PROSPECTS FOR ACHIEVING GRAIN TARGET 'BRIGHT'

SK041134 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA)--The Democratic People's Republic of Korea set herself the goal of raising the annual grain output to 15 million tons in the 1980s.

Fifteen million tons of grain--this is over 8 million tons greater than the total grain output of the North and the South of Korea before liberation or 13.1 million tons more than the total grain output of the northern half of the republic in 1946.

To produce 15 million tons of grain in our country with a limited area of arable land means raising the country's agriculture to the level of the most advanced countries in the world.

When this goal is attained, our country will have considerable food reserves for our people, while supplying a sufficient amount of raw materials and feed to the light industry and stockbreeding.

Today the foundation of agricultural production in our country opens a bright vista for the successful attainment of the grain target in the new long-range objectives.

Electrification and irrigation have already been completed in the countryside and mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture reached a high level. Almost all farm work is done with the help of machines and chemicals.

In particular, we have the great chuche method of farming and competent agro-technicians and agricultural working people armed with modern science and technique to apply the method.

In Korea many efforts are directed to the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture to increase grain output, while a vigorous struggle is going on to expand the area of cultivated land and further improve the seed production and the methods of crop cultivation.

Consequently, 10-12 tractors will be alloted to every 100 hectares of arable land and all the paddy and non-paddy fields be standardized in the near future. And more chemical means of various kinds including chemical fertilizers and agricultural medicines will be produced and sent to the countryside. [as printed]

Then, all farm work will be done by machines and chemicals in the countryside of Korea and the cooperative farms will introduce the 8 hour working-day just as at factories, while producing more grain.

Along with this, 300,000 hectares of tideland will be reclaimed on the western coast of the country till the end of the 1980s and a drive for obtaining more land will be conducted throughout the country to bring 200,000 hectares of more land under cultivation for increasing the grain output by far.

Besides, the production of seed and the method of crop cultivation will be markedly improved to substantially increase per-unit-area yields.

The countryside of Korea will be turned into a better, more abundant people's paradise.

CSO: 4120/6

INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines and other industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviation is used in the sourceline: MC = MINJU CHOSON.]

Wonsan Ship Repair Plant	established a 15-day ship repair system: in January, exceeded plans 1.3 times; adopted high-efficiency tools and, with high-speed iron cutting, overfulfilled parts production plan results 1.5 times; hull repair shop finishing plans early due to specialization in repair operations and introduction of concentrated repair methods [MC 1 Mar 81 p 1]
5 December Factory	workers and three revolutions team members sending more equipment to power stations and new chemical fiber plants; pipe shop reorganized equipment, including iron-plate benders and doubled production efficiency; mechanization work team adopted new tools and advanced technology to the cutting and bending process; the drill press shop is exceeding plans in large facilities manufacture in order to send more to new chemical fiber plants [MC 3 Mar 81 p 1]
Ch'onnaeri Cement Plant	greatly raised production by realizing automation, remote control, and conveyers for the transport system in production processes, and by adopting a new firing method which uses less fuel; made cranes by themselves to install the equipment [MC 4 Mar 81 p 1]
8 August Factory	making large drainage lock gate equipment for rural area management; pipe shop made four large watergate frames faster than planned; the steel casting shop and 3rd manufacturing shop made one month's gate shafts in 20 days; No 2 manufacturing shop made five lockgate winches in February [MC 7 Mar 81 p 1]
8 February Cement Plant	crusher operators are raising cement production per hour by 3 tons over previously through spot inspections and maintenance of equipment; with good

	cooperation between operators of fuel and raw materials systems, adopted a new high-speed firing method, so is increasing clinker production amounts per hour [MC 8 Mar 81 p 1]
Huich'on Machine Tool Factory	designed new-style machine tools, including a cylindrical grinder and a boring machine [MC 8 Mar 81 p 1]
Kangson Steel Works	with command personnel going to work sites and striving with workers to get production reserves, in March daily production results raised steel 41%, steel production 30%, wire rope 4%, and pig iron 16%, compared with last month; 1st steel shop adopted a pre-heating process for charging matter and reorganized melting furnaces, so is exceeding steel production plans; by modernizing the rollers and adopting a method for concentrated heat and pressure, workers are getting 120,000 tons from a blooming mill of 60,000-ton capacity [MC 10 Mar 81 p 1]
P'yongsong Rubber Cord Factory	finished industrial production amounts for the 7-year plan last February; spinning work team is running equipment strictly in accordance with standard operating procedure; no 1, 2, 3 garment work team realized conversion to high-speed of garment machinery and adopted an advanced rotation method and rubber cord connecting method [MC 11 Mar 81 p 1]
Mangyongdae Machine Tool Factory	command functionaries went to shops and established specialized systems according to function or product; the manufacturing shop itself made a gear shaper production tool and riased tool and part production; mechanization and materials shops themselves made iron plate cutting machinery, iron plate bending machinery, and round steel cutting machinery, and adopted a new method for materials heating control [MC 12 Mar 81 p 1]
Tanch'on Magnesia Factory	1st magnesia shop adopted a high-speed firing method and raised magnesia clinker production a daily average 1.2 times over plans; 25 May shop realized technical reorganization of furnace heating and raising temperature of fuel, so have reduced firing time; technicians and workers of the 2nd shop recently made firing time automation recording gauges, raising production capability 10% [MC 12 Mar 81 p 1]
Kilju Pulp Plant	workers and three revolutions team members made new oxygen generators; introduced a second-level sorting system and raised both amount and quality of the pulp [MC 18 Mar 81 p 3]

Kumya Youth Coal Mine	excavator operators newly restructured buckets, raising the utilization rate and overfulfilling plans 50% daily; operators of intermediate-sized excavators are raising equipment utilization rates through prior preparation of spare parts, exceeding plans 20-30% daily [MC 19 Mar 81 p 1]
Sinch'ang Coal Mine	introduced new draft excavator, new-model drills, and large-size conveyer belts; made 10 conveyer belts in a few days for coal transport and installed them in pits; made excavators which were three times as efficient as existing equipment [MC 19 Mar 81 p 1]
Hungnam Fertilizer Complex	chemical machinery subfactory and maintenance shops produced spare parts and components necessary for maintenance; the complex is concentrating on raising production of ammonia for gassification work; current transformer shop is seeking to lower consumption levels per unit at the same time it gets workers to run equipment in accordance with standard operating procedure [MC 20 Mar 81 p 3]
Sunch'on Nitrolime Fertilizer Factory	electric oven operators in the carbide no 1 shop doing well in technical management of ovens and have conserved 47,000 kw/hours of electricity while boosting production; operators in the 1st fertilizer shop are doing well by running equipment in accordance with specifications, while the operators of the rotary nitride ovens are normalizing high production levels [MC 25 Mar 81 p 1]
Chonch'on Coal Mine	drillers installed a pneumatic loader at the cutting area and reduced block handling time; they also adopted a new core extracting method, cutting down drilling time and raising the number of blasts 2-3 times; conducting better spot inspections and maintenance of mechanization pit equipment, and running equipment fully with advanced methods, coal production is raising a daily average of 90% [MC 28 Mar 81 p 3]
Kumsong Tractory Factory	1st manufacturing shop increasing the utilization rate of automation and conveyer lines and reorganizing technical management, so is more than doubling combat quotas on P'ungnyon-ho tractor engine frame manufacturing; the casting shop adopted advanced high-efficiency work methods [MC 31 Mar 81 p 3]
Hwanghae Iron Works	in 2 1/2 months, produced carbon fertilizer at 21% over results of the same time last year; production sector workers have semi-automated operations of crushers and drying ovens [MC 31 Mar 81 p 3]

Namp'o Glass Factory	three revolutions team members and 15 April technical innovation shock brigade members innovated in solving problems in making an automated lopping machine for the plate glass shop; also solved technical problems in the assembly sector [MC 3 Apr 81 p 3]
Komdok Mine	as of the 12th, finished construction on a new large-size vertical shaft and auxiliary vertical shaft [MC 14 Apr 81 p 1]
Haeju Smeltery	workers and a 15 April technical innovation shock brigade improved technology in the sulphuric acid system, including acquisition of necessary technical facilities; raising the levels of modernization in phosphate fertilizer production facilities, including getting another firing room [MC 16 Apr 81 p 1]
Taean Heavy Machinery Complex	pipe shop adopted new technology, tripling manufacturing speed for turbine parts and finished its generator head assembly plan early; generating equipment No 1 shop made 40 new tools and implements, increasing speed on generator parts [MC 18 Apr 81 p 1]
9 August Factory	specializing in operations by assembly-line; in the first quarter, greatly raised production of sled vehicle rock drills over last year [MC 21 Apr 81 p 1]
Kumsong Tractor Factory	the transmission shop completed dozens of innovations in reorganizing the coupler assembler and 4-axle press and spread them to other shops; No 1 manufacturing shop made new tools, including bolt controllers; materials sector adopted new technology, including the restructuring of ventillator pipes and rationalization of compressor wiring construction, saving 200,000 kw/hours of power a month; casting shop adopted a charging preheating method and reorganized charging doors, cutting 30 minutes off melting time [MC 21 Apr 81 p 3]

9122
CSO: 4108/157

BRIEFS

TRAINING AGROTECHNICIANS--Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA)—Signal successes have been made in the work of training agro-technicians in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Our country had a few technicians and specialists in the past. But now each cooperative farm has an average of 57 of them. The number of the technicians and specialists for each cooperative farm has reached 76.4 in South Kwanghae Province, 68 in Nampo Municipality and 67 in North Pyongan Province, main agricultural zones. One of every five agricultural working people is a technician at the Taehongdan County combined farm where comprehensive mechanization is near completion. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song Korea has directed much efforts to the work of increasing the number of the competent rural technicians in keeping with agriculture being industrialized and becoming highly intensified. In this course, many technicians and specialists armed with modern agro-science and technology were trained in a short time to bring their number for each cooperative farm to 17.5 in 1969 and to 55 in 1976. Today, in our country, the demands for agro-technicians are met locally with one agricultural college operating in each province and one higher agricultural school in each county. [Text] [SK041559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 4 Sep 81]

REED HARVEST--Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA)—A rich harvest previously unknown is foreseen in the reed fields of "Bidansom" (silk island), one of the nations bases of chemical fibre raw material. An increase of more than 12,000 tons above last years peak is expected there. "Bidansom" which has been created at the estuary of the River Amnok-Gang under a far-reaching plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a vast man-made island which has been brought into shape by linking Sindo and several other islands, Mumyongpyong and other tidelands by a dyke stretching more than 100 ri. It has been upturned into reed fields extending thousands of hectares created in this island. The combined farm district committee has developed a strain of reed suitable to the geographical conditions and the climate and soil and introduced scientific methods of cultivation, while raising the proportion of mechanized work and increasing the area of reed fields. Reed output per hectare has gone up systematically. This year it is expected to be 9.6 tons above 15 years ago. A valuable raw material of artificial silk, reed is sent to the Sinuiju chemical fibre mill with an annual production capacity of tens of thousands of tons of chemical fibre. [Text] [SK041610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 4 Sep 81]

GRAIN STOREHOUSES--Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)--Many storehouses of rice and maize are now being built in all parts of Korea. Our country has built a great number of those stores in keeping with the increase of grain production thanks to a good harvest every year. Another bumper crop visiting socialist cooperative fields this year, a shortage is felt in rice and maize stores. North Hwanghae Province is repairing 2,400 stores among the existing maize stores and building 1,190 new ones, while building many rice stores. Two hundred new rice and maize storehouses are taking shape in Singye County of the province, in Hwangju County, 439 maize stores are cropping up. In South Hwanghae Province, they are accelerating the building of rice and maize stores to complete them before harvesting. In Haeju, a large-size modern rice storehouse was built to be followed by the construction of another big one. In North Pyongan Province many rice storehouses are under construction in its counties while all the cooperative farms are building makeshift rice and maize stores at the thrashing ground of each workteam by their own efforts. Extensive construction of rice and maize stores is under way in other provinces, too. [Text] [SK181525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 18 Sep 81]

RAILWAY FREIGHT TRANSPORT--Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)--The railway transport workers of Korea carried 1,936,000 more tons of freight than the traction norm in the last one month. The Sinsongchon Locomotive Corps under the Pyongyang Railway Administration upped the transport of coal by 30-50 per cent above the traction norm by introducing a new train running method suited to the geographical conditions. The locomotive crews in charge of transport to iron and steel works are carrying over 1.3 times more iron ore than the traction norm by coupling more freight wagons to trains for multisection centralized transport. In this way the Pyongyang railway administration carried nearly 700,000 more tons of load than the traction norm in recent one month. The Hamhung, Chongjin and Kaechon railway administrations have also registered successed through a drive for increased transport. [Text] [SK180825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 18 Sep 81]

WINTER FISHING PREPARATIONS--Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)--The fishermen of South Hamgyong Province which accounts for 70 per cent of the nation's aquatic output have finished in the main preparations for winter fishing operations. Hundreds of fishing boats and over 1,400 refrigerating facilities have been repaired and readjusted in the last half a month. A greater portion of annual fish catch is attained in winter in our country. Accordingly, effective preparations for winter fishing operations are of decisive importance in increasing the annual fish catch. Preparations for winter fishing, which were planned to be wound up till the end of this month, are now nearing completion as a whole. A number of modern fishing boats were built, existing ones repaired and readjusted and refrigerating centres equipped with modern facilities. Various kinds of fishing tackle are fully provided and the construction of fish unloading facilities and indoor fish processing grounds is progressing at the final stage at fishery bases in different parts. [Text] [SK181012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 18 Sep 81]

TRANSPLANTING MACHINERY PRODUCTION--Trailing farm machinery factories are finishing production of transplanting machinery ahead of the transplanting season. The Haeju Trailing Farm Machinery Factory is utilizing production capabilities to the maximum and is normalizing high production levels for parts. The Koksan Trailing Farm Machinery Factory is exceeding production plans 20 percent and is increasing the level of conversion to presses and dies. The Hamhung Trailing Farm Machinery Factory is exceeding plans better than 90 percent every day to guarantee its production by the end of April. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 4 Apr 81 p 1] 9122

VINALON COMPLEX CONSTRUCTION--Construction workers are increasing speed on a new chemical fiber plant to stand at the 8 February Vinalon Complex, intending to complete the first stage by April. Construction command personnel established plans by project and established methods to concentrate labor and machinery a project at a time. The 4th shop of the 33rd Chemical Plant Construction Station is exceeding plans 100 percent daily in construction of the spinning, machinery, and fiber storage rooms. The 1st work team is doing well in complex equipment foundation floor construction and roof construction. The 3rd substation, charged with important capital construction, specialized in manufacturing and has increased the level of presses and automatic welders. The electricity and automation substation is guaranteeing a high level of automation and remote control. The Yongsong Machinery Complex, among others, is concentrating labor and materials in making equipment for this project. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 3 Mar 81 p 1] 9122

SMALL-MEDIUM POWER STATIONS--South Hwanghae Province continues to build small-medium power stations. Youth shock brigades in Pyoksong-kun [county], Changyon-kun, and Unch'on-kun, which started work at the beginning of the year, have already finished buildings, watercourse, and equipment assembly on power stations and have begun test runs. A brigade in Kangnyon-kun finished ahead of plans in building construction and equipment assembly and began concentrated test running of generating equipment. Youth construction workers in Ongjin-kun, Sinwon-kun, and P'yongch'on-kun are exceeding plans in generator and watercourse piping assembly, despite difficulties. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 3 Mar 81 p 1] 9122

COAL MINING MINISTRY--Coal mines under the Ministry of Coal Mining Industries are doing well in collective mechanization of cutting work and hardening of pits. Mines such as the T'aehyang, Yongnim, Samch'onp'o, Koch'am, and Namjon Coal Mines are putting in many concentrated excavators, coal cutters, and high-efficiency loaders. The Sinch'ang, Tokch'on, Hyongbong, Toksong, and Chenam Coal Mines are increasing production through permanentization of pits. The Myongch'on, Kokonwon, and Myonggam Coal Mines made many new coal cutters. Workers and technicians at the Namjon, Yongdae, and Sillip Coal Mines are pushing collective mechanization of cutting work by making high-efficiency loaders and reloaders. The Tokch'on Region Coal Mining Complex is generalizing the experience of the Hyongbong Coal Mine, which itself produced many concrete braces for pit hardening. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 4 Mar 81 p 1] 9122

AUTOMATION FACTORY SUCCESSES--Enterprises subordinate to the General Bureau of Automation Industries are specializing in production by factory. Functionaries of the Sunc'on Automation Elements Factory are doing well in technical guidance and maintenance work and are increasing production results 100 percent over last year at the same time. The P'yongch'on, Sap'o, Sinuiju, and Aoji Automation Implements Factories are strengthening technology to run equipment fully. 15 April technical innovation shock brigades at the Hamju, Hungnam, and Taedonggang Automation Implements Factories played a great role in obtaining technical facilities and in raising technical training. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 4 Mar 81 p 1] 9122

TANCH'ON REGION MINES--The Tanch'on Region Mining Complex is raising ore production amounts through political work as well as concentrating labor and machinery on vein-rich pits. The Komdok Mine is getting good results with central vertical shaft pit construction. The Sangnong Mine is doing well in drilling; the Sinhung Pit is concentrating extraction equipment, including rock drill cars and large trucks, in the enlarged pit. The Hoch'on Youth Mine is also greatly raising ore production. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 8 Mar 81 p 1] 9122

NORTHERN REGION COALING--The northern region coal mines are having an upsurge in production. The Obong Coal Mine is exceeding drilling plans by increasing contact among drilling platoons and fully operating equipment. The Kokonwon Coal Mine doubled drilling speed by adopting a method for simultaneous drilling, bracing, and loading. The Aoji Coal Mine is doing well with good use of equipment. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 11 Mar 81 p 1] 9122

SUNCH'ON COALING COMPLEX--The Sunch'on Region Coal Mining Complex is increasing results every day. Miners at the 8 February Union Youth Coal Mines are exceeding all plan indices in coal production, drilling, and pit hardening through good technical management and raising the equipment utilization rate 3 percent; pits deployed tunnelling equipment to fit rock conditions and are overfulfilling plans. At the Yongdae Coal Mine, miners are using equipment well to more than double fixed plans. The Ch'onsong Youth Coal Mine is normalizing high levels of coal production through prior preparation of reserve fields. The Sinch'ang Coal Mine increased coal transport capacity by putting conveyer belts in at several places. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 11 Mar 81 p 1] 9122

PROVINCIAL TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS--15 April technical innovation shock brigades in Kangwon Province have already made over 500 technical innovations. A brigade at the Ch'onnaeri Cement Plant made improvements to the no 3 firing furnace, resulting in a better than four-fold increase in capacity; the brigade also enabled conservation of diesel oil through mechanizing the raw materials transport system. At the Munp'yong Smeltery, a brigade raised production while saving electric power by making carbon rectifiers; by installing waste water neutralization equipment, they enabled an increase of an annual 5,000 tons in sulphuric acid. A brigade made new machinery and got adoption of mid-level trawlers on 200 HP fishing boats at the T'ongch'on Fishery, enabling an annual 6,000 ton increase in the catch. At the Wonsan Disabled Veterans Plastic Goods Factory, a brigade made various special large automatic sprayers as well as modern vinyl sheet makers. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 21 Mar 81 p 3] 9122

EXTRACTION INDUSTRY MODERNIZATION--15 April technical innovation shock brigades in the extraction industry sector are modernizing mine work and transport. Brigades at the Ullyul Mine aided production by installing a rope bridge conveyer 100 meters in the air and diverting trucks to other sectors. A brigade at the Koch'am Coal Mine introduced a new high-efficiency coal cutter. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 22 Mar 81 p 1] 9122

MINING OPERATION IMPROVEMENTS--Various mines are improving work capabilities. The 5 March Youth Mine and the Sangrong Mine are finishing construction of belt conveyer transport, with both better than 60 percent completed. The Unhong, Hyesan Youth, Inp'yong, and August Mines are enlarging their concentrate areas. The August Mine installed a large grinder in its system and is assembling floatation devices and electrical equipment. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 22 Mar 81 p 1] 9122

THERMAL POWER PRODUCTION--Thermal power stations are now normalizing electricity production at maximum levels. At the Pukch'ang Power Station, the youth shop is guaranteeing scientific operation of generators, raising per hour electric power production amounts more than 5,000 kw/hours above plans; the 3rd shop reorganized boiler operation methods and raised efficiency of combustion, getting production of more steam than nominal capacity. The Ch'ongch'ongang Power Station strengthened technical guidance for generating equipment management and is producing electric power at more than 1.8 times the results of the same time last year. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 24 Mar 81 p 1] 9122

RAILROAD TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS--Members of the 6 November Railroad Scientific and Technical Shock Brigade have achieved 3,280 valuable innovations over the last year in modernizing railroad transport. Brigade members made such things as machinery and freight car bearings and hydraulic continuous loaders; they also aided in loading and transport methodology. Brigade members cooperated with workers of the Railroad Electrification Research Group to get adopted a new line-stringing method in electrification of the Kowon-Pongsan-Chongju-Ch'ongsu-Huich'on-Manp'o railroad, and in seeking a method operationalizating the railroad for electric power conservation. Brigade members innovated in saving fuel and materials by producing new heat insulating materials and brake shoes. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 2 Apr 81 p 1] 9122

PROVINCIAL POWER STATIONS--Small-medium power stations of South Hamgyong Province are exceeding electricity production plans by 60 percent, through seeking water sources for full operation of equipment. The small-medium power stations in Yodok-kun [county] are doing well in facilities maintenance for generating equipment and structures. The Power Station where Comrade Han Ki-nam Works is raising embankments to prevent water leakage and raising daily electricity production amounts 73 percent over plans. The Ku-up Power Station is increasing turbine efficiency. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 2 Apr 81 p 3] 9122

EXTRACTION MACHINERY PRODUCTION--Workers and three revolutions team members of mines, coal mines, and machinery factories are expanding the extraction machinery production base; the Ministry of Second Machinery Industry has established goals by plant and stage for finishing general enlargement construction. The 9 August

Factory is constructing a new shop for production of high-speed tunnelling equipment, and construction workers of the 32nd Chemical Plant Construction Station have set mid-April as the goal for finishing the first stage construction. The 10 May Factory is in the last phases of the first stage of a new shop to produce long-distance conveyer belt equipment; the factory is also pushing ahead with construction to enlarge its production capability for large equipment, including cylindrical coal cutters and winches. At the Tanch'on Mining Machinery Factory, the 43rd Mine Construction Station is putting in a large concentrated equipment production base for large grinders and conical crushers. The Hoeryong Coal Mining Factory is constructing a production base for coal cutters, drills, and iron braces for northern region coal mines. The Pyongyang Coal Mining Machinery Factory finished building construction for the hydraulic brace pipe shop and is in the last stages of equipment assembly. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 8 Apr 81 p 1] 9122

CH'ONGJIN AREA INNOVATIONS--15 April Technical Innovations Shock Brigades have already introduced 3,100 innovations in the city of Ch'ongjin. At the Kim Ch'aek Iron Works' blooming mill, a brigade researched normalized means of production according to frequency, raising oxygen production and enabling the drawing of more steel; they established a new blowing process in the blast furnace shop, more than doubling furnace life. A brigade at the Musan Mine got adoption of a new transport method to the grinder area and reorganized shock absorbing equipment on the tracks. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 19 Apr 81 p 1] 9122

PROVINCIAL POWER CONSERVATION--Enterprises in North Hwanghae Province are innovating to cut power consumption levels. At the Hwanghae Iron Works, the rolling shop has rationalized load controls on rollers and is saving more than 10 percent of its power by switching equipment which used extra power. The 8 February Cement Plant is seeking to produce more cement per unit-hour as one means of lowering power consumption levels; the engineering shop has made innovations, such as adopting brake facilities to capital equipment, and is getting power conservation reserves of an annual 400,000 kw/hour. Miners at the 8 November Mine undertook good equipment management and maintenance and cut per ton power levels 7 kw/hours in cutting and above 5 kw/hours in ore handling. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 24 Apr 81 p 1] 9122

CSO: 4108/157

PAPERS MARK DAY OF EDUCATION

SK051058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)--Papers here dedicate editorials to the fourth anniversary of the publication of "Theses on Socialist Education" (September 5, 1977) and Day of Education.

In an editorial titled "Let Us Bring Up More Competent Revolutionary Cadres by Thoroughly Implementing These on Socialist Education" NODONG SINMUN says:

The publication of "Theses on Socialist Education," a communist educational programme, by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a historic event of weighty significance in the development of education and the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism in our country.

The theses on socialist education is an immortal encyclopedia of education brilliantly summing up and consummating in an allround way the shining victories and successes, experiences and exploits in the development of socialist education in our country under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The theses gives a comprehensive exposition of all the theoretical and practical problems to be solved in education, from the essence and aim of socialist education and the basic principle of socialist pedagogy in the content and method of socialist education and tasks to consolidate the socialist educational system and strengthen the party's leadership of education.

The publication of the theses on socialist education provided a revolutionary educational doctrine of the working class to bring up revolutionaries successfully not only for today but also for the future communist society.

Indeed, the educational theses is a firm guiding principle for successfully training the reserves of revolution who will shoulder the future of the country and thereby accomplishing the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea.

The truth of the theses on socialist education and its invincible vitality have been fully proved through practice and are given fuller scope as days go by.

In the course of the struggle to implement the method of education has been markedly improved in accordance with the basic principle of socialist pedagogy, with the result that our education has developed as a more revolutionary and chuche-based education and its scientific and theoretical level risen higher.

Along with the increase of social concern and help for education, the material and technical foundations of schools have been further consolidated and educational conditions remarkably bettered. In consequence of the firm establishment of a revolutionary habit of study throughout the country, the quality of teachers and school records of students, the level of general knowledge and technical and cultural level of the working people have markedly risen. A big stride forward has been made also in the struggle for the intellectualization of the whole society.

All these successes gained in the struggle to implement the theses are a brilliant fruition of the energetic guidance of our party to thoroughly materialize the grand plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our party indicated a clear-cut direction and ways to carry through the theses and leads our people to correctly solve all problems arising in education, from the building up of ranks of educational workers to the improvement of the content of education and the construction of schools.

Recently our party raised problems of principle in improving work with youth and children and improving the quality of education and took epochal steps for this, thus opening a broad vista for making a new advance in the training of the rising generation and in education.

Noting that it is necessary to bring about constant changes in education by continuously and thoroughly implementing the theses on socialist education on the basis of the already achieved successes, the editorial points to tasks for this.

CSO: 4120/6

LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONY ON PHYSICAL CULTURE

SK071048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 7 (KCNA)--A central opening ceremony for the examination of people's physical strength for 1981 was held on September 6 at the Central House of Workers. It was attended by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, Comrade Pak Su-tong, and Chang Yun-pil, Kim Pong-chu, Yi Yong-su and other personages concerned and workers, office employees and students in Pyongyang.

Addressing the opening ceremony, a speaker said that sound physique is one of the qualities which must be possessed by fully developed communist men of juche type, and stressed that all functionaries and working people should make full physical preparations to devote themselves to the revolution and construction at all times by popularizing sports and making it an inseparable part of their daily life, holding high the chuche-based sports idea advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party's unique sports policy.

The speakers who followed him on the rostrum to evince their resolution said that during the period of the examination of people's physical strength in September and October sports activities for physical training should be further strengthened and shining feats be performed in the endeavours to overfulfill the national economic assignments for this year. A resolution was adopted at the opening ceremony.

CSO: 4120/6

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONG CHUN-KI AT PARTY FOR CHONGNYON JOURNALISTS

SK041007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA)--A meeting of journalists, editors and working people in Pyongyang was held on September 3 at the Central House of Workers to welcome the journalists delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Choe U-kyun, editor-in-chief of CHOSON SINBO, now on a visit to the socialist homeland.

Attending the meeting were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Ki-nam, Ho Chong-suk, Kim Chu-yong, Yi Chae-kwan and other personages concerned and journalists, editors and working people in Pyongyang.

Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union and editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, made a speech at the meeting.

He said that in the past period the pressmen of Chongnyon have waged a vigorous struggle to carry into practice Chongnyon's press policy expounded by the great leader under the difficult conditions where the obstructionist manoeuvres of the enemy were ceaseless, and made a great success in this course.

He noted that journalists and editors of Chongnyon are reliably preparing themselves to be revolutionary soldiers of chuche type who trust and follow the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre in any adversity and devote their all to the cause of chuche.

Journalists and editors in the homeland, he declared, will actively support and encourage with might and main the patriotic activities of Chongnyon journalists and editors.

Editor-in-chief Choe U-kyun spoke next.

He said: Today the publications of Chongnyon including CHOSON SINBO are discharging an important duty as an ideological weapon in widely disseminating immortal Kimilsongism among the Koreans in Japan and the peoples of various countries and powerfully organizing and mobilizing Chongnyon functionaries and Koreans in Japan to carry out the patriotic task for the accomplishment of the cause of chuche.

Successes of Chongnyon publications including CHOSON SINBO have been made possible because the great leader expounded chuche-based idea of the press of overseas compatriots and wisely leads them on the road of victory and glory, he stressed.

He spoke about deepest solicitude of the great leader and the glorious party centre for the Chongnyon pressmen.

He said: Today Chongnyon pressmen regard it as the most honourable thing to be loyal forever with a spotlessly clean and pure mind to the great leader and the glorious party centre, and deem it the highest glory to contribute to the victory of the cause of Kimilsongism, holding higher the pen of chuche.

CSO: 4120/6

CHONGNYON HOSTS BANQUET ON DPRK ANNIVERSARY

SK111115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) arranged a grand banquet on September 8 in Tokyo in celebration of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

A portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was placed in the banquet hall. Present there were Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, and its vice-chairmen, Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan.

The banquet was attended by Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Shoichi Shimodaira, its vice-chairman; Mitsuhiro Kaneko and Hiroshi Tachigi, permanent members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; Yasuyuki Okimoto, Komei member of the House of Representatives; Keisuke Shiode, members of the House of Councillors; Ryokichi Minobe, independent member of the House of Councillors; Toshifumi Tateyama, chairman of the Federation of Independent Unions of Japan; Chuji Kuno, Liberal Democratic member of the House of Representatives and chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; Kenichi Ogami, general secretary of the international institute of the juche idea; Makoto Ichikawa, executive member of the international liaison committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea; and other Japanese personages of broad circles; diplomatic envoys of various countries in Japan, more than 1,000 in all.

The banquet was addressed by chairman Han Tok-su.

Saying that the founding of the DPRK was an epochal event which marked a new era in the long history of our country, he pointed to the path of brilliant victory traversed by the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader, the founder of the DPRK, over the past 33 years, valiantly overcoming manifold obstacles and difficulties.

He wished the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

Ichio Asukata and Chuji Kuno made congratulatory speeches.

Warmly hailing the 33rd anniversary of the DPRK founding, they unanimously expressed their determination to vigorously struggle in the future to further strengthen the relations of friendship between the Japanese and Korean peoples and support the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4120/6

CHONGNYON SPEAKER PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL 8 SEPTEMBER MEETING

SK111135 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0919 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Speech by Yi Kye-paek, vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee, General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, at Pyongyang central meeting marking 33d anniversary of DPRK founding--live]

[Excerpts] Respected participants:

We, the congratulatory group of Korean residents in Japan, came to the yearned-for fatherland on the 33d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, our glorious fatherland, to convey the enthusiastic greetings from 700,000 Korean residents in Japan to the great Marshal Kim Il-song, the founder of our chuche Korea, and to Comrade Kim Chong-il, the outstanding leader of our people. [applause]

We are overwhelmed with great revolutionary pride and national dignity that today when our republic, founded and led by the great leader, is prosperous and flourishing, the chuche cause is being carried forward to a brighter future by the dear comrade leader for its final victory. [applause]

Thanks to the dear comrade leader who is brilliantly carrying out the chuche cause pioneered and led by the great leader, the chuche-orientation of the entire society is being vigorously implemented in our fatherland today and the requirements of chuche are being realized in ideology, technology and culture.

Since we have the sun of the revolution and the star of guidance at the same time in the endlessly prosperous fatherland, and since we uphold the outstanding comrade leader who is brilliantly carrying out the chuche revolutionary cause holding in high esteem the great leader, the genius of the revolution and the sun of the nation, our people are indeed the greatest and happiest throughout the world. [applause]

Thanks to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, (?the beacon) of the revolution, the Koreans in Japan effected a basic turn in their miserable situation. [applause]

It is firm faith of the functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and all Koreans in Japan to devote everything to the patriotic task of achieving the immortal chuche idea by upholding the great leader and the dear comrade leader and by rendering our loyalty to them over generations. [applause]

Reflecting the ardent desire of the 700,000 compatriots in Japan, I wish long life to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, legendary hero of the anti-Japanese struggle, the leader of the world revolution and father of all Koreans abroad, and long life to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the outstanding master [susung] of all Korean people at home and abroad, the sun of communism and the great leader of revolution and construction. [applause]

CSO: 4108/3

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON DELEGATION MET--Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)--Yi Kye-paek, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and a group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived in Pyongyang on September 4 by air. Placed at the airport was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. A large number of working people in the city warmly welcomed vice-chairman Yi Kye-paek and the members of the congratulatory group at the airport. They were met at the airport by comrades Kim Chung-nin, Chong Chun-ki and So Yun-sok, and Kim Man-kum, Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned. They were also met by heads of various Chongnyon delegations staying in the homeland. [Text] [SK042247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 4 Sep 81]

CHONGNYON VISITORS HONORED--Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)--The Administration Council arranged a party on the evening of September 19 at the Ongyugwan Restaurant for the delegations of Chongnyon on a visit to the socialist homeland. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan headed by O Yong-man, chief of the educational section of the Fukuoka prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), the delegation of students of the graduating class of the Choson University headed by Kim Hong-chol, dean of the literature faculty of the university, and the delegation of students of the graduating class of the university headed by Pak Chu-yong, deputy section chief of the normal education faculty of the university. Present there were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Ho Chong-suk, Kim Chu-yong, Nam Chae-hwan, O Kil-pang, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned. The party was addressed by Kim Chu-yong and O Yong-man. The attendants drank a toast, wholeheartedly wishing good health and a long life to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people. [Text] [SK200849 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 20 Sep 81]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)--A delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan headed by Kim Su-chin, vice-director of the educational department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), a delegation of young Korean traders and industrialists in Japan headed by Kim Chae-su, vice-director of the Hyogo

Prefectural Association of Traders and Industrialists under Chongnyon, and the 90th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by An Kwan-sun, chairman of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Educational Association under Chongnyon, arrived in Pyongyang on September 18 from a visit to the socialist homeland. They were met by Ho Chong-suk, Kim Chu-yong, Yi Tae-kyun, Yi Chae-kwan, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned. They arrived in Wonsan on the morning of September 18 by the ship "Samjiyon." [Text] [SK190400 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 19 Sep 81]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION--Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)--The Administration Council arranged a party on the evening of September 18 at the Ongyugwan Restaurant in honour of Chongnyon delegations on a visit to the socialist homeland. Invited to the party were the delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan headed by Kim Su-chin, vice-director of the educational department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and the delegation of young Korean traders and industrialists in Japan headed by Kim Chae-su, vice-director of the Hyogo Prefectural Association of Traders and Industrialists under Chongnyon. On hand were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Ho Chong-suk, Kim Chu-yong, Yi Tae-kyun, Yi Chae-kwan, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned. Speeches were made at the party. The attendants drank toasts, sincerely wishing good health and a long life to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK190856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 19 Sep 81]

CSO: 4120/6

MOZAMBIQUE MAGAZINE HAILS KIM CHONG-IL'S LEADERSHIP

SK172300 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Maputo—The Mozambique magazine (GUIO) No 104 carried an article titled "Korean People Waging a Struggle for Economic Construction," respectfully printing a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The magazine pointed out that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is vigorously advancing the work to develop the country's economy amidst a tense situation between the north and south, adding: Thanks to the tested leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, plants and enterprises are able to exercise their production capacity to the maximum.

All the party members and workers have unconditionally accepted the slogan of the three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural--put forth by the party and are energetically waging the struggle to achieve them.

Comrade Kim Chong-il is a paragon of an excellent leader who is carrying out works boldly and on a broad scale with an extraordinary revolutionary driving force. Comrade Kim Chong-il is the living example of the militant spirit he had evinced in party tasks so all the workers can achieve victory in economic construction.

The story about the automation of the Hwanghae Iron Works is an illustration of this. Thanks to the automation, workers at the Hwanghae Iron Works were liberated from arduous works. The enterprise is becoming an example of automation at a large metallurgical base.

The living example of the excellent leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il can be seen in his wise leadership of the 70-day and 100-day battles. The great changes and monumental creations brought about in the works to remodel ran and remake nature have been achieved under his tested leadership.

The magazine wrote: The Korean people could--in a short time--achieve great changes which other people could not achieve for centuries because they have followed the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4108/3

INDIAN PAPER CALLS KIM CHONG-IL EXCELLENT THINKER

SK182309 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] New Delhi--The 10 September issue of the Indian paper (SACH) carried an article titled "His Excellency Dear Leader Kim Chong-il Is an Excellent Thinker and Theoretician Who Is Perfectly Personifying the Revolutionary Ideology of His Excellency President Kim Il-song."

The paper says the creative theory for literature and arts created by His Excellency Respected Kim Chong-il evinces the genius of his thought and theory, and stresses: What is important is the ideology on the chuche-based new man.

The paper adds: His excellency dear leader taught that the nature of literature as a study of man is in serving man while cherishing the political life and depicting a man of vitality who is struggling for the independent and creative life. He further taught that literature should have an independent man as hero advocating independence.

The paper points out: What is important in this theory is the thought about the seed of literary and art works. The fundamental problem of the works has been solved because he shed light on an important question, an ideological seed guaranteeing the vitality of the works and a decisive factor.

The paper adds: The most correct guiding principle has been provided in the development of chuche-based and revolutionary film arts by his excellency dear leader Kim Chong-il. His excellency respected Kim Chong-il noted that the musical form, which is a basic means of opera, should be revived. He stressed that the opera be made into a cholka and a form of singing aside be introduced, instead of traditional opera music forms--arias and operatic singing. He set forth a series of principled methods for organizing orchestras in one's own way, properly harmonizing opera and dancing, and on cubically managing stage are, as well as opera music.

Saying that his excellency dear leader Kim Chong-il is conducting ideological and theoretical activities, embracing all sectors of human life with excellent wisdom, the paper stresses that he will lead the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by his excellency President Kim Il-song to brilliant achievements.

CSO: 4108/3

MALTA SEMINAR CALLS KIM CHONG-IL BENEVOLENT LEADER

SK191527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)—C. Farrugia, vice-president of the Women's Socialist League of Malta, made a speech under the title "Political Independence Is the Life and Soul of an Independent and Sovereign State" at the national seminar of Malta on the chuche idea and the question of Korea's reunification which was held in Valetta.

Noting that respected and beloved President Kim Il-song illumined the only right way of building an independent, sovereign state, which poses itself as the universal demand of our time, the age of independence, by defining political independence as the life and soul of an independent, sovereign state, she said:

The chuche idea, a guiding ideology of revolution and construction, finds its embodiment in the principle of independence in political area.

Political independence has two meanings. The first one is to independently formulate and implement lines and policies in the interests of the people of country, and the second one is to exercise the rights to equality and sovereignty in foreign relations.

Political independence presents the fundamental condition for defending the dignity of a country and nation.

It does not accept the privilege of any country.

It is the basic guarantee to energetically push ahead with the building of a new society and thus build an independent and sovereign state.

It is also the prerequisite for successfully realising economic independence and self-reliance in national defence.

Independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-reliance in national defence are the essential criterion and sign of an independent and sovereign state.

The decisive one of the three factors that define the sign of an independent and sovereign state is political independence.

Respected and beloved President Kim Il-song gave a scientific elucidation to the problems confronting an independent and sovereign state in maintaining political independence.

To maintain political independence, it is necessary to have ones own guiding ideology and firmly build up an independent political force.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the homeland of the chuche idea, is firmly maintaining political independence both in its external and internal political activities.

The political independence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, founded and led by respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, is defended in succession and brilliantly inherited and developed by the dear leader his excellency Kim Chong-il.

The future of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea blessed with the leadership of his excellency Kim Chong-il, the benevolent leader of the people, is brilliant and the cause of the Korean people is just.

CSO: 4120/6

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM FOREIGN LEADERS

SK181510 Pyongyang K. A in English 1501 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. The messages came from:

Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Colonel Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, head of state and government and chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Samual Kanyon Doe, head of state, chairman of the Council for Relieving People (People's Redemption Council) and general commander of the Republic of Liberia; Hassan Bin Talal, acting king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Q.K.J. Mazire, president of the Republic of Botswana; Malietoa Fanumafili the Second, head of state of the independent state of Western Samoa; Moshoeshoe the Second, king of Lesotho; Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front and chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic; Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, chairman-founder of the Zairian Popular Revolutionary Movement and president of the Republic of Zaire; Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September First revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi; Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal; Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and secretary-general of the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) Party; Colonel Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress of the Republic of Upper Volta and head of state; Elias Sarkis, president of the Republic of Lebanon; Tuanku Haji Ahmad Shah al-Mustain Billah Ibn al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar Ri Ayatuddin al-Mu Adzam Shah, king of Malaysia; the Provisional Presidency Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Kalevi Kivisto, chairman of the Finnish People's Democratic League, and its secretary general Jorma Hentila; Gert Petersen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark; Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party, and Kazi Zafar Ahmed, chairman of the United People's Party of Bangladesh.

CSO: 4120/6

'MINJU CHOSON' CRITICIZES JAPAN DIETMEN'S SEOUL VISIT

SK200923 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0900 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 20 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today, commenting on the "ninth general meeting of the South Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League" held in Seoul, brands it as a dangerous compact of treachery and aggression between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries.

The author of the commentary headed "Dangerous Compact of Treachery and Aggression" says: At the meeting the puppets again demanded "economic aid for security" of Japan, crying about the fictitious "arms buildup of the North" and "threat from the North," and the Japanese side promised "active cooperation," backing the puppets assertion, and made this clear in a "joint statement."

As shown by the course of the meeting and the "joint statement," the "ninth general meeting of the South Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League" was a dangerous bargain of treachery and aggression for further tightening the dark fusion between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries on the basis of the hostile attitude towards us and openly disclosing this.

In the "joint statement" they attempted to shift the responsibility for the heightened tension in the Korean peninsula on to us. This reminds one of a thief calling others thief.

The puppets ranted that "South Korea and Japan are one in security" and begged Japan for a collosal amount of "aid for security" from the "stand of regional security," saying that South Korea is an "anti-communist bastion" and "breakwater for Japan's security." This is a wicked intention to further intensify preparations for war against us on the strength of Japan and prop up the power under Japan's patronage by selling off South Korea to outside forces.

At the "general meeting" the Japanese Dietmen, chiming in with the preposterous jargon of the puppets about "southward invasion," promised their active "cooperation for security."

They "highly appraised" the puppets "efforts for defence," expressed "sympathy with the situation" of South Korea caused by "heavy military spendings" and manifested

their readiness to make "all sincere efforts for cooperation for security" and went the length of supporting the Chon Tu-hwan clique's splittist "mutual visit proposal." This strips naked the wild desire of the Japanese reactionaries to step up the political, economic and military infiltration into South Korea under the cloak of "cooperation" as well as their real color as an accomplice of the Chon Tu-hwan clique in the splittist and belligerent manoeuvres.

The agenda item of the "general meeting of the South Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League" held in Seoul, the course of the meeting and the "joint statement" issued at the end of it prove that the tieup between the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and the Japanese reactionary forces is being stepped up at an accelerated tempo in all domains, political, economic and military.

Noting that the new "fusion" and criminal collusion and tieup between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries proceed from the U.S. imperialists' Korean strategy aimed to keep hold on South Korea, the commentary stressed:

This cannot be tolerated for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and peace and security in Asia.

We are vigilantly following the tieup between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries and will not overlook the criminal manoeuvres of treachery and aggression.

CSO: 4120/6

JSP DIETMAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF DPRK CITED

SK211036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Tokyo, September 19 (KNS-KCNA)--Kanejiro Tate, socialist member of the House of Representatives of Japan, who visited our country from July 21 to 28 gave his impressions of Korea, according to CHOSON SINBO.

He said: Narita, former chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, would say: "Go and see Korea, if you want to follow socialism. Don't talk about socialism before seeing her." Therefore, I visited the DPRK, together with young men in Gifu Prefecture, to show them real socialism. It was six years since I had visited there last.

I was astonished when I found that the surroundings or Pyongyang had changed beyond recognition and the modernisation of the city was progressing rapidly. I enjoyed a bird's-eye view of Pyongyang on the Pyongyang Students' and Children's Palace. Cranes, big and small, were moving here and there. They told me clearly that the construction of the country was going on without interruption.

These days the United States and South Korea are crying over the "military superiority of the North" and "threat from the North." But the reality of the DPRK convinced me that all efforts are directed to the modernisation of the country and improvement of the people's living. The young men who accompanied me say in unison that they saw true socialism in the DPRK. The young men lay great hopes and expectation on the DPRK.

He went on to say: I saw the wall afar off from Panmunjom. The South Korean authorities claim that it is to "prevent" the "threat from the North." But there can be no "threat from the North." Visiting Panmunjom, I keenly felt that the U.S. troops must be withdrawn because it is the prerequisite to the reunification of Korea.

President Kim Il-song put forward the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a new reunification proposal in October last year. As it is a realistic and just one acceptable to all, it is evoking warm support and sympathy among the world progressive people.

I could feel the will of the DPRK to achieve the reunification of the country at any cost through the realization of the new reunification proposal. While visiting Panmunjom I also felt that Korea must be reunified at an early date.

CSO: 4120/6

SOCIALIST MEDIA OBSERVE DPRK FOUNDING DAY

SK230425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--Papers of socialist countries carried articles on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to reports.

The Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU September 8 in an article titled "Program of Korean Reunification" pointed to the new proposal for national reunification advanced at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the tireless efforts of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. It said:

Political parties and public organizations of Korea in August put forward once again a new proposal for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The just cause of the Korean people and the consistent struggle of the Workers Party of Korea for forcing foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and establishing a unified democratic state always enjoy understanding and support of the socialist countries including Poland which are linked up with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by bonds of friendship and cooperation.

The Cuban paper GRANMA September 9 in an article titled "33rd Anniversary of DPRK Founding" said that the Korean people founded the DPRK 33 years ago, clearing away the consequences of the colonial rule, under the leadership of Comrade President Kim Il-song.

The paper pointed out that the Workers Party of Korea and the DPRK Government solved all problems for the peoples life including food, clothing, housing, public health, education, and so on.

The September 8 issue of the Cuban paper JUVENTUD REBELDE carried an article under the same title.

The Yugoslav paper BORBA September 9 in an article headlined "Definite Growth" said that during the last 33 years the DPRK has waged a consistent, uninterrupted struggle to turn the once backward country into a modern, developed country whose per capita national income is the highest among the Asian countries.

Noting that Comrade President Kim Il-song put forward the national reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state at the sixth congress of the WPK, the paper declared: The entire Yugoslav people who have everlasting and genuine deep relations of friendship and cooperation with the DPRK sincerely hope for the achievement of the age-old desire of the Korean people.

The Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO September 8 in an editorial article headlined "September 9 Is National Day of the DPRK. Along the Road of Upswing" said that the Korean people turned their once backward country into a socialist state with modern industry and agriculture and developed national culture, resolutely smashing aggressive and provocative manoeuvres of the enemies at home and abroad, under the leadership of the party.

Another Bulgarian paper OTECHESTVEN FRONT printed an article on September 9.

The Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG September 9 in an editorial article pointed out that the chief obstacle to Korean reunification is the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists who encourage the Seoul dictatorial "regime."

The September 9 issues of Hungarian papers MAGYAT NEMZET and NEPSZAVA also carried editorial articles.

The GDR paper TRIBUNE September 8 and the Czechoslovak paper PRACE September 9 printed articles under the respective titles "Living Standard Goes Up" and "Korean Peoples Fete"

CSO:4120/6

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CONSERVATIONISTS ADOPT LETTER TO WORLD

SK221107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)--A letter to the world enthusiasts in nature protection was adopted at the second congress of the Korean Natural Conservation Union held in Pyongyang from September 20 to 21.

To protect nature is a most urgent problem facing us not only for our generation but also for the future of mankind today when the demand for natural resources is sharply increasing, destruction of nature continues and pollution is becoming serious on the global scale, the letter says.

Noting that shining successes have been made in nature protection in Korea owing to energetic efforts of the whole people for implementing the government of republics popular policy of nature protection through an all-people movement under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the letter stresses:

Full credit of the brilliant successed made in nature protection must go to respected and beloved President Kim Il-song of our people who founded the chuche-based idea of nature protection and leads this work under a far-reaching plan of the country along the road of victory.

Our experiences show that a country can develop constantly and rapidly its independent economy by relying on its own resources when it undertakes nature protection as an all-people work in a united context by combining protection of nature with natural reconstruction on the principle of organically linking development and protection by firmly adhering to the chuche-based viewpoint that nature must be protected and controlled in the interest of the masses of working people.

The letter goes on: The problem of nature protection is not a local and regional problem, but a problem to be solved on a global scale amid the concern of whole mankind.

Therefore, all the world enthusiasts in nature protection must bend joint efforts to have the idea of nature conservation for the happiness and prosperity of mankind realized in all countries and all regions on the globe.

If the new-emerging countries which advocate independence want to successfully build an independent economy, they must maintain an independent and principled stand toward nature conservation.

The nature of the new-emerging countries is destroyed because the imperialists harshly robbed them of natural resources for a long historical period and are now still plundering the developing countries of their natural resources in reliance upon the old international economic order.

The new-emerging countries should wage an energetic struggle to eradicate the source of international plunder of resources and defend the permanent sovereignty over the home natural resources so that they may be exploited for the promotion of the well-being of their people.

If the new-emerging countries which occupy the greater part of the raw material resources of the world fight jointly, they will not be plundered of resources in bondage to unequal economic relations, but realize the demand of their peoples.

When the new-emerging countries establish a new economic order to put an end to all forms of arbitrariness of the imperialists and closely like the development of natural resources with their conservation, nature of the country will be a true source of material wealth for the promotion of the well-being of the popular masses.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea and the puppet clique are destroying natural resources in their frenzied preparations to provoke a war of aggression for massacring our people, the letter continues:

Still today nature of South Korea is being utterly destroyed by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and the whole land of South Korea has turned into a hell on the earth, a grave of all lives, unfit not only for man's life but also for the habitation of all living things.

We can never leave the beautiful nature and rich resources of the fatherland on the altar of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group.

We consider that the only way of retaking nature of the country and protecting it is to reunify the country.

We must reunify the country at the earliest date possible in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a reunification proposal which the great leader of our people President Kim Il-song put forward, vividly reflecting the reality of our country divided into north and south and fully taking into consideration the interests of north and south and even the interests of the neighbouring countries.

We are convinced that you, all the enthusiasts in the protection of nature, will always actively support and encourage the struggle for realizing the desire of the Korean enthusiasts in the protection of nature to build a happy paradise of our people on this land by reunifying the country and protecting its nature in a unified way.

We will devote all efforts together with you to the noble work for protecting nature on the globe for the prosperity and happiness of mankind, in the future, too.

CSO: 4120/6

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

YI CHONG-OK SPEAKS AT BANQUET IN SYRIA

SK032233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 4 (KCNA)—'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of Syria, arranged a banquet on August 31 in honor of the party and government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, according to a report.

Present at the banquet were the deputy prime minister in charge of economy, ministers and other personages concerned of Syria.

The banquet was addressed first by the Syrian prime minister.

He emphasized that the close cooperation between the countries and peoples of Syria and Korea was greatly conducive to defending their common interests, opposing domination and oppression and the colonialist system trying to dominate nations and interfere in their internal affairs and to accomplishing the common cause of mankind.

He said: Syria regards the Korean peoples struggle for the country's reunification as a common struggle.

Head of the delegation Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, spoke next.

He said: The peoples of Korea and Syria are comrades-in-arms and brothers who have established the firm bonds of friendship in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

He expressed firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Syrian people for a fair and comprehensive solution of the Mideast problem.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Premier Yi Chong-ok paid a courtesy call on the Syrian prime minister that day.

CSO: 4120/6

YUGOSLAV ARTICLE ON KOREA CITED

SK230836 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--The Yugoslav journal FRONT September 4 carried an article titled "Artificial Division," according to a report.

The journal says: The Korean people who lived a homogeneous nation have been divided into north and south by the military demarcation line.

The puppet regime of South Korea where U.S. troops are stationed is heightening the wall of Korean division, making much ado about fictitious "threat of southward invasion."

The puppet regime stretched barbed wire entanglements and even built a concrete wall along the demarcation line. Military setups of the U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army are distributed along the military demarcation line.

Almost every day South Korea is a theatre of military exercises. In recent three years alone, "Team Spirit-81" and other joint exercises of U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army have been staged on countless occasions.

Innumerable likewise are the provocations committed by the South Korean puppet army in the demilitarized zone.

Noting that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a member nation of the non-aligned movement, which is building a socialism, has made consistent efforts for the reunification of the country, it notes:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward new proposals for the reunification of the country on more than 150 occasions.

At the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea held some time ago, President Kim Il-song advanced a proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a new initiative for reunifying the divided fatherland.

It is underlined in the ten-point policy of the unified state that the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea, the military demarcation line be removed and all the military setups be destroyed.

All the efforts of the DPRK to reunify the country enjoy an active support of the non-aligned movement. Yugoslavia expressed many a time its stand supporting the reunification of Korea. All the documents of the non-aligned countries note that Korea must be reunified and the situation on the Korean peninsula is a constant threat to peace and security in the world.

In conclusion, the journal says that the Korean people will pull down the artificial wall of division with the support of all the revolutionary and progressive forces of the world.

CSO: 4120/6

'NODONG SINMUN' SCORES S. AFRICA'S 'AGGRESSIVE' ACTS

SK060904 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 6 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a commentary titled "We Denounce Racist Aggression Against Angola" in connection with the even more wanton aggressive manoeuvres of the South African racists against Angola. The author of the commentary says:

The aggressive acts of the South African racists against Angola render the situation in this region strained and gravely threaten peace and security in southern Africa.

The Korean people bitterly denounce the aggressive acts of the South African racists and strongly demand the discontinuation of aggression on Angola.

The terrorist attack of the South African racists on Angola, a sovereign state, is a grave infringement upon the sovereignty of Angola and its territorial integrity. It shows that they are a band of robbers who ignore international law and take no notice of others' boundary.

Botha, boss of the South African racists, is trying to justify the aggressive acts against Angola, claiming that these acts are to "chase and mop up" the Namibian guerrillas. This vividly reveals the heinous nature of the racists who stoop to any infamy without hesitation, for their aggressive purpose.

Exposing that the racists are trying to obliterate the liberation struggle of the people in Namibia and intensify aggressive manoeuvres against the neighbouring countries in order to keep them from supporting Namibia, the commentary continues: By their ceaseless acts of military aggression, the South African racists are trying to undermine the building of a new society by the young Angolan people, create confusion and cow them with military threat and blackmail so they may not support and encourage the struggle of the Namibian people. It is for this very aim that the racists are intensifying their military attack these days. But, it does not frighten the Angolan people.

Recently, the Angolan president denounced the aggressive manoeuvres of the racists and declared that in the future, too, the Angolan people will support the Namibian and South African people's struggle against racism, this showed the invariable, resolute stand of the Angolan people.

It is with the zealous encouragement and support of the imperialists that the South African racists are running about arrogantly today. No matter how desperately the imperialists and racists may attempt, however, they cannot maintain the racist rule which has outlived its days.

The southern African people's struggle to liquidate the South African racists, a part of the struggle to achieve a complete liberation of the African continent, will surely end in victory.

CSO: 4120/6

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIANS SOLIDARITY GROUP VISITS

Group Arrives

SK080410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA)--A Finnish solidarity delegation for Korea's reunification composed of parliamentarians from different political parties arrived in Pyongyang on September 7 by plane.

The delegation headed by Head Matti Ahde, parliamentarian from the Finnish Social Democratic Party, chairman of the parliamentary group of the party and member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the party, consists of Ensio Lainen, parliamentarian of the Communist Party of Finland, vice-chairman of the Council of the Finnish People's Democratic League and vice-chairman of the Finnish Solidarity Committee for Korea's Reunification; Anna Liisa Jokinen, parliamentarian from the Communist Party of Finland and secretary general of the Finnish Solidarity Committee for Korea's Reunification; Pentti Poutanen, parliamentarian from the Center Party of Finland and member of the Finnish Solidarity Committee for Korea's Reunification; Terhi Nieminen-Makynen, parliamentarian from the Liberal People's Party of Finland, member of the Executive Committee of the Finnish group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and vice-chairman of the party Central Committee, and Olle Nordbak, parliamentarian from the Swedish People's Party in Finland, vice-chairman of the parliamentary group of the party and member of the executive committee of the party Central Committee.

The delegation was met at the airport by Kim Yong-sun, Son Song-pil and other personages concerned.

Delegation Honored

SK080514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea arranged a banquet in honour of the Finnish solidarity delegation for Korea's Reunification composed of parliamentarians from different political parties at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of September 7.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation headed by Matti Ahde, parliamentarian from the Finnish Social Democratic Party, chairman of the parliamentary group of the party and member of the executive committee of the Central Committee of the party.

The banquet was attended by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Kim Yong-sun and other personages concerned.

At the banquet Comrade Kim Yong-nam spoke first.

He said: The energetic activities the members of the delegation have conducted, warmly supporting the national reunification policy of our party put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, demanding the U.S. troops withdrawal from South Korea and denouncing the South Korean military fascist dictatorship were a great help and encouragement to our cause.

Our just cause has enlisted support and encouragement from friends of many countries all over the world.

The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique of South Korea persist in the "two Koreas" plot and has of late brought the tension to the highest pitch in our country by faking up the "incident" of the high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71." If tension is to be removed in Korea and peace and security are to be guaranteed in Asia and the world, it is necessary to frustrate the manoeuvres of the splittists within and without and achieve the reunification of Korea.

Head of the delegation Matti Ahde spoke next.

He said: The Finnish president and people make every effort possible for world peace and security. The Finns know well that President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, is making energetic efforts for world peace and security.

We know well how ardently your people desire the reunification of the country. This desire of your people is in a way the desire of the world people.

The members of my delegation, he said, will discuss various problems for solidarity with the Korean people during this visit.

The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of his excellency Urho Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland.

CSO: 4120/6

KWP DELEGATION MEETS WITH GUYANESE PRESIDENT

SK050346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)--Guyanese President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham on August 27 met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Yi Chang-son, member of the KWP Central Committee and minister of culture and art, which was attending the fourth congress of the People's National Congress of Guyana, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards of the great leader.

He asked the head of the delegation to convey his most heartfelt wishes for good health and a long life and for success in the future work to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

After referring to the impressions of his visit to Korea, the Guyanese president expressed the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of Guyana and Korea would grow stronger and develop.

Saying that Guyana actively supported the new proposal for national reunification and the ten-point policy of a unified state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he wished the Korean people great success in their struggle for the country's reunification and socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader.

The conversation took place in an amicable atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/6

BRIEFS

KWP DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Minister of Culture and Art Yzi Chang-son, member of the Central Committee of the WPK, returned home by plane on September 7 after attending the fourth congress of the People's National Congress of Guyana. It was met at the airport by Kim Il-tae, Kim Yong-sun and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK080036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 7 Sep 81]

CUBAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA)--A party workers delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Maria Aida Nogales Jimenez arrived in Pyongyang by plane on September 7. [Text] [SK080950 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 8 Sep 81]

PUBLISHERS TO ITALY, SPAIN--Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)--A NODONG SINMUN delegation headed by Choe Chil-nam left Pyongyang on September 5 by air to attend festivals of L'UNITA, the organ of the Italian Communist Party, and MUNDO OBRERO, the organ of the Spanish Communist Party. [Text] [SK060848 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 6 Sep 81]

ENVOY TO AUSTRIA--Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA)--Pak Kyong-son, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Austria, presented his credentials to Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the host country, on September 2, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards, the president asked the ambassador to convey his whole-hearted greetings to the great leader. The president expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Austria and Korea and the belief that these relations would be developed more successfully in the future. He highly appreciated the Korean people's achievements in the efforts are attaining the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wished greater success in these efforts in the future. A talk took place in a cordial atmosphere. Present on the occasion was the Austrian foreign minister. [Text] [SK081258 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 8 Sep 81]

CONDOLENCES TO CZECH OFFICIAL --Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of sympathy to Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Saying he heard the unhappy news that many coal miners died in an accident at a coal mine in Zalugi, Premier Yi Chong-ok in his message expresses deep sympathy and condolences to the bereaved families. [Text] [SK090915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 9 Sep 81]

MESSAGE FROM SFRY'S KRAIGHER--Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Sergej Kraigher, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY], in reply to his message of condolence to the party and state leaders of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the death from illness of Comrade Stevan Doronjski, member of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and member of the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The reply message dated August 31 says: I was deeply touched by the sympathy expressed by you on the death of Comrade Stevan Doronjski. I extend our warm thanks to you on behalf of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, myself and the bereaved family of the deceased. [Text] [SK070359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 7 Sep 81]

NEW IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER--Pyongyang, September 4 (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Mohammed Mahdavi Kani upon the latter's appointment as prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Expressing the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop on the principle of anti-imperialism and independence, the message sincerely wishes the prime minister great success in his responsible work. [Text] [SK032223 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 3 Sep 81]

VENEZUELAN OFFICIALS VISIT--Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA)--Talks were held in Pyongyang on September 6 between Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Comrade Felix Eloy Torres, vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies of the congress and first vice-chairman of the Venezuelan Movement for Socialism. At the talks the two sides exchanged views on further developing the friendly relations between the two parties and the two countries and on matters of common concern. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK062217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 6 Sep 81]

ENVOY TO BANGLADESH--Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)--Chong Tae-kun, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Bangladesh, presented his credentials on September 15 to Abdus Sattar, acting president of Bangladesh, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the acting president. The acting president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader. He sincerely wished the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. Pointing out

that as nonaligned countries, Bangladesh and Korea forged excellent relations of friendship and cooperation, he expressed the conviction that these relations would further develop in the future. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK182219 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 18 Sep 81]

OUTGOING MONGOLIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)--Premier Yi Chong-ok on September 17 met and had a talk with Mongolian ambassador to our country Nyamjabyn Baasanjab who paid a farewell call on him. Present there were Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and an official of the Mongolian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK180446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 18 Sep 81]

NATIONAL DAY FUNCTIONS--Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)--On the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea press conferences, book and photo exhibitions, receptions, film shows and other functions were held recently at the DPRK missions in Madagascar, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Togo, Pakistan, Iran, Lebanon, the Congo, Democratic Yemen, Zaire, Ghana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Rwanda, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Jordan, Laos, Indonesia, Somalia, Mozambique, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Zambia, Benin, Portugal, Peru, Nepal, Malaysia and India, according to reports. [Text] [SK180822 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 18 Sep 81]

IRANIAN COUNCIL MESSAGE--Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from the Provisional Presidency Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran in reply to his message of condolence sent on the death of His Excellency President Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, His Excellency Prime Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar and other high-ranking personnel of state in an explosion in Tehran. The reply message, dated September 13, reads: We thank you for your message of condolence on the demise of the president and prime minister of our country. We hope that nation can by their unity foil the imperialistic plots and establish a new order for the creation of a humane society. [Text] [SK182209 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 18 Sep 81]

FILM SHOWS HELD--Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA)--Korean films were screened in socialist countries on the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to reports. A Korean film week was arranged in Czechoslovakia and Romania. The opening ceremony of a "Korean Film Week" held at a cinema house in Prague on September 2 was attended by a deputy foreign minister, the first vice-chairman of the committee for cinematography and other personages concerned of Czechoslovakia and diplomatic envoys of various countries in the city. Present at the opening ceremony of a Korean film week held on September 3 at the "Studio" cinema house in Bucharest, were the state secretary of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, the director of the General Bureau of Cinematography and other personages concerned and a large number of people. A film show held on September 3 at the "Blagoyev" cinema house in Sofia was attended by a deputy director of the General Bureau of Cinematography and other personages concerned and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Bulgaria. [Text] [SK181039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1930 GMT 18 Sep 81]

PORTUGUESE KIMILSONGISM OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on September 18 met and had a friendly talk with Luis Manuel de Araujo, chairman of the Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism , staying in our country. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Yi Mong-ho. [Text] [SK190502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 19 Sep 81]

GDR AIRLINE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on September 21 met and had a friendly talk with the friendship delegation of the airline "Interflug" of the German Democratic Republic headed by chief director of aviation transport Kurt Zube. Present on the occasion were personage concerned Kim Chang-kuk and GDR ambassador to our country Hermann Schwiesau. [Text] [SK212236 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1630 GMT 21 Sep 81]

SIERRA LEONE CHUCHE GROUP--Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on September 21 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Sierra Leone National Committee on the study of the chuche idea headed by Usman Kagbo. On hand was personage concerned Yi Mong-ho. [Text] [SK212231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 21 Sep 81]

NICARAGUAN LEADER'S MESSAGE--Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a message from Daniel Ortega Saavedra, chief of the council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, in reply to his message of greetings to the latter on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the victory of revolution in Nicaragua and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The reply message dated September 3 reads: The council of the Government of National Reconstruction and the people of the Republic of Nicaragua express deep thanks for the warm and fraternal felicitations extended by you and the Korean people and government on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the victory of revolution in Nicaragua and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the vanguard of the Nicaraguan people, struggling to defend the right to self-determination and build a new independent society. Our revolution is vigorously advancing, enjoying solidarity of the revolutionary countries including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. With revolutionary greetings. [Text] [SK212227 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 21 Sep 81]

JAPANESE YOUTH GROUP--Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)--The delegation of the consultative council of the Japanese youth groups headed by its chairman Yoshinobu Shiro left here on September 18 by air. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Chang-yong,vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. The delegation arranged a party on the evening of September 17 upon the conclusion of its Korean visit. During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected educational and cultural institutions and cooperative farms in Pyongyang and local areas and Panmunjom. [Text] [SK181552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT 18 Sep 81]

OUTGOING MPR AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on September 17 met and had a talk with Mongolian ambassador to our country Nyamjabyn Baasanjab who paid a farewell call on him. Present there were personages concerned and officials of the Mongolian Embassy in Pyongyang. In the evening Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam arranged a dinner for the ambassador. [Text] [SK180818 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 18 Sep 81]

ITALIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION--Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)--The economic delegation of the Italian State Southern Financial Company headed by Geancarlo Elia Valori, secretary general of the Italian International Relations Institute and vice-president of the company, left for home on September 18 by air. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Yong-sun and other personages concerned. While staying in our country, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and went round various places of Pyongyang and Taean. [Text] [SK181545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 18 Sep 81]

GDR AIRLINE DELEGATION--Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)--The friendship delegation of the airline "Interflug" of the German Democratic Republic headed by chief director of aviation transport Kurt Zube left here today by air for home. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Chang-kuk and other personages concerned and officials of the GDR Embassy here. [Text] [SK222306 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 22 Sep 81]

NEW PORTUGUESE ENVOY--Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)--Antonio Edardo de Carvalho Ressano Garcia, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Portugal to our country, arrived in Pyongyang on September 22 by air. [Text] [SK221557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 22 Sep 81]

KIM IL-SONG BOOKSTORE--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--The opening ceremony of the Kim Il-song Bookstore was recently held in Salisbury, according to a report. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of prime minister of Zimbabwe Robert G. Mugabe were hung on the background of the platform. Present at the opening ceremony were the vice-minister of education and culture of Zimbabwe and members of public organisations and men of the press. The ambassador and officials of the Korean Embassy in Zimbabwe were invited there. Speeches were made at the ceremony. The vice-minister of education and culture of Zimbabwe in his speech said that the Zimbabwean people, with the Kim Il-song Bookstore as the base, will make a deeper study of the immortal chuche idea, learn more from the experiences of the Korean people in their struggle and further consolidate and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Zimbabwe and Korea in all fields. Then he declared the opening of the Kim Il-song Bookstore and cut the tape. A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong'il were adopted there. [Text] [SK222238 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 22 Sep 81]

AL-QADHDHAFI REPLY--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the 12th anniversary of the September First Revolution of the Libyan people. The reply message dated September 14 reads: It was with great pleasure that I received the kind message extended me by Your Excellency on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the great September First Revolution. Expressing deep thanks to Your Excellency for this, I wish Your Excellency good health and happiness and your people progress and prosperity. [Text] [SK230341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 23 Sep 81]

INDONESIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA)--A government delegation of the Republic of Indonesia headed by His Excellency Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, minister of foreign affairs, will shortly pay an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK022204 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 2 Sep 81]

CSO: 4120/6

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK Government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

MARCH UPRISING COMMEMORATED--A Pyongyang city commemorative meeting was held on 28 February in the Moranbong Theater on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the March First People's Uprising, with the following present:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	Chief secretary, central people's committee
Chong Chun-ki	vice premier
Hwang Chang-yop	chairman, SPA standing committee
Chong Sin-hyok	chairman, Chondogyo Young Freinds Party central committee
Ho Chong-suk	chief secretary, DFRF
Hong Ki-mun	chairman, CPRF
Yom [Ryom] Kuk-yol [ryol]	vice chairman, Korean Social Democratic Party

A commemorative report was presented by Ho Chong-suk.
[MINJU CHOSON 1 Mar 81 p 3]

MONGOLIAN PHOTO EXHIBITION--The following attended the opening of a photo exhibition jointly sponsored by the Committee for Foreign Cultural Liaison and the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Society on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the People's Democratic Party of Mongolia:

Yun Ki-chong	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Yong-kuk	"
Kim T'ae-hui	"
Sok Ung-chin	"

[MINJU CHOSON 3 Mar 81 p 4]

PUBLICATION ANNIVERSARY HAILED--The following attended a central report meeting on the 4th at the People's Cultural Palace on the 35th anniversary of publication of the land reform law:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Kim Hwan	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
So Yun-sok	"
So Kwan-hi	"

Chang Kuk-ch'an	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Yun-p'il	"
An Sung-hak	"
Kim Pong-chu	"
Yi Yong-su	"
Yi Yong-kyun	"

A commemorative report was delivered by vice premier So Kwan-hi.
[MINJU CHOSON 5 Mar 81 p 1]

RETURN FROM USSR--The following greeted the return of a delegation led by Yi Chong-ok, which attended the 27th party congress of the CPSU and arrived in Pyongyang on 6 March:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Kim Hwan	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"
Yi Hwa-son	"

[MINJU CHOSON 7 Mar 81 p 1]

SYRIAN REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARY--A commemorative report meeting was held in the Chollima Cultural Hall on 6 March on the 18th anniversary of the Syrian revolution, with the following present:

Yun Ki-chong	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Sang-chun	"

[MINJU CHOSON 7 Mar 81 p 4]

DELEGATION TO EGYPT--The following saw off a government trade delegation, led by Ch'oe Chong-kun, which left for Egypt on the 10th:

Ch'ae Hui-chong	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Song-pom	"

[MINJU CHOSON 11 Mar 81 p 3]

RETURN FROM SAHARA--The following greeted the return of a government delegation, led by Yim Hyong-ku, which returned from the 5th anniversary celebrations of the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic:

Kim Yong-ch'ae	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Chong-mok	"

[MINJU CHOSON 12 Mar 81 p 3]

MEETING CENSURES U.S./ROK--The following attended a Pyongyang city mass meeting held on 12 March at the 8 February Cultural Hall to censure the provocatory maneuvers of the U.S. and the ROK in holding the Team Spirit 81 exercise:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	chief secretary, central people's committee
Chong Chun-ki	vice premier
Chong Sin-hyok	chairman, Chondogyo Young Friends Party central committee
Ho Chong-suk	chief secretary, DFRF central committee
Hong Ki-mun	chairman, CPRF
Yom [Ryom] Kuk-yol [ryol]	vice chairman, Korean Social Democratic Party central committee

[MINJU CHOSON 13 Mar 81 p 2]

JSP DELEGRATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 13 March arrival of the Japanese Socialist Party delegation, led by chairman Asukata Ichio:

Kim Yong-nam	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Hwang Chang-yop	member, central committee; secretary, central committee
Yom [Ryom] Kuk-yol [ryol]	member, political committee, Korea Social Democratic Party; vice chairman, KSDP
Hyon Chun-kuk	member, vice chairman, KWP central committee
Kim Pong-chu	candidate member, KWP central committee; chairman, KGFTU central committee
Yi Yong-su	chairman, KSWYL central committee
Kim U-chong	vice chairman, Korean Committee for Foreign Cultural Liaison

[MINJU CHOSON 14 Mar 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS ASUKATA--The following were present on the 13th when Kim Il-song met with Asukata Ichio, chairman of the JSP:

Kim Yong-nam	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Yun Ki-pok	candidate member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Hyon Chun-kuk	member, central committee; vice chairman, central committee

[MINHU CHOSON 14 Mar 81 p 1]

PAKISTAN NATIONAL DAY--The following attended a banquet on the vening of 23 March at the Ongnyugwan on the occasion of the Pakistani national holiday:

Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	vice premier
Kim Si-hak	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Myong-pin	"
Cho Kyu'il	"
Kim Yong [Ryong]-t'aek	"
Yi Se'ung	"
Kim T'ae-hui	"

[MINJU CHOSON 24 Mar 81 p 3]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--The following Chongnyon delegations arrived by train in Pyongyang on the 22d; the Korean residents of Japan educational society functionaries delegation, led by Kim Yong-chin, vice chairman of the central standing committee education bureau; the Chongnyon Central Institute youth functionaries delegation, led by Yu [Ryu] Song-chong, of the Central Institute; and the 85th home visitation group, led by Yi Nam-kol, responsible person of the Chongnyon Kanakawa Headquarters business group. The following personnel greeted their arrival:

Ho Chong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yong	"
Hyon Sok	"
Wang Kyong-hak	"

[MINJU CHOSON 24 Mar 81 p 4]

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following greeted the 26th arrival of Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere:

Pak Song-ch'ol	vice chairman
Kye Ung-t'ae	vice premier
Ho Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Chong Chun-ki	vice premier
So Kwan-hi	"

[MINJU CHOSON 27 Mar 81 p 1]

NYERERE TOURS MANGYONGDAE--The following accompanied Tanzanian President Nyerere on his tour of Mangyongdae on the afternoon of the 27th:

Pak Song-ch'ol	vice chairman
Ho Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Chong Chun-ki	vice premier
Yi Chong-mok	vice foreign minister
Yi Yong-ch'ang	vice minister of external economic affairs
Chong Nam-ho	DPRK ambassador to Tanzania

[MINJU CHOSON 28 Mar 81 p 3]

DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--The following bid farewell to the KWP delegation, led by Pak Song-ch'ol, which departed on the 20th to participate in the 12th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	comrade
Kim Kwan	"
Hyon Chun-kuk	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 30 Mar 81 p 3]

RETURN FROM MEXICO--The following greeted the return of the KWP delegation, led by Kim Kwan-sop, which returned on the 29th from participating in the 19th congress of the Mexican Communist Party:

Kang Sok-sung	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Hwa-son	"

[MINJU CHOSON 30 Mar 81 p 3]

SCIENTISTS, TECHNICIANS MEET--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following attended a meeting of national scientists and technicians held on 31 March in Pyongyang:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Kim Hwan	"
Yun Ki-pok	"
Cho Se-ung	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Hong Si-hak	"
Hwand Chang-yop	"
Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	"

[MINJU CHOSON 1 Apr 81 p 1]

CULTURAL ACTIVISTS MEET--The following attended the National Culture and Art Activists' Rally, held on 1 April at the Pyongyang Grand Theater:

Hwang Chang-yop	comrade
Yi Ch'ang-son	functionary of the sector concerned
Ch'oe Yong-hwa	"

[MINJU CHOSON 2 Apr 81 p 2]

SENEGAL PHOTO EXHIBIT--The following attended photo exhibition on 2 February at the Chollima Cultural Hall on the 21st anniversary of the independence of Senegal:

Ch'oe Man-hyon	functionary of the sector concerned
Han Il-su	"

[MINJU CHOSON 3 Feb 81 p 6]

RETURN FROM BULGARIA--The following greeted the return of the party delegation, led by Pak Song-ch'ol, which attended the 12th plenary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and returned to the DPRK on the 6th:

Hong Si-hak	comrade
Yu Yong-kol	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 7 Apr 81 p 2]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--The following Chongnyon delegations arrived at Wonsan on 5 April on the ship Samjiyon-ho: the Korean residents of Japan social scientists' delegation, led by Yi Song-u, vice director of the Chongnyon central standing committee propaganda bureau; the Chongnyon photographers' delegation, led by Yi Chae-yong [ryong], guidance person from the propaganda bureau; and the 21st overseas' comrades home visitation delegation, led by Yu [Ryu] In-song, director of the Choun Ibaragi Credit Cooperative. The following welcomed the delegations' arrival that afternoon at Pyongyang:

Ho Chong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yong	"
Yi Chae-kwan	"

[MINJU CHOSON 7 Apr 81 p 5]

DEPARTURE FOR GERMANY--The following bid farewell to the KWP delegation, led by Kim Kwan, which left on 7 April to participate in the 10th congress of the German Social Unification Party:

Pak Su-tong	comrade
Yu Yong-kol	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 8 Apr 81 p 2]

JAPANESE DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 7 April arrival of the delegation of the Japanese Social Democratic League:

Hyon Chun-kuk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim U-chong	"

[MINJU CHOSON 8 Apr 81 p 6]

COMMITTEE MEETING ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a 20th anniversary report meeting, held on 10 April at the Pukch'ong-kun [country] Cultural Hall, on the anniversary of the Pukch'ong enlarged meeting of the KWP central committee commercial committee:

Yun Ki-pok	comrade
So Kwan-hi	"
Yim Hyong-ku	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Kil-song	"
Chang Yun-p'il	"
Yom T'ae-chun	"
Pak Kyong-hwan	"

[MINJU CHOSON 11 Apr 81 p 1]

CONGRATULATORY DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the arrival on 9 April of the Korean Residents of Japan congratulatory delegation, come to celebrate Kim Il-song's 69th birthday:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
So Yun-sok	"
Yi Ch'ang-son	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Yun-p'il	"
An Sung-hak	"
Kim Pong-chu	"
Kim Chu-yong	"
Yi Yong-su	"
Ch'oe T'ae-pok	"

[MINJU CHOSON 11 Apr 81 p 2]

FOREIGN ENVOYS ENTERTAINED--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs a film show for foreign envoys on the 9th at the People's Cultural Hall, with the following also present:

Ho Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Kim Chae-suk	vice foreign minister

[MINJU CHOSON 11 Apr 81 p 3]

SOVIET SPACE HOLIDAY--The following participated in a photo exhibition and film show on 9 April at the Chollima Cultural Hall on the occasion of the Soviet space flight holiday:

Kim T'ae-hui	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Pong-hui	"

[MINJU CHOSON 11 Apr 81 p 4]

BENIN DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 13 April arrival of the delegation of the Benin Revolutionary Party, led by Minister of PUblic Works Girigissou Gado:

Yun Ki-pok	candidate member, KWP politburo; secretary, central committee
Yu Yong-kol	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 14 Apr 81 p 4]

CHONGNYON ECONOMIC DELEGATION--The Chongnyon economic functionary delegation, led by Yu [Ryu] Chi-won, chief of the Chongnyon central standing committee finance bureau, arrived on the 13th, with the following to greet them:

HoChong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yong	"
Wang Kyong-hak	"

[MINJU CHOSON 14 Apr 81 p 4]

SOVIET FILM SHOW--The following attended a film show at the Soviet Embassy on the 13th on the occasion of the Soviet space flight holiday:

Kim T'ae-hui	functionary of the sector concerned
Sin Mun-kyu	"
Kim Yo-ung	"

[MINJU CHOSON 14 Apr 81 p 6]

CUBAN ANNIVERSARY SHOW--The following attended a photo exhibition and film show on the 13th at the Chollima Cultural Hall on the 20th anniversary of Cuban victory at the battle of Playa Giron:

Han Ik-su	functionary of the sector concerned
Sok Ung-chin	"

[MINJU CHOSON 14 Apr 81 p 6]

REVOLUTIONARY SITE TOUR--Foreign envoys toured the Kunja revolutionary site on the 14th, with the following accompanying them:

Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned
Song Kwan-cho	"
Kim Chae-suk	"

[MINJU CHOSON 15 Apr 81 p 5]

YOUTH RALLY HELD--The National League Rally of the Korean Youth Corps was held on the 15th at Mangyongdae, with the following present:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Pak Song-ch'ol	"
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
O Paek-yong [ryong]	"
Paek Hak-nim [rim]	"
So Yun-sok	"
Pak Su-tong	"
Hwang Sun-hui	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Yun-p'il	"
Kim Man-kum	"
An Sung-hak	"
Kim Pong-chu	"
Yi Yong-su	"
Ch'oe T'ae-pok	"
Nam Sun-hong	"

[MINJU CHOSON 16 Apr 81 p 3]

GUYANA DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 17 April arrival of the Guyana party and government delegation, led by Vice President B. Cammie Ramsaroop:

Pak Song-ch'ok	member, politburo; vice chairman
Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	member, central committee, vice premier
Kim Hyong-u	vice foreign minister

[MINJU CHOSON 18 Apr 81 p 1]

BURUNDI DELEGATION ARRIVAL--The following greeted the arrival on 17 April of the delegation of Burundi, led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Edouard Nzambimana:

Ho Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Ch'oe Chong-kun	minister of foreign trade
Kim Chae-pong	vice minister of foreign affairs
Ho Hang-ch'an	vice minister of external economic affairs

[MINJU CHOSON 18 Apr 81 p 3]

SYRIAN ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The following attended a banquet at the Ongnyugwan on the evening of 17 April on the 35th anniversary of Syrian independence:

Pak Song-ch'ol	vice chairman
Kye Ung-t'ae	vice premier
Kim Ki-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Yun Ki-chong	"
Kim Chae-pong	"
Yu Yong-kol	"
Kim Yong [Ryong]-t'aek	"
Chu Hyon-ok	"
Han Ki-hwan	"
Kim Sang-chun	"

[MINJU CHOSON 18 Apr 81 p 3]

ADIEU TO SIHANOUK--Prince Norodom Sihanouk left Pyongyang for the PRC on the 18th, with the following to bid farewell:

Pak Song-ch'ol	vice chairman
Ho Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Kim Man-kum	chairman, Pyongyang people's committee
An Sung-hak	chairman, Pyongyang administrative committee
Kim Chae-suk	vice minister of foreign affairs

[MINJU CHOSON 19 Apr 81 p 1]

DELEGATION TO ITALY--The following bid farewell to the KWP delegation, led by Hwang Chang-yop, which left on the 18th to participate in the congress of the Italian Socialist Party:

Pak Su-tong	comrade
Yu Yong-kol	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 19 Apr 81 p 3]

SIERRA LEONE ANNIVERSARY--A commemorative meeting was held on the 18th at the Chollima Cultural Hall on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic of Sierra Leone, with the following present:

Kim Sang-chun	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Ch'ang-yong [ryong]	"

[MINJU CHOSON 19 Apr 81 p 4]

PUBLISHING COMPANY ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a commemorative report meeting on 20 April at the SWYL Central Hall on the 35th anniversary of establishment of the Kumsong Youth Publishing Company:

Pak Su-tong	comrade
Kim Ki-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Yong-su	"
Kim Yong-hak	"
Ch'ae Chun-pyong	"

[MINJU CHOSON 21 Apr 81 p 3]

LENIN'S BIRTHDAY MARKED--The following attended a film showing at the Chollima Cultural Hall on the 20th, held by the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society on the occasion of the 111th birthday of Lenin:

Kil Chae-kyong	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Hyong-u	"
Kim T'ae-hui	"
Yi Pong-hui	"

[MINJU CHOSON 21 Apr 81 p 4]

CUBAN BATTLE REMEMBERED--The Cuban military attache held a banquet at the Ongnyugwan on the evening of the 20th on the 20th anniversary of victory at Playa Giron, with the following present:

Yi Tu-ch'an	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Kim Hyong-u	"
Han Su-kil	"
Han Ik-su	"
Won Ch'ol-kap	"
Chi Ki-son	"

[MINJU CHOSON 21 Apr 81 p 4]

APRIL UPRISING COMMEMORATED--The following attended a Pyongyang city report meeting on 19 April at the Moranbong Grand Theater on the 21st anniversary of the South Korean 19 April Uprising:

Chong Chun-ki	vice premier
Chong Sin-hyok	chairman, Chondogyo Young Friends Party Central Committee
Ho Chong-suk	chief secretary, DFRF central committee
Hong Ki-mun	chairman, CPRF
Yom Kuk-yol [ryol]	chairman, Korean Social Democratic Party Central Committee

[MINJU CHOSON 21 Apr 81 p 5]

SOUTH KOREA INDICTED--A Pyongyang citizens' censure meeting was held on the 21st at the Central Workers' Hall to indict the South Korean clique's sentencing and suppression of participants in the Kwangju uprising, with the following participating:

Ho Chong-suk	chief secretary, DFRF Central Committee
Hong Ki-mun	chairman, CPRF
Kim Pong-chu	chairman, KGFTU Central Committee
Chang Yun-p'il	chairman, farmers' league central committee
Yi Yong-su	chairman, SWYL central Committee
Ch'oe Yong-hwa	vice chairman, GFLAUK Central Committee
Ch'oe Min-sin	chairman, Korean Democratic Lawyers' League
Wang Kyong-hak	vice chairman, Pyongyang city administrative committee

[MINJU CHOSON 22 Apr 81 p 3]

LENIN FILM SHOW--The Soviet ambassador arranged a film show at the embassy on 21 April on the occasion of the birthday of Lenin, with the following present:

Kil Chae-kyong	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Myong-ku	"
Kim T'ae-hui	"
Yi Pong-hui	"

[MINJU CHOSON 22 Apr 81 p 4]

UNIVERSITY DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 21 April arrival of the Korea University delegation, led by Nam Si-u, department head at the University in Tokyo:

Chong Chun-ki	vice premier
Chi Ch'ang-ik	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yong	"

[MINJU CHOSON 22 Apr 81 p 4]

KIM MEETS CHINESE--The following were also present when Kim Il-song received the visiting delegation of the PRC XINHUA News Service on 23 April:

Kim Yong-nam	member and secretary, politburo
Kim Song-kol	editor in chief, KCNA

[MINJU CHOSON 24 Apr 81 p 1]

CZECH DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 23 April arrival of the Czechoslovakian Government delegation:

Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	vice premier
Yi Hu-kyom	functionary of the sector concerned
Na [Ra] In-kyun	"

[MINJU CHOSON 24 Apr 81 p 3]

PALESTINIAN EXHIBITION HELD--The following attended the photo exhibition and film showing on 23 April at the Chollima Cultural Hall on the occasion of world week for Palestinian prisoners of war and detainees:

Kim Pong-chu	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Sang-chun	"

[MINJU CHOSON 24 Apr 81 p 6]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--The following Chongnyon delegations arrived at Wonsan on 23 April on the ship Samjiyon-ho: Chongnyon functionaries delegation, led by Yi Si-ju, Chongnyon central standing committee education bureau chief; 86th homeland visitation delegation, led by Kang Myon-ye [rye], Osaka Prefecture Senshu South Region advisor; and the 22d short-term fatherland visitation delegation, led by Kim Pok-yon [ryon], chief, Korean residents of Japan Democratic Women's League central committee organization department. The following greeted their arrival that afternoon at Pyongyang:

Ho Chong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yong	"
Wang Kyong-hak	"

[MINJU CHOSON 24 Apr 81 p 6]

ARMY ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The following attended a central report meeting held on the afternoon of the 24th at the 8 February Cultural Hall on the occasion of the 49th anniversary of the founding of the Glorious People's Army:

O Chin-u	member, politburo standing committee
Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Pak Song-ch'ol	member, politburo
Kim Yong-nam	comrade
O Paek-yong [ryon]	"
Kim Hwan	"
O Kuk-yol [ryol]	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kang Song-san	"
Paek Hak-nim [rim]	"
Ho Tam	candidate member, politburo
Yun Ki-pok	comrade
Ch'oe Kwang	"
Cho Se-ung	"
Ch'oe Chae-u	"

Kong Chin-t'ae	comrade
Yi Hun-mu	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
So Yun-sok	"
Kim Kang-hwan	"
Pak Su-tong	secretary, central committee
Hong Si-hak	vice premier
So Kwan-hi	comrade
Kim Tu-yong	"

[MINJU CHOSON 25 Apr 81 p 1]

MEDICAL COOPERATIVE DELEGATION--The following greeted the arrival on the 24th of the Korean residents of Japan Medical Cooperative delegation, led by Ch'oe Ch-ang-nok [rok], the cooperative vice director:

Ho Chong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yong	"
Wang Kyong-hak	"

[MINJU CHOSON 25 Apr 81 p 4]

KIM MEETS THE TROOPS--The following were with Kim Il-song on the 25th as he visited KPA units on the anniversary of the founding of the glorious People's Army:

O Chin-u	comrade
O kuk-yol [ryol]	"
Paek Hak-nim [rim]	"
Kim Kang-hwan	"

[MINJU CHOSON 26 Apr 81 p 1]

MPAF FILM SHOW--The MPAF held a film show and luncheon on the 25th on the anniversary of the founding of the glorious People's Army, with the following present:

Pak Chung-kuk	KPA lieutenant general
Chi Ki-son	KPA major general

[MINJU CHOSON 26 Apr 81 p 4]

ARMY ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY--A wreath-laying was held on the 25th at the KPA hero's tower, with the following present:

Yi Tu-ch'an	KPA lieutenant general

[MINJU CHOSON 26 Apr 81 p 4]

DELEGATION TO LATIN AMERICA--The following greeted the return of a government delegation which returned on 25 April from a visit to Nicaragua, Mexico, Guyana, and Grenada:

Pang Ch'ol-kap	functionary of the sector concerned
Chon Il-ch'on	"

[MINJU CHOSON 26 Apr 81 p 4]

CZECH TREATY SIGNED--The following attended a signing on 27 April for the DPRK-Czechoslovakia agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation:

Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	vice premier
Yi Hu-kyom	functionary of the sector concerned
Ra [Na] In-kyun	"

[MINJU CHOSON 28 Apr 81 p 3]

SYRIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 27 April arrival of the Syrian National Assembly delegation:

Ho Chong-suk	vice chairman, SPA standing committee
Yim Hyong-ku	delegate, SPA; chairman, people's welfare committee
Hong Il-ch'on	delegate, SPA; vice minister of common education

[MINJU CHOSON 28 Apr 81 p 5]

COLUMBIAN DELEGATION WELCOMED--The following attended a rally on the 27th to welcome the delegation of the Columbia assembly, held in the Chollima Cultural Hall:

Kim Kwan-sop	delegate, SPA; chairman, Korean committee for overseas liaison

[MINJU CHOSON 28 Apr 81 p 6]

DELEGATION TO BANGLADESH--The following bid farewell to a national Pyongyang educational troupe delegation, led by Ch'oe Yun-son, which left for Bangladesh and Pakistan on the 28th:

Chang Ch'ol	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Yong [Ryong]-ch'ul	"

[MINJU CHOSON 29 Apr 81 p 3]

DELEGATION FROM ZAIRE--The following greeted the arrival of a special envoy of Zaire's President Mobutu on 29 April:

Chong Chun-ki	vice premier
Kim Chae-pong	vice foreign minister

[MINJU CHOSON 30 Apr 81 p 3]

EDUCATORS WELCOMED--The following attended a rally at Kim Il-song University on 28 April to welcome a Korea University delegation on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of Korea University:

Chi Ch'ang-ik	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yong	"

[MINJU CHOSON 30 Apr 81 p 4]

FOREIGNERS' FILM SHOW--The Foreign Ministry arranged a film show on the 20th for foreign representatives in the DPRK, with the following also present:

Ho Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Yi Chong-mok	vice foreign minister

[MINJU CHOSON 30 Apr 81 p 4]

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END

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DIVORCE RATE DOUBLES

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jul 81 p 5

[Text]

The divorce rate in Korea has doubled, in the past ten years ('67-'76) marking 0.66 percent, compared to 0.31 percent in the previous decade ('57-'66), a study conducted by the Korea Family Legal Affairs Center shows.

The study includes a comparison of data among the nine major cities in the nation. Cheju Island had the highest divorce rate of 1.04 percent, and Pusan marked second with 0.74 percent, Seoul and Taejon both scored 0.72 percent, Chongju 0.71 percent, Chonju 0.67 percent, Taegu 0.59 percent, Kwangju 0.56 percent, and Chunchon had the lowest rate of 0.49 percent.

The study points to the fact that the woman of Cheju Island are known for their economic leadership in the family. This characteristic, according to the researchers, could account for the high divorce rate on the island. Considering the fact that Pusan is a port city a majority of whose people are engaged in occupations that require much traveling, it is no surprise that the city stands second in the national divorce rate.

On the contrary, it took many people by surprise that Seoul had a considerably low divorce rate despite the fact that it is the most developed and the major urban center of the country, for it is generally believed that civilization and urban life are the main causes of divorce.

The research also compares the divorce rate of Korea to those of foreign countries. The U.S. had the highest divorce rate in the world at 4.8 percent, Sweden the second highest with 3.14 percent, and Rhodesia 2.98 percent. The countries with low divorce rates include El Salvador (0.32 percent), Northern Ireland (0.28 percent), and Mexico marked the lowest in the world with a rate of 0.27 percent.

Compared to the general tendency of increasing divorce rate in the world, divorce in Korea is not that big an issue of yet.

It should be further noted that Korea has not been under strong Catholic influence, but has been one of the few countries allowing divorce on a mutual agreement basis. Considering this historic background which could have resulted in a rapid increase in the divorce rate, the experts pointed to the fact that Korean cultural norms and its traditional value system have prevented such a mishap.

CSO: 4120/9

BRIEFS

SEX ATTITUDES--Seniors at girls' high schools feel an acute need to meet members of the opposite sex but few of them have boy friends, a survey has revealed. The survey conducted by Chong Song-chae, a graduate student at Ewha Woman's University, questioned 290 senior high school girls from across the country, including 118 in Seoul. The survey said 79.6 per cent of those questioned in Seoul and 90.6 per cent in the provinces answered that it was necessary to keep company with the opposite sex--and remain chaste. However, seniors with boy friends account for 29.6 per cent in Seoul and 17.4 per cent in the provinces. More than 73 per cent of the surveyed students in Seoul and 8.6 per cent in the provincial areas believe that chastity is a prerequisite to form a relationship with a man. About 14.4 per cent of the seniors questioned in Seoul think that chastity is not a "must" in order to keep company with a man for whom they have an affection. About 7 per cent of provincial seniors expressed the same opinion. Asked about how they choose their partners, 44.9 per cent in Seoul answered that they prefer to get acquainted through matchmaking in comparison to 61.6 per cent in provincial areas. Most of the seniors thought three years age difference was an ideal for couples. Seoul seniors who think the best age to marry was 24 or 26 totalled at 51.6 per cent. About 20 per cent of the seniors in Seoul placed top priority on purchasing their own houses after marriage while students who considered harmonious relations among family members most important accounted for 16.9 per cent. In contrast, 23.8 per cent of the female students in provincial areas answered that it was most important that they get along with their partners' families after marriage. Most seniors believe that a men's affections, characteristics and health play important roles in deciding their future husbands. [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Aug 81 p 8]

CSO: 4120/9

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS 'AUTUMN STRUGGLE' VICTORY

SK231049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 50th anniversary of the victory in the autumn struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Jiandao adjoining the northern border area of Korea.

The massive autumn struggle from September to December 1931 waged with the participation of more than 100,000 Korean peasants in the whole area of Jiandao was an event worthy of special mention in the history of our people's anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and an epochal event which marked a milestone in the training of hardcore and building of mass foundation for the preparation of an anti-Japanese revolutionary war.

In its article titled "Great Guidance That Led Korean Revolution To an Upsurge in Rigorous Ordeal" NODONG SINMUN says: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with his sharp penetration into the socio-economic conditions of Jiandao created around the Japanese imperialists invasion of Manchuria in September 1931 and the situation rendered acute by the counterrevolutionary offensive of the Japanese imperialists, aroused the peasants in the vast area of Jiandao to an autumn struggle from September 1931.

Under his wise guidance, the struggle committee developed their struggle to cut the farm lent to a political struggle against the Japanese imperialists, reactionary warlords and reactionary landlords in keeping with a higher upsurge of the fighting spirit of the peasants. [Sentence as received]

As a result, more than 100,000 peasants all over Jiandao including Yanji, Wangqing, and Holung counties fought it out till victory, not yileding to the sanguinary suppression by the Japanese imperialist police and reactionary warlords.

The autumn struggle, which holds a shining place in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of our people, could end in a great victory under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader.

The time when he organised and led the autumn struggle was a period when the Korean revolution was going through great ordeals in consequent upon the "left" adventurist blind 30 May uprising masterminded by sectarian flunkeys.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a heavy sense of duty to lead the Korean revolution to victory, assuming the responsibility for it to the end, and determination to save the Korean revolution from the crisis and develop it, went round towns and villages under a strict watch of the Japanese imperialist police and secret agents, rehabilitated the destroyed revolutionary organisations and rallied the masses around them by educating them.

For this energetic struggle of the great leader, the Korean revolution overcame the test and resumed the course to upswing in a little more than 1 year after the 30 May uprising which had entailed so devastating consequences and there broke out at last the massive autumn struggle that sent a storm of revolution all over East Manchuria.

The autumn struggle organized and led by him carried enormous significance in pushing through the revolutionary organisational line indicated at the meeting of party and young communist league cadres held at Mingyuegou in May 1931, and dealt a serious blow to the implementation of the Japanese imperialists policy of continential aggression.

CSO: 4120/10

COUNTRY MARKS 24 SEPTEMBER DAY OF POWER WORKERS

SK241522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Sep (KCNA)--September 24 is marked as day of power workers every year in Korea. On this day 1945 right after liberation the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited workers in the domain of the power industry and brightly indicated the road to be followed by them.

The working people in this domain are significantly marking their red-letter day with a fuller supply of electricity to different domains of the national economy. Entering September, the power workers throughout the country are surpassing the daily power production quotas by an average of 760,000 kwh.

The Ministry of Power Industry carried out the August plan of power production at 104 percent. In August power output showed an increase of 53.1 percent at the Tongnogang power station, 22.9 percent at the Sodusu power station and 10.8 percent at the Hochongang power station above the same month of last year.

The workers of the Pukchang thermal power plant and the Pyongyang thermal power plant are normalizing the production on a high level by renewing technical regulations and introducing a new method of operation.

A vigorous drive for increasing generating capacity is going on in Korea to fully satisfy the demand for power which is sharply growing along with the high tempo of development in production and construction.

The construction of the Chongjin thermal power plant is progressing apace and one more generator is on the eve of commissioning at the large-scale Pukchang thermal power plant. A large number of medium- and small-scale power stations and lockgate power stations are under construction in different parts of the country.

Nearly 60 medium- and small-scale power stations were commissioned after the 19th plenary meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea (December 1979) which put forward the policy of building dikes on rivers and constructing many hydropower stations. And the construction of more power stations of this type has already begun.

The Workers Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK have laid a reliable self-supporting power production base knowing no power crisis, by consistently pursuing the policy of properly combining the building of hydropower stations and that of thermal power plants and keeping the construction of large-scale power stations and medium- and small-scale ones in parallel to develop the power industry.

The annual production of 100,000 million kwh of electricity is a target to be attained till the last year of the 1980's in Korea. When this goal is attained, per capita power output will reach 5,200 kwp.

CSO: 4120/10

BRIEFS

GENERATOR INSTALLED AT PUKCHANG PLANT--Pyongyang, 26 Sep (KCNA)--The installing of generator No 13 has been completed and it has been put into operation at the Pukchang thermal power plant, a mighty power base of the country. The builders are energetically carrying on the expansion project of the power plant, which has a great bearing on the attainment of the target of 100,000 million kwh of electricity. They finished in a short period the vast construction project and the assembling of the equipment for generator No 13. Already in the period of the six-year plan (1971-1976) this thermal power plant was expanded into a mighty power base with a capacity of 1.2 million kw. The builders of the power base who have successfully guaranteed the commissioning of generator No 13 now continue to powerfully wage the speed campaign to accelerate the building of generator No 14. [Text] [SK261110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 26 Sep 81]

CSO: 4120/10

BRIEFS

MODERN DENTAL HOSPITAL--Pyongyang, 17 Sep--The South Hamgyong Provincial Dental Disease Prevention Hospital equipped with modern appliances has been built in Hamhung City. Upholding the lofty intentions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the glorious party centre saw to it that the modernly equipped hospital was built in Hamhung. This hospital with a floor space of thousands of square metres has four big buildings with more than 170 rooms. It has different treatment sections, sick wards, X-ray examination rooms and operation rooms equipped with tens of thousands of modern medical appliances of more than 600 kinds. The hospital treats all dental diseases in a comprehensive way with main emphasis on preventive treatment in order to promote the health of the working people. The hospital opened a few days ago. The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of thanks to the workers, technicians and office employees who distinguished themselves in the construction of the hospital. [Text] [SK170523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 17 Sep 81]

CSO: 4120/10

OFFICIALS ADDRESS PARTY FOR ZAMBIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

Zambian Assembly Chairman Addresses Party

SK290446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Sep (KCNA)--Robinson M. Nabulyato, chairman of the National Assembly of Zambia who is heading the delegation of the Zambian National Assembly, made a speech at a party the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged in honour of the delegation on 28 September.

He conveyed the greetings of Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda, the party, government and people of Zambia to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Workers Party of Korea and the entire Korean people.

He said: We in Zambia have noted with deep sense of appreciation, the commitment of your revolutionary party under the respected and great leader, President Kim Il-song, to raise the living standards of the people of Korea and also your declaration to uphold the importance of this principle, as one of the party's activities and most important task. He said that the successes achieved by the Korean people after the war were a source of great inspiration to them.

He continued: I have confidence that this country, with its determined and wise leadership is poised even for greater successes. We in Zambia support your three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity as a basic programme of reunification of Korea. We firmly believe that as a matter of principle, the people of one nation should not be divided by outside imperialist forces. We do not approve of foreign troops on the soil of other countries, in the context of great power conflicts and rivalries. We are also opposed to the use of force in international relations and strongly propagate the necessity to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of other states. It is from the foregoing, therefore, that we sympathise with your genuine and anxious desire for assurance of peace in the Korea region.

You may rest assured that the people of Zambia, the party-UNIP and the government, are ready to support and encourage initiatives that are aimed at creating a world where there will prevail peace, where humanity shall be united through faith in democracy, in the rule of law and the dignity or equality of man. We in Zambia and indeed Third World at large have a lot to learn from this great country.

The wise decision of the leadership of this great country to commit your national economy to the chuche-orientated idea with a modern scientific basis is in itself a great testimony of your commitment to the betterment of the living standards not only of the peoples of Korea, but even of that of the outside world.

Referring to the situation in southern Africa, he went on: Korea under the wise and respected leadership of the great leader, his excellency the president, Kim Il-song, has supported, and continues to support the cause of the liberation movements in southern Africa. For this, Zambia and other frontline states appreciate greatly. As southern Africa continues to be a hot spot and a threat to international peace and security, we humbly urge all friends of Africa like the Korean people to double their political, economic, material and diplomatic support of the frontline states and liberation movements in southern Africa in order to bring to an end the rule by the racist regime.

We in Zambia consider this great country as a faithful partner in the common struggle against poverty, hunger, ignorance, and exploitation of man by man. We also hope that our joint efforts in this direction will become a model of cooperation between developing countries.

In conclusion he said: It is my sincere hope that our visit to this remarkable land will achieve yet another step forward on the path of strengthening the existing relationship between our two countries on the basis of understanding and cooperation in all fields of human endeavour, namely; political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological developments.

Hwang Chang-yop Addresses Party

SK290439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Sep (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, made a speech at a party the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged on 28 September in honour of the delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia headed by Robinson Mwaakwe Nabulyato, chairman of the National Assembly of Zambia.

Noting that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Zambian peoples have daily consolidated and developed since a historic meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his excellency esteemed President Kenneth David Kaunda in Pyongyang in April last year and along the road indicated by a new milestone marked on that occasion, he said: Since the country's independence and the resourceful Zambian people have been vigorously struggling to build a new society free from exploitation and oppression in accordance with the program for the construction of a socialist society. They are making a big advance in the struggle to build a national economy on the principle of self-reliance and do away with the aftermaths of the colonial rule, decisively repulsing the provocative attacks and subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the South African racists backed by the imperialists.

We sincerely rejoice over all the successes achieved by the friendly Zambian people in the building of a new society and express the conviction that they will win great victory in the future struggle for the development and prosperity of the country, firmly rallied under the United National Independence Party of Zambia headed by President Kenneth David Kaunda, their outstanding leader. We are convinced that the day is not far off when accursed colonialism and racism will be totally liquidated in Africa.

He continued: Our people's struggle for reunifying the divided country is one of the main links in the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle which is going on throughout the world.

At the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, put forward the new proposal for reunifying the country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. To carry this proposal into effect, the political parties and social organizations in the northern half of the DPRK made public in August last a joint statement calling for convening a conference for the promotion of national reunification to be represented by all the parties, groupings and personages of all strata at home and abroad desirous of reunification. This proposal we put forward is a very fair and reasonable step for national salvation in view of the character of the question of national reunification, of the present situation of our country and of the desires and aspirations of the nation and enjoys the active support and approval of the people of broad segments throughout the world.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep thanks to the Zambian Government and people for their active support to and solidarity with the just struggle of our people to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In conclusion, he declared: The Korean people value the friendship and solidarity with the Zambian people and will make every effort to further consolidate and develop them.

CSO: 4120/10

ENVOYS VISIT REVOLUTIONARY SITES

SK230833 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Sep (KCNA)--Diplomatic envoys and embassy officials of various countries in Pyongyang visited revolutionary battle sites in Yanggang Province.

The guests, to begin with, saw the statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and groups of sculptures erected on the shore of Lake Samjiyon and inspected the Samjiyon Revolutionary Museum. They also toured Pochonbo and Taehongdan revolutionary battle sites and Chongbong, Konchang, Pegaebong and Mupo camping sites and climbed Mt Paektu-san. The Yanggang Provincial People's Committee entertained the guests to a banquet.

Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba, said that the inspection helped him gain a better understanding of the strategy and tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who made the Japanese imperialists tremble and gave a telling blow to them. He remarked: I have also gained a good knowledge of the organization and discipline of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, their bravery displayed in the struggle against the enemy and their warm love for the people.

Saying that the revolutionary traditions of the Korean people are very rich, he expressed the belief that these excellent revolutionary traditions will be inherited and developed generation after generation.

He pointed out that the Korean people under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea won victory in their heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world imperialism, and built a great country on the debris after the war. He reaffirmed full support to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

CSO: 4120/10

FOUNDING OF DPRK CELEBRATED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Anniversary Marked in Socialist States

SK231026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Sep (KCNA)--Various functions were held in socialist countries on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to reports.

A DPRK photo and poster exhibition opened in Bulgaria on 8 September under the co-sponsorship of the Bulgarian Committee of Culture and the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, were placed in the exhibition hall.

Present at the opening ceremony of exhibition were Demir Borachev, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front and chairman of the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association, and other leading personnel concerned of Bulgaria and working people of Sofia. Invited there were the DPRK ambassador to Bulgaria and diplomatic envoys of other countries. Speeches were made at the opening ceremony by the chairman of the Friendship Association and the DPRK ambassador.

A Korean photo exhibition opened with due ceremony in Cuba on 10 September under the sponsorship of the Cuban Association for Friendship Among the People and the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification. Placed in the exhibition hall was a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. On display there were photographs showing the achievements of the Korean people in the revolution and construction.

The opening ceremony was attended by the leading personnel of the sponsor organizations and other personages concerned and the charge d'affaires ad interim and officials of the Korean Embassy in Havana.

Earlier, a friendship soiree was arranged by the Cuban Association for Friendship Among the People and the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

A Korean film show and the opening ceremony of a Korean photo exhibition were held at the Children's House of Culture in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on 11 September. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed in the photo exhibition hall. On display there were pictures showing successes made by the Korean people in education and culture under the wise guidance of the great leader.

The opening ceremony of the photo exhibition was attended by personages concerned of Yugoslavia and youth, students and children in Belgrade. Officials of the Korean Embassy in Belgrade were invited. Speeches were made at the opening ceremony. The attendants at the ceremony saw the pictures on display and appreciated a Korean film.

A "Korean film festival" opened on 9 September at the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. Ten Korean films were screened during the festival which opened with a show of the Korean feature film "Along the Road of Life" at the "Partizan" cinema in Minsk.

A Korean photo exhibition opened in Minsk together with the film festival.

DPRK Embassies Overseas Mark Anniversary

SK221518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Sep (KCNA)--Receptions were given at DPRK embassies in socialist countries on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to reports.

Invited to a reception arranged at the DPRK Embassy in Havana on 8 September were member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice-president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Guillermo Garcia, Minister of Foreign Affairs Isidoro Malmierca, the minister of foreign trade, the director of the Military Department of the Central Committee of the party, a vice-minister of foreign affairs, a deputy director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the party, the chairman of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, Ramon Castro and other official figures, leading functionaries of public organisations and press organs, ambassadors of socialist countries to Cuba and diplomatic envoys of various other countries.

Present on invitation at a reception given at the DPRK Embassy in Belgrade on the same day were First Vice-president of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Kirohadzi Vasilev, Vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia Gojko Ubiparip, the executive secretary of the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, assistant federal secretaries of foreign affairs and other personages concerned, leading personnel of public organisations and press organs, and diplomatic envoys of different countries in Yugoslavia.

A reception was given on 8 September at the DPRK Embassy in Budapest. Invited there were member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Lajos Mehes, Secretary of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic Imre Katona, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Janos Borbandi, the minister of justice, the minister of labour, vice-ministers of foreign affairs, leading personages of public organisations and other personages concerned.

Invited to a reception hosted on 7 September at the DPRK Embassy in Poland were member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek, a vice-president of the Council of State and the director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the party.

On the same day, a reception was arranged at the DPRK Embassy in Prague. Invited there were member of the presidium, and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Milos Jakes, Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Josef Havlin, and the chairman of the State Planning Commission who is vice-premier of the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Missions Abroad Mark Anniversary

SK230838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Sep (KCNA)--On the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, receptions, photo exhibitions, film shows and other functions were recently held at the DPRK missions in Syria, Guyana, Burma, Guinea, Singapore, Thailand, Upper Volta, Angola, Bangladesh, Finland, Switzerland, the Yemen Arab Republic, Uganda, Algeria, Central Africa, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Egypt, Mali, Tunisia, Jamaica, Burundi, Denmark, Sierra Leone, Austria, Kuwait and Sweden and permanent offices of our country at the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation and at the UNESCO, according to reports.

Present at the functions were parliamentary speakers and ministers of the governments and leading functionaries of the party, power bodies and public organisations and men of the press of the host countries. The functions were attended by diplomatic envoys of various countries.

On display in the halls of the photo exhibitions were pictures showing the proud successes achieved by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

"A Land Beautiful in All Seasons," "Star of Korea" and other films of our country were screened at the film shows.

European Media Mark Anniversary

SK240814 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Sep (KCNA)--Papers of socialist countries carried articles on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to reports.

The Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO, 8 September, in an article titled "Under Slogan of Construction" pointed out that the looks of the country have changed beyond

recognition and the life of the people has been radically improved during the lat 30 years and more since the founding of the DPRK. The Korean people healed the severe war wounds and made a clean sweep of the centuries-old backwardness, poverty and illiteracy, it added.

Noting that the basic tasks of socialist economic construction for the 1980's set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea are to build solid material and technical foundations congenial to a completely victorious socialist society and radically raise the people's material and cultural standards, the paper said: The working people are carrying them through with creative labour.

The 9 September issue of another Czechoslovak paper LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in an article introduced successes achieved by the Korean people in the revolution and construction and expressed support to their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Romanian paper APARAREA PATRIEI in an article on 9 September said that the Korean people have built a rich and powerful socialist country, starting from scratch, by successfully materializing the chuche idea, under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song. It further said: All the successes made by the Korean people and their just struggle for national reunification enjoy full support of the entire Romanian people and soldiers.

The meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade President Kim Il-song played a decisive role in constantly developing [and upgrading] the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

The Polish paper ZYCIE WARSZAWY on 9 September in an article titled "Independent Korea" said that in Korea socialist construction is being carried on under the slogan of independence and self-sustenance and a struggle is waged to achieve the reunification of the country also independently.

Foreign Functions Observe Anniversary

SK240413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Sep (KCNA)--Colourful functions were recently held in different countries on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to reports.

A film week and a photo and book exhibition were arranged by the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association.

Present at the opening ceremony of the film week and the photo and book exhibition were the chairman of the State Council of Nepal and members of its Standing Committee, members of the National Panchayat, the minister of state for general administration, public figures, men of the press and people of all strata, upwards of 700 in all. The attendants appreciated the Korean documentary film "The Thirtieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic Grandly Celebrated in the Presence of the Great Leader."

The Lebanese Committee for Translation and Publication of the Works of Comrade Kim Il-song gave a lecture. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was hung on the background of the platform. The lecture was given by the vice-chairman of the committee under the title "On the Chuche Idea."

A Korean book, photo and handiworks exhibition was held in Moss, a local city of Norway. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed in the exhibition hall. On display there were immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and photographs showing successes registered by the Korean people in the revolution and construction.

The Afghanistan-Korea Friendship Association arranged a party. It was attended by the chairman and members of the friendship association. The DPRK ambassador and officials of the Korean Embassy in Afghanistan were invited there.

Speaking at the party, the chairman of the friendship association said: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a powerful independent socialist state, which has recorded great victories in all the political, economic and cultural fields. Consequently, the Korean people enjoy a happy life. But, a puppet regime of the U.S. imperialists is kept in the southern half, the same territory. Keeping hold on South Korea as a military base, the U.S. imperialists are strengthening interference to maintain their imperialist interests. Our two peoples are linked together in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism.

He proposed a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/10

PAPERS HAIL ZAMBIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS' VISIT

SK280451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Sep (KCNA)--Papers here today print editorial articles welcoming the visit to Korea by a delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia headed by Robinson Mwaakwe Nabulyato, chairman of the National Assembly of Zambia.

A NODONG SINMUN article headlined "Warm Welcome to Guests From Zambia" says: The Korean people warmly welcome the goodwill envoys of the Zambian people who are fighting to liquidate the rule of colonialism and racism in southern Africa and achieve the complete liberation of the African continent.

It goes on: The visit of the National Assembly delegation of the Republic of Zambia to our country will mark an important occasion in further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Zambia forged in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence. It will also contribute to consolidating the bonds of friendship between our people and the African people who are closely linked with each other for the common goal and ideal and to strengthening the solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement.

Nonaligned countries, both Korea and Zambia are advancing shoulder to shoulder on the same front for the common goal of opposing imperialism, colonialism and racism and building an independent, new life.

The visit of His Excellency President Kenneth David Kaunda, the outstanding leader of the Zambian people, to our country last year was a historic event of epochal significance in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries.

The government and people of the Republic of Zambia consistently adhere to the principled stand of recognizing only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the sole legitimate state of the Korean nation and actively support the struggle of our people for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The Korean people are deeply grateful for this. Our people are happy to have the Zambian people as their close friend and comrade-in-arms on the African continent.

The Zambian people are a courageous people who won their national independence through a protracted and persistent struggle for freedom and liberation and have embarked upon the road of building a worthy new life. After the independence they put up the policy of building "a socialist humanitarian society" and vigorously forged ahead along the road of building a new society free from exploitation and oppression. The struggle of the Zambian people for the building of a new life is being waged under difficult conditions created by the ceaseless provocative attacks, subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the imperialists and racists. But the Zambian people are successfully struggling to build an independent national economy on the principle of self-reliance and liquidate poverty, a leftover of the colonial rule, and all its consequences.

Pursuing the foreign policy of nonalignment, the government and people of the Republic of Zambia actively support the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations of the world and extend material and moral support particularly to the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa to sweep away the barbarous racial system. As a result, Zambia now enjoys support and sympathy from many friends of the world.

Our people hope that the friendly Zambian people, rallied close around the Zambian United National Independence Party, will make greater advance in their future struggle for the development and prosperity of the country.

MINJU CHOSON in an article says that the Korean people will continue to make all efforts to further develop and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations with the Zambian people.

CSO: 4120/10

'NODONG SINMUN' OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF MOZAMBICAN ARMY

SK251700 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Sep (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 17th anniversary of the founding of the Mozambican People's Liberation Army.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN notes that the start of an armed struggle by the Mozambican people on 25 September 1964, under the leadership of the Mozambican Liberation Front was a historic declaration announcing the birth of the first armed forces of the Mozambican people.

It says: Through a relentless struggle against the foreign occupationists the Mozambican people and People's Liberation Army achieved the independence of the country and founded a people's republic in June 1975.

Since their independence the Mozambican people under the correct leadership of President Samora Moises Machel have scored successes in the building of a new independent society, decisively frustrating the ceaseless aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres of the imperialists and racists. The Mozambican People's Liberation Army is as ever firmly defending the dignity of the country and the interests of the people, smashing at every step the unending aggressive manoeuvres of the South African racists.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the achievements made by the Mozambican people and their armed forces in the sacred struggle for firmly defending the national independence and the sovereignty of the country and building a new society, and warmly hail them.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Mozambique are developing and strengthening with each passing day through the struggle for the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence. The Korean people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says: The Korean people wish the Mozambican people greater success in their struggle for the independent development of the country.

CSO: 4120/10

PEOPLE'S STUDY HOUSE TO RECEIVE BOOKS FROM PRC

SK261100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Sep (KCNA)--A ceremony for the presentation of books to the Grand People's Study House of our country by the National Publishing Administration of China was held in Beijing on 25 September.

Present there were Wang Ziye and Yu Liyi, deputy directors of the administration, and other personages concerned. Ambassador Chon Myong-su and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing were also present.

Wang Ziye, deputy director of the National Publishing Administration, made a speech at the ceremony. Noting that China and Korea are friendly neighbours linked together by blood ties and close comrades-in-arms and brothers in blood-cemented relationship, who share life and death, and woe and weal, he said: Under the correct guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea, the Korean people have made a shining success in many domains by carrying through the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defence and conducting the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural in the worthy work for the building of the country. Every victory won by the Korean comrades is our own victory and we are glad at this.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point policy of the unified state advanced by President Kim Il-song grip the hearts of the people more tightly with each passing day. We demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and strongly support the just struggle of the Korean people against the "two Koreas" plot and for the realisation of national reunification. We are convinced that the Korean peoples great cause of national reunification will be surely realized finally.

He expressed the belief that the books presented by the National Publishing Administration of China to the Grand People's Study House in Pyongyang will play an important role in promoting the China-Korea cultural exchange and developing friendship between the peoples and publishers of China and Korea.

Wang Ziye conveyed to the DPRK ambassador the catalog listing books presented by the National Publishing Administration of China to the Grand People's Study House. Contained in the list are over volumes of 3,800 books of 3,300 kinds.

CSO: 4120/20

FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP MEETS UGANDAN PRIME MINISTER

SK270838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Sep (KCNA)--Otema Alimadi, premier of Uganda, on 19 September met a delegation of the Foreign Ministry of our country headed by Kim Chae-pong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, visiting Uganda, according to a report.

On the occasion the premier warmly welcomed the delegation's visit to Uganda and expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of friendly and cooperative relations between Uganda and Korea.

He manifested the stand of his government for continuously strengthening and developing the Nonaligned Movement at present.

He said: We want one Korea, not "two Koreas." This is a policy our party and government have consistently maintained from the past period. We will actively support the national reunification policy of your party and government, he stressed.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation and the ambassador of our country to Uganda.

CSO: 4120/10

PAPERS MARK GUINEA-BISSAU NATIONAL DAY

SK241510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Sep (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 8th anniversary of the independence of Guinea-Bissau.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that after an arduous struggle against the colonialists the people of Guinea-Bissau held the first session of the People's National Assembly in the liberated area on 24 September 1973, adopted the constitution, made public the "declaration of the state of Guinea-Bissau" and proclaimed the independence of the country.

Pointing out that since the independence they have striven to liquidate the aftermath of the colonial rule and build an independent national economy of the country under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the article says: While adhering to the principle of nonalignment externally, they are struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of Africa.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced at all the successes achieved by the people of Guinea-Bissau.

Through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence the peoples of Korea and Guinea-Bissau forged the relations of friendship and cooperation and are developing them on good terms.

The Korean people will as ever make all efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the people of Guinea-Bissau, holding aloft the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says: Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future in the idea of independence, friendship and peace, the Korean people wish the people of Guinea-Bissau greater success in the struggle to build an independent and prosperous new country.

CSO: 4120/10

GUYANA CHUCHE GROUP TO MARK KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK260421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Sep (KCNA)--A resolution on grandly celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader was adopted on 16 September at the second meeting of the Guyanese National Committee for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report.

The resolution says: The immortal chuche idea is the only correct guiding idea of revolution and construction in our times and the great idea which holds the highest and most brilliant place in the history of human thought. The respected and beloved leader Comrade President Kim Il-song is a great thinker and theoretician who opened the era of independence, the most glorious era in human history, by founding the immortal chuche idea.

In active response to the resolution of the fourth meeting of the board of directors of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea for grandly celebrating his 70th birthday as a most auspicious holiday of the world progressive people, a grand festival of the followers of the chuche idea, we decide:

1. To hold a grant national seminar of Guyana on the chuche idea in April 1982 on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

2. To conduct more energetically the work of disseminating the immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and publish a special issue of the bulletin introducing his glorious and shining revolutionary feats and ideological and theoretical exploits.

3. To hold lectures and seminars on the chuche idea in various forms and scales with the approach of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

4. To organize colourful functions such as report and lecture meetings and celebration meetings to grandly celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

5. To energetically conduct the creation of literary and art works of broad genres in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

6. To firmly build up the organizations for the study of the chuche idea and expand their ranks.

By undertaking a brisk work for implementing our resolution, we will most significantly celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader and make an active contribution to historic cause of the world-historic victory of the chuche idea.

Long live respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, the founder of the great chuche idea.

CSO: 4120/10

CENTENNIAL OF LU XUN'S BIRTH MARKED IN PRC

SK281032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Sep (KCNA)--Various functions were held in China on the occasion of the centennial of Lu Xun's birth, according to a XINHUA report.

A meeting to honor the centennial of the birth of Lu Xun was held in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on the morning of 25 September. Attending the meeting were Chinese party and state leaders Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Zhao Ziyang, Chen Yun, Hua Guofeng, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Wang Zhen, Fang Yi, Ni Zhifu, Peng Chong, Chen Muhua, Seypidin, Wan Li, Wang Renzhong, Gu Mu, Liao Chengzhi, Hu Juewen and Yang Jingren.

Vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Zhou Jianren, who is Lu Xun's brother, attended.

Vice-chairmen of the National Committee of the CPPCC, leading members of departments concerned, members of the Commemorative Committee, scholars from various parts of the country, and prominent cultural figures in the capital were present. One thousand, two hundred foreign guests were present on the occasion.

Deng Yingchao, chairman of the Commemorative Committee, presided over the meeting which was attended by 6,000 people.

Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, made a speech at the meeting. In his speech, Hu Yaobang called Lu Xun "a great hero in China's modern revolutionary history, a great fighter on the cultural and ideological fronts."

Hu Yaobang pointed out, "Our country has had many intellectuals who started out as petty-bourgeois or bourgeois revolutionary democrats, then became proletarian communist fighters. Lu Xun was the most outstanding." The militancy of Lu Xun's work and its educational value, he said, "were unprecedented in the history of Chinese culture. When the military and cultural contingents led by the party were engaged in a struggle to the death with the Kuomintang reactionaries, Lu Xun took the lead in breaking through the counterrevolutionary culture's encirclement and mopping up campaign."

Hu Yaobang said, nearly all the works Lu Xun wrote in the 18 years from the 4 May movement of 1919 to his death in 1936 "still retain their tremendous appeal and power to enlighten readers, their right to be passed down to posterity."

Hu Yaobang said, under the fascist reign of terror Lu Xun publicly proclaimed, "The future belongs only to the rising proletariat," and he saw the hope of China in the Chinese Communist Party and the Red Army of workers and peasants led by it. Lu Xun firmly believed in the party, and firmly sided with it till his dying day.

Chairman Hu Yaobang described Lu Xun's fight against the enemy as completely stauch and extraordinarily courageous. He said: Lu Xun was very strict with himself and expended much time and energy on training young people.

On relation between literature and society, Lu Xun stressed that revolutionary literature and art belonged to the masses and was created for them and maintained that it was a tool to reform society.

Chairman Hu Yaobang pointed out that Lu Xun was a great patriot and a great internationalist. In the international antifascist struggle in the 30's, he was a brave and resolute internationalist fighter.

In his speech Hu Yaobang also analyzed China's current political and economic situation. He raised ardent hopes on the work in the ideological fied, including literature and art, and explained the party's policies.

Zhou Yang, first vice-chairman of the Commemorative Committee and president of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, delivered a report entitled "Persist in Lu Xun's Cultural Direction and Develop Lu Xun's Militant Tradition."

CSO: 4120/10

REPORT ON PYONGYANG MEETING TO WELCOME INDIAN FIGURE

SK281613 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Sep (KCNA)--A meeting for welcoming Om Prakash Mantri, general secretary of the All Indian Indo-Korean Friendship Association, was held on 27 September at the Chollima House of Culture. Set up on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Attending the meeting were Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, who is chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People, personages concerned and working people in the city.

O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Korea-India Friendship Association, spoke first at the meeting. Pointing out that for over 10 years Om Prakash Mantri has worked as general secretary of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association, O Mun-han said that Mr Mantri translated in [word indistinct] and published scores of immortal classic works of the great leader and "Kim Il-song: Biography" and widely disseminated them among Indian people of broad sections and actively supported our peoples struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

The Korean people who value the friendship with the people of India which is located in Asia and is a nonaligned country wish them greater success in their struggle for consolidating national independence and building a new independent society, he said.

General Secretary Om Prakash Mantri spoke next. He said that he was happy to visit Korea where there are Marshal Kim Il-song, respected, beloved and great leader of the entire Korean nation and the most outstanding leader of the international communist and working-class movement, and national liberation and nonaligned movements in the world, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is in charge of the whole work of the party and state and is making immortal exploits for the country and people with his outstanding leadership and noble virtues as genuine and wise leader of the party and people.

After giving his impressions of Korea which he had visited twice, he said: I have come to this great country again. This time my visit is more significant, because I have come here to write a book on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader, genius of revolution of our times and great thinker and

theoretician, and make my humble contribution to his 70th birthday, the auspicious holiday of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people. I have come here also to see the latest achievements and successes of the Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader and the dear leader.

Giving his impressions of Mangyongdae, he noted: There are many leaders and revolutionaries in the world. But history never knows such a patriotic and revolutionary family as that of the great leader who fought against all kinds of oppression and injustice for the freedom and liberation of the people through generations. Indeed, the birth of the great leader in Mangyongdae was the appearance of the lodestar, the sun of the nation, which would save the destiny of the country and the nation and lead the Korean revolution along the road of victory and glory.

He continued: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is truly the benevolent father of the people who was born among the people. He has shared joys and sorrows with the people and devoted his all for the independent and creative life of the people.

Sincerely speaking, you, the Korean people who make revolution holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, are the happiest and most glorious people in the world.

The problem of taking over the revolutionary cause of a leader, the solution of which the world people have been longing for, has been brilliantly solved in Korea today by holding in high esteem dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as wise leader, who is the perfect personifier of Kimilsongism and genious of creation and construction. Looking up to the image of the dear leader who is possessed of bright wisdom and unusual perspicacity and give profound and full answers to all problems arising in all fields including politics, economy, military affairs, education, literature and art, publication and information, etc, I had a firm conviction that he is just the wise leader who will take over and complete the revolutionary cuase of chuche started by the great leader.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has fully embodies the revolutionary idea of the great leader with his brilliant wisdom and dynamic study and developed and enriched the treasure-house of Kimilsongism through his unique ideological and theoretical activities.

The idea and theory put forward by the dear leader are the profound and all-round idea and theory which he has fully taken over the idea and theories of the great leader and enriched and developed them in accordance with the requirement of modelling the whole party and the whole society on the chuche idea.

The dear leader who clarifies the correct fighting policy and the fighting slogan on the basis of the great idea and theory has shown unusual leading ability and wisdom in leading the revolutionary struggle and construction.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the benevolent leader of the people who has the noble character of ardent love for the people. Indeed, the dear leader is the wise leader who leads the people along the road to victory with continuous thinking and research, and dynamic guidance in order to complete the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader. Glorious and bright is the future of

Korea holding in high esteem dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as a great leader. Holding the great leader and the dear leader in high esteem is not only the pleasure of the entire Korean people but also the great pleasure and glory of all of us genuine friends of the Korean people.

Noting that national reunification, the national desire and urgent desire of the Korean people, has not yet been achieved, he said: The three principles and five-point policy for the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea are well known to the world. In particular, the proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point policy of a reunified state newly clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea is the reunification programme which is based on the successes achieved in the long-drawn struggle for national reunification and most correctly reflects the actual conditions of Korea.

The proposal to found a confederal republic set forth by the great leader is the most realistic and reasonable national salvation programme to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

I have no doubt that the U.S. aggressors will be driven out from South Korea without fail and Korea will be surely reunified in the near future under the wise leadership of the great leader and the dear leader.

Together with the Korean people, the Indian people and the peace-loving people of the world are making preparations to celebrate the great leader's 70th birthday on a grand scale because he is the outstanding leader of the world revolution, he said.

India and Korea are both nonaligned Asian countries. We have traditional bonds of friendship from olden days.

The meeting between the great President Kim Il-song and Prime Minister of India Mrs Indira Gandhi in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, made great contribution to further strengthening this friendship. The Workers Party of Korea has already established fraternal relations with the Congress Party headed by Mrs Indira Gandhi.

I will continue to introduce and propagate the immortal chuche idea widely to the world and work wholeheartedly for the cause of the Korean revolution and reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4120/10

KWP HOLDS PARTY FOR SYRIAN ARMY DELEGATION

SK290424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Sep (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea arranged a party on the evening of 28 September at the Ongnyugwan Restaurant for the delegation of the Syrian People's Army headed by Major General Fawaz Surhan, chief of the general staff of the Syrian People's Army, on a visit to our country.

Yi Chae-kun spoke first at the party. He extended warm congratulations to the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Syrian People's Army, its armed forces, upon their great successes made in the struggle for defending the country's sovereignty under the guidance of his excellency respected President Hafiz al-Asad.

He said: We also express firm militant solidarity with and support to the just struggle waged by your party and the soldiers of the Syrian People's Army against the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists and for the defence of the Arab dignity.

He expressed thanks to the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the Syrian people and People's Army soldiers for their invariable, active encouragement and support to the just cause of our people for national reunification. He stressed: We will as ever wage a vigorous struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and their stooges, firmly uniting with the Syrian friends.

Fawaz Surhan spoke next. He said: We have come to Korea to further develop the friendly relations sealed between the two countries and learn from your experiences gained in building socialism by your own efforts. You have proved that even the people of a small country can defeat any formidable enemy and win victory if they unite closely around their leader, correctly understand the justness of their cause and are filled with confidence in victory.

Noting that the Korean people have not yet achieved national reunification though more than 30 years have passed since the division, he declared: The United States is the very one obstructing the reunification of Korea. He stressed: Our party and people under the guidance of His Excellency Hafiz al-Adad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic and fighter, fully support the new proposal for national reunification

advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song and will actively support in the future, too, the cause of your country's reunification.

He proposed a toast to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Syrian parties and peoples, to the good health and long life of the respected and beloved leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of His Excellency respected President Hafiz al-Adad and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4120/10

PAPERS OBSERVE YAR NATIONAL DAY

SK261540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Sep (KCNA)--Papers here today in articles dedicated to the 19th anniversary of the September revolution, the national day of the people of the Yemen Arab Republic, say that the Korean people extend warm felicitations to the friendly people of the Yemen Arab Republic.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN points out that since the revolution on 26 September 1962, the Yemeni people have advanced along the road of independent development, frustrating all the obstructionist manoeuvres of the enemies at home and abroad and going through twists and turns.

It says: Pursuing an independent policy based on nonalignment in external relations, the Yemen Arab Republic supports the struggle of the peoples of the new-emerging forces against imperialism and for independence. Our people are sincerely rejoiced over the successes made by the friendly people of the YAR in the building of a new life. Our two peoples are closely linked with each other for the commonness of their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the defence of independence. Our people will continue to make all efforts to further consolidate and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the YAR people.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says: Our people extend warm congratulations to the people of the Yemen Arab Republic on their revolution anniversary and wish them success in their future struggle for social progress.

CSO: 4120/10

BRIEFS

MPR ENVOY TO DEPART--Pyongyang, 23 Sep (KCNA)--Nyamjavyn Baasanjay, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to our country, left here today by train for home at the recall of his home government. [Text] [SK231541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 23 Sep 81]

LSWYK DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang, 23 Sep (KCNA)--The delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Chong Myong-hui returned home on 23 September by plane after attending "Kumrovac-81" international students seminars held in Yugoslavia and visiting Czechoslovakia. [Text] [SK231606 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 23 Sep 81]

MUSIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HUNGARY--Pyongyang, 23 Sep (KCNA)--A delegation of the National Music Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Won-kyun left Pyongyang on 23 September by plane to attend the 19th general meeting of the International Music Council to be held in Hungary. [Text] [SK231620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 23 Sep 81]

PRESIDENT OF GUINEA-BISSAU GREETED--Pyongyang, 23 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 23 September to Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. The message reads: On the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, I, on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, extend warm felicitations to you and to the government and people of your country. Sincerely hoping that the friendly people of Guinea-Bissau will register great success in the struggle for the building of a new prosperous society under your leadership, I take this opportunity to express the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will grow stronger and develop. [Text] [SK231550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 23 Sep 81]

MESSAGE FROM IRAN'S PRIME MINISTER--Pyongyang, 24 Sep (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Mohammad Mahdavi-Kani in reply to his message of greetings upon the latter's appointment as prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The message expresses the hope that the relations between the two countries will be consolidated on the basis of the liberation from oppression and liquidation of the imperialist domination of the oppressed nations. [Text] [SK241030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 24 Sep 81]

WRITERS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 22 Sep--A writers delegation of our country left here today by plane for a visit to China. [Text] [SK230053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 22 Sep 81]

SOVIET MOVIEMEN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 22 Sep--The delegation of the Soviet Moviemen's Union headed by Secretary of its Central Committee Y.N. Ozerov left here today for home by plane. [Text] [SK230053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 22 Sep 81]

KOREA-JAPAN TRADE COOPERATION DIRECTOR--Pyongyang, 23 Sep--Yun Chae-su, director of the Korea-Japan Export and Import Corporation, and his suite arrived in Pyongyang by plane on 22 September. They were met at the airport by personage concerned Yi Song-nok. [Text] [SK230053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 22 Sep 81]

PACIFIC COMMITTEE FOR REUNIFICATION--Pyongyang, 23 Sep--A delegation of the Pacific Region Liaison Committee for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea headed by its Secretary General Braian McKinlay arrived in Pyongyang on 22 September by air. It was met at the airport by O Mun-han and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK230053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 22 Sep 81]

TOGO WORKERS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 23 Sep--A delegation of the National Confederation of Workers of Togo headed by Secretary of External Relations of the Confederation Assih Kossi Apide arrived in Pyongyang on 22 September by air. It was met at the airport by personage concerned Kim Hui-su. [Text] [SK230053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 22 Sep 81]

JAPANESE CULTURAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 16 Sep--The civic cultural exchange delegation of Japan headed by Yoshiko Furuya, Japanese public figure, left here for home on 15 September by air. During its stay the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and visited various places of Pyongyang, Nampo and Kaesong District. [Text] [SK160601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 15 Sep 81]

AUSTRIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 16 Sep--The delegation of the Society for the Promotion of Relations Between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Prof and Dr Friedrich Epstein left here for home on 15 September by air. During its stay in our country the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and toured various places. [Text] [SK160601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 15 Sep 81]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 16 Sep--A delegation of the Chinese Architect Association headed by its Director Yang Tingbao, Bulbul Khan Mahbub, chairman of the Tangail branch of the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association, an economic delegation of the Italian State Southern Financial Company headed by Giancarlo Elia Valori, secretary general of the Italian International Affairs Institute and vice-president of the company, and a Tokyo radio reporters group of Japan arrived here on 15 September. The Nigerian educational delegation and the Bulgarian TV broadcasting delegation left here yesterday for home. [Text] [SK160601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 15 Sep 81]

DPRK TRADE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 21 Sep--The government trade delegation of our country headed by Kim Wal-hyop returned home by plane on 20 September after visiting the German Democratic Republic. It was met at the airport by Pang Tae-yol and other personages concerned and the GDR ambassador to our country Hermann Schwiesau. [Text] [SK211219 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 20 Sep 81]

AUSTRIAN VISITOR INTERVIEWED--Pyongyang, 25 Sep (KCNA)--Fritz Marsch, central secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria and chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Parliament of the Republic of Austria, gave his impressions of Korea when he was interviewed by a reporter recently, according to a report. Saying that Korea is a country which pursues an independent policy, maintains her independence in all fields, and calls for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone, he stressed: Korea, a member nation of the Nonaligned Movement, plays a leading role in this movement. He recollected with deep emotion that he had been honoured with a reception by the great leader President Kim Il-song during the visit. Noting that Korea has made a big success in agriculture, he pointed to the construction of splendid irrigation works in particular. In Korea children are the "kings" of the country and Korea has created a lot of things beyond imagination for them, he stressed. He said that Pyongyang which was reduced to ruins in the war has been built completely anew. Noting that through his visit this time he had learned well about Korea playing a very important role in the international arena, he said that Korea is a country high in the living standard. [Text] [SK250344 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 25 Sep 81]

EMBASSY OFFICIALS VISIT FRUIT FARM--Pyongyang, 25 Sep (KCNA)--Press officials of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang visited the combined fruit farm in Kwail County on 24 September. Before going round orchards of the Songgok and Yomjon branch farms, they were briefed on the fact that the place once forsaken as a land unfit for human habitation had been turned into a youthful fruit farm extending 100 ni and reaps a good harvest of fruits every year under the wise guidance and care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre. The press officials and correspondents were entertained to a party. [Text] [SK250412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 25 Sep 81]

MESSAGES SENT TO PRC--Pyongyang, 24 Sep (KCNA)--The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of sympathy to the Red Cross Society of China and the Korea-China Friendship Association sent messages to the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association in connection with the flood damages that hit some areas of China including Shaanxi Province. The messages expressed deep sympathy and consolation to the people of the afflicted areas in connection with the big losses caused by floods in some areas of the People's Republic of China including Shaanxi Province. They expressed the belief that the fraternal Chinese people under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China will recover from the flood damages at an early date and stabilize the life of the flood sufferers. [Text] [SK240339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 24 Sep 81]

MOZAMBIQUE'S DEFENCE MINISTER GREETED--Pyongyang, 25 Sep (KCNA)--General O Chin-u, minister of Peoples Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Lt Gen Alberto Joaquim Chipande, minister of national defence of Mozambique, on the 17th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle of the Mozambican people. The message

pointed out that the Mozambican People's Liberation Army is today reliably defending its people's struggle for carrying into practice the program of socialist construction advanced by the 3rd Congress of the FRELIMO Party of Mozambique, decisively smashing the continued manoeuvres of the imperialists and racists for aggression and interference. Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the armies of the two countries established in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence will grow stronger and develop in the future, too, it sincerely wished the minister of national defence and officers and men of the Mozambican People's Liberation Army greater success in their efforts to increase the defence capabilities of the country. [Text] [SK242218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 24 Sep 81]

GUYANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS--Pyongyang, 18 Sep (KCNA)--An economic delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Clarence Ellis, chairman of the State Planning Board of the State Planning Commission of Guyana, arrived in Pyongyang on 18 September by plane. It was met at the airport by Om Tok-hwan and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK181547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT 18 Sep 81] Pyongyang, 24 Sep (KCNA)--Premier Yi Chong-ok on 23 September met and had a friendly talk with the economic delegation of Guyana headed by Clarence Ellis, chairman of the State Planning Board of the State Planning Commission of Guyana. Present there was Om Tok-hwan, vice-minister of external economic affairs. [Text] [SK232234 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 23 Sep 81] Pyongyang, 25 Sep (KCNA)--The economic delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Clarence Ellis, chairman of the State Planning Board of the State Planning Commission of Guyana, left for home on 24 September by plane. It was seen off at the airport by Om Tok-hwan and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK242232 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 24 Sep 81]

NEW PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 25 Sep (KCNA)--Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 24 September met and had a friendly talk with Antonio Edardo de Carvalho Ressano Garcia, new Portuguese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were personages concerned. [Text] [SK242237 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 24 Sep 81]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SUDAN--Pyongyang, 23 Sep (KCNA)--The government friendship delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Education Commission, returned hom today by plane after visiting the Democratic Republic of the Sudan. [Text] [SK231545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 23 Sep 81]

BROADCASTING DELEGATION TO PAKISTAN--Pyongyang, 19 Sep (KCNA)--A delegation of the Central Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Han Kwang-hak enplaned today for Pakistan. It was seen off at the airport by Ho Un-song and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK191541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 19 Sep 81]

'NODONG SINMUN' DELEGATION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Pyongyang, 23 Sep (KCNA)--A delegation of NODONG SINMUN headed by Pak Chong-sun left here today by plane for a visit to Czechoslovakia. It was seen off at the airport by So Tong-pom and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK231529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 23 Sep 81]

SYRIAN DELEGATES ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 21 Sep (KCNA)--A government civil aviation delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by Ahmad Antar, director general of Civil Aviation of the SAR, arrived here on 21 September by plane. It was met at the airport by Kim Chang-kuk and other personages concerned and Anwar Wabbi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Syrian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK211613 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1559 GMT 21 Sep 81]

GDR JOURNALIST DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 24 Sep (KCNA)--A delegation of the Journalist Union of the German Democratic Republic headed by Herbert Thieme, chief-editor of NEUER TAG, organ of the Frankfurt County Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Frankfurt County Journalist Union, arrived here today by plane. [Text] [SK241527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 24 Sep 81]

BULGARIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 21 Sep (KCNA)--A Bulgarian trade union delegation headed by Gueorgui Evgueniev, vice-president of the Central Council of the Bulgarian trade unions, arrived here on 21 September by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Kim Kuk-sam and other personages concerned and Bulgarian Ambassador to our country Hristo Kelchev. A Mongolian trade union delegation headed by D. Sambu, chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers of Transport, Communications, Commerce and Social Service of Mongolia, flew into Pyongyang. [Text] [SK211620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1601 GMT 21 Sep 81]

PRC CAMERAMEN'S GROUP LEAVES--Pyongyang, 26 Sep (KCNA)--The Chinese TV cameramen's group left here today for home by train after visiting our country. [Text] [SK261608 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 26 Sep 81]

KWP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BULGARIA--Pyongyang, 26 Sep (KCNA)--A party workers delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Paek Un-sun, left here today by air for a visit to Bulgaria. It was seen off at the airport by Kil Chae-kyong and other personages concerned and an official of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK261602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 26 Sep 81]

JI PENGFEI MEETS KWP GROUP--Beijing, 26 Sep (KCNA)--Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council of China and director of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on 25 September met the delegation of the Yanggang Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Yim Su-man visiting China at the Great Peoples Hall in Beijing. Present there were Qiao Shi, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CC, CPC, and Chon Myong-su, DPRK ambassador to China. A talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. That day Vice-premier Ji Pengfei arranged a party for the delegation. [Text] [SK270849 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 27 Sep 81]

KIM IL-SONG GREETS YAR PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 25 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 25 September sent a message of greetings to 'Ali Abdallah Salih, president and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Yemen Arab Republic, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the 26 September revolution in the Yemen Arab Republic. The message reads: On the 19th anniversary of the 26 September revolution in your country I warmly congratulate your excellency, your government and people. The

government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people wish the people of the Yemen Arab Republic greater successes in their future work to oppose imperialism and Zionists, defend the revolutionary gains and build a rich and powerful Yemen under your leadership. I firmly believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will further strengthen and develop. [Text] [SK251610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 25 Sep 81]

USSR PRESENTS AGRICULTURAL BOOKS--Pyongyang, 26 Sep (KCNA)--A ceremony of conveying 1,300 volumes of books presented by the Soviet Union to a library to be opened in Pyongyang was held on 24 September at the Central Scientific Library of the All Union Academy of Agricultural Science of the Soviet Union, according to a TASS report. Among the books presented to specialists of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are books on agricultural theory and practice, textbooks and scientific books. Present at the ceremony were representatives of the Soviet Ministry of Agriculture, the All Union Academy of Agricultural Science and the Trade Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the Soviet Union. [Text] [SK261114 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 26 Sep 81]

JSP ECONOMIC ACTIVISTS END VISIT--Pyongyang, 26 Sep (KCNA)--The delegation of economic activists of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Shozo Hasegawa, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and director of its Minor Enterprise Department and member of the House of Representatives, left for home by plane on 25 September. It was seen off at the airport by Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and personages concerned. The delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected industrial establishments, cooperative farms and educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and local areas. [Text] [SK260347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 25 Sep 81]

TASS CITED ON TRIANGULAR ALLIANCE--Pyongyang, 28 Sep (KCNA)--TASS recently published an article exposing the scheme of the U.S. and Japanese ruling quarters to knock into shape a triangular military alliance with South Korea. TASS said: Japanese and United States ruling circles are trying to fasten South Korea more firmly to the aggressive foreign policy of imperialism in the Far East. The newspaper YOMIURI reported that the talks between U.S. deputy defence secretary and leaders of Japan's foreign policy and military departments will be held in Tokyo late in September. The aim of the talks is to study means of intensifying cooperation in the military sphere with the South Korean regime and to widen the framework of the operation of the Japanese-U.S. security treaty through spreading it to the south of the Korean peninsula. The newspaper expressed the opinion that it is intended to seal legally the tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea. According to the plan of American and Japanese military strategists, not only U.S. military units but also units of the Japanese "self-defence forces" will be sent to the south of the Korean peninsula in case of "emergency." But this contradicts the statement of the Japanese Government that its policy envisages only "passive" defence, the newspaper writes. [Text] [SK281100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 28 Sep 81]

SYRIAN PEOPLE'S ARMY DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 28 Sep (KCNA)--A delegation of the Syrian People's Army headed by Major General Fawaz Surhan, chief of the general staff of the Syrian People's Army, arrived in Pyongyang by air on 28 September. It was met at the airport by Yi Chae-kun and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK281630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 28 Sep 81]

ZAMBIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS--Pyongyang, 28 Sep (KCNA)--A delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia headed by His Excellency Robinson Nabulyato, chairman of the National Assembly, arrived in Pyongyang on 28 September by air for a goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Set up amidst the welcoming crowd were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and a portrait of His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia. When the delegation arrived, the crowd warmly welcomed it, waving bunches of flowers. The delegation was met at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman, and Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman, of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Deputy to the SPA Chang Yun-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People; Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK281629 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT 28 Sep 81] Pyongyang, 29 Sep (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, on 28 September met and had a friendly talk with the National Assembly delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by His Excellency Robinson Mwaakwe Nabulyato, chairman of the National Assembly of Zamiba, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA; Deputy to the SPA Chang Yun-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea; and Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [SK282252 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 28 Sep 81] Pyongyang, 29 Sep (KCNA)--Talks between the delegations of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia were held on 28 September in Pyongyang. Present at the talks on our side were Hwang Chang-yop, chairman, and Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman, of the Standing Committee of the SPA; Deputy to the SPA Chang Yun-oil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea; Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and other personages concerned. Present on the opposite side were head of the delegation His Excellency Robinson Mwaakwe Nabulyato, chairman of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia, and members of the National Assembly David Mutale Heliewell Lunda, Dawson Lawson Lupunga, Benzamin Kasavi Chipango, Abel Muzyamba Munampamba, Livinus Linyando Mukwe, Charles Nashon Tembo, Fabian Kaya and Wilson Mukupa Chipili, and other members of the delegation. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK282316 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 28 Sep 81] Pyongyang, 29 Sep (KCNA)--The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a party on the evening of 28 September at the People's Palace of Culture in honor of the National Assembly delegation of the Republic of Zambia. Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by His Excellency Robinson Mwaakwe Nabulyato, chairman of the National Assembly of Zamiba. Present there were Vice-president Pak Song-chol, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Hwang Chang-yop, Deputy to the SPA and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea Chang Yun-oik, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and other personages concerned. The party was addressed first by Chairman Hwang Chang-yop and next by Chairman Robinson Mwaakwe Nabulyato. The participants in the party raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of President Kenneth David Kaunda, the outstanding leader of the Zambian people. [Text] [SK290418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 29 Sep 81]

ROMANIAN MINISTER VIEWS KOREAN QUESTION--Pyongyang, 28 Sep (KCNA)--Head of the Romanian delegation Stefan Andrei, foreign minister, in his speech at the plenary meeting of the 36th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September, referred to the Korean question, according to an AGERPRES report from the UN headquarters. He expressed full support to the consistent efforts and constructive proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to realize the legitimate desire of the Korean nation to live in a free, reunified, independent, democratic and prosperous country and found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as desired by the entire Korean people. [Text] [SK281104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 28 Sep 81]

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CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN JULY 1981

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[Text]

1 President Kim Il-sung cables a congratulatory message to the Barbados premier on the occasion of his reelection to the post.

1 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop (황 장 엽) meets with the visiting Choson College student mission of Chongnyon, the (pro-Pyongyang) General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

1 A member of the Portuguese Revolutionary Council arrives in Pyongyang.

1 President Kim meets with Choe Dok-shin, ex-head of the Chondoist Church of south Korea and now chairman of the "Paedal Minjok (Korean Nation) Conference in the United States," accompanied by Kim Jung-rin.

1 The (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Station (KCBS) reports a lecture meeting on the "Greatness of Kim Jong-il (김 정 일), the successor-designate of President Kim, was held in New Delhi recently.

1 Kang Jong-su, editor-in-chief of the English newspaper, "The Observer," published in Sydney and a mission of the (north) Korea-Australia Solidarity Committee arrives in Pyongyang.

1 An agreement on cultural cooperation between (north) Korea and Upper Volta is signed in Ouagadougou of Upper Volta.

2 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi (정 준 기) talks with the visiting Chongnyon commercial workers mission.

2 The Foreign Cultural Relations Committee and the (north) Korea-Soviet Friendship Association jointly host a movie appreciation meeting to show the Soviet feature film "Freedom Fighter" in the Chollima Cultural Center on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on (north) Korea-Soviet Mutual Friendship and Cooperation.

2 A Soviet Kazakhstan singing and dancing troupe arrives in Pyongyang.

2 A Hungarian army soccer team arrives in Pyongyang for a 20-day visit.

24 Chongnyon's external affairs mission, literature and art workers' mission, Chosun Shinbo mission, student mission, 89th fatherland visit group, and 27th short-term visit group leave Wonsan Port for Japan.

24 A mission of the Chongnyon Sales Company led by its president Ahn Ju-yol arrives in Pyongyang.

24 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Maldives President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom on the occasion of the country's 17th independence anniversary, July 26.

25 A (north) Korean Olympic Committee mission led by its chairman, Kim Yu-sun (김 유 순), leaves for Italy to participate in a general meeting of the International Olympic Committee.

25 A fishery mission returns home after a visit to the Soviet Union.

25 A Workers' Party mission led by Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam leaves for Spain to participate in the 10th Spanish Communist Party Congress.

26 A Pyongyang city rally welcoming an ex-President of Portugal and his mission is held in the Central Laborer's Hall.

26 A youth enthusiasts' meeting is held at Taean Heavy Machinery Company in South Pyongan Province, joined by Lee Yong-su (리 용 수), head of the Socialist Working Youth League, to urge increase of production.

26 Deputy Premier So Gwan-hi talks with the visiting chairman of the Bangladesh Red Cross Committee and judge of the country's Supreme Court.

27 A Danish youth mission led by the Danish Youth Council's vice chairman arrives in Pyongyang.

27 Premier Lee Jong-ok meets with the visiting mission of the International Invention and Copy Right Organization.

27 President Kim meets with the outgoing Ugandan ambassador to north Korea, together with Deputy Premier and Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam.

27 Deputy Premier Kye Ung-tae (계 응 태) talks with the visiting Iranian Industry and Mining Ministry mission.

27 Chairman Hwang Jang-yop of the Supreme People's Assembly talks with the visiting Japan Socialist Party's prefectural chapter mission.

28 Radio Pyongyang reports north Korean books, pictures, and handicrafts were recently displayed in Bangladesh and Pakistan.

28 KCNA announces a south Korean fishing boat, Taechang-ho No. 2 and its 17 crewmen that were captured by the north Korean navy on December 2, 1980 will be set free soon.

28 A Mozambique education and culture ministry mission arrives in Pyongyang.

28 A Mozambique international solidarity mission arrives in Pyongyang.

22 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Kim Bok-man (김 복 만) to Somalia presented his credentials to President Mohammed Siad Bare on July 15.

22 KCBS reports a city planning expert and a driver of the Taedong River Mechanization Enterprise in Pyongyang were awarded the Title of Meritorious Construction Drafter and the Title of Meritorious Driver, respectively, on July 8.

22 President Kim cables a condolences message to Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov over the death of his daughter who was a member of the Party Politburo and the chairman of the Party Culture Committee.

22 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the country's revolution, July 23.

22 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop meets with the visiting student mission of Chongnyon led by Kim Sang-ho, vice chairman of the Chongnyon Youth League Central Standing Committee.

23 Officials of the Administration Council visit the Bulgarian embassy in Pyongyang to express condolences over the death of the Bulgarian president's daughter.

23 Press officers of foreign embassies in Pyongyang and foreign correspondents make an inspection tour of the War Victory Memorial Site and other war sites on the occasion of the 28th truce anniversary of the Korean War, July 27.

23 Pyongyang Textile Machine Factory holds a rally on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the Cuban People's Uprising.

23 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam talks with the visiting Japanese regional scholars mission led by the dean of a women's college.

23 Deputy Premier and Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam (허 담) meets with the outgoing Ugandan ambassador to Pyongyang.

23 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop meets with the visiting Japanese parliament mission, a Chongnyon literati and artist mission and a Chosun Shinbo (newspaper) company regional office workers' mission, respectively.

23 A Soviet national singing and dancing troupe led by the deputy minister of culture leaves Pyongyang.

23 Radio Pyongyang reports Premier Lee Jong-ok recently cabled a condolence message to the Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang over the calamity caused by a big flood.

24 A Chinese Communist Party goodwill mission arrives in Pyongyang and is greeted by Kim Il-dae (김 일 대) and Hyon Jun-guk (현 준 극), chief and deputy chief of a Party department.

24 A Chinese Communist Youth mission led by a secretary of the organization arrives in Pyongyang.

20 President Kim talks with the visiting ex-president of Portugal and his mission in the presence of Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam and Vice Chairman Pak Yong-si (박 영 시) of the Foreign Cultural Relations Committee.

20 Yun Gi-bok (윤 기 복), a candidate member of the Party Politburo and a Party secretary, talks with a visiting Soviet Communist Party mission led by the deputy chief of the Party's light and food industry committee.

20 Radio Moscow reports Ambassador Kwon Hi-gyong (권 희 경) to the Soviet Union recently made an inspection tour of a cotton fabrics factory.

20 A commemorative meeting is held in Pyongyang General Textitle Factory on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the Egyptian people's revolution, July 23. The Foreign Cultural Relations Committee and the (north) Korea-Egypt Friendship Association jointly host a movie appreciating meeting in the Chollima Cultural Center to mark the occasion.

20 A mission of the World Invention and Copyright Organization led by its vice chief arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.

20 Ambassador Son Yong-sun (손 영 순) to Guinea delivers the farming tools presented by President Kim to Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure in a ceremony held in Conakry.

20 A Hungarian agricultural mission led by a secretary of the nation's co-operative farm organization arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.

21 The Foreign Affairs Ministry issues a statement denouncing Israel over the recent Lebanon-Israel conflict.

21 Radio Pyongyang reports actor Kim Taik-song won first place in the 16th international magic contest held in Czechoslovakia on July 15-18.

21 The Foreign Cultural Relations Committee hosts a picture exibition and a movie appreciating meeting in Rakwon Theater on the occasion of the 37th independence anniversary of Poland, July 22.

21 Vice President Pak Song-chol meets with the visiting Soviet national singing and dancing troupe led by the deputy minister of culture.

21 A Party mission led by Party Secretary Yun Gi-bok leaves for the Congo.

21 A Bangladesh Red Cross mission led by its chairman, who is also a judge of the country's Supreme Court, arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.

21 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam talks with the visiting mission of the Swiss Independence Socialist Party.

21 A Japan Socialist Party regional chapter mission arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.

22 A Chinese provincial goodwill mission leaves Pyongyang concluding its visit.

22 Radio Pyongyang reports Premier Lee Jong-ok cabled a congratulatory message to the Polish premier on the occasion of the 37th independence anniversary of the country.

tute mission from Japan.

15 A medical mission leaves for Czechoslovakia to attend an international seminar on aged people.

16 Pak Ri-hyon (박 리 현) is named ambassador to Guyana.

16 The opera group, Sea of Blood, holds a commemoration meeting at Pyongyang Grand Theater on the occasion of its 10th founding anniversary. Four artists of the group are awarded the titles of meritorious artists and actors at the ceremony.

16 The 2.8 Soccer Team of north Korea and the visiting Hungarian Army Soccer squad hold a goodwill match in Wonsan. They drew 2-2.

16 The opening ceremony of the north Korea-Cuba solidarity month is held at Hwasong Cooperative Farm on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the Cuban revolution, July 26.

17 An Iranian government mission on industry and mining arrives in Pyongyang for a 12-day visit.

17 A Japanese prefectural scholars mission led by the dean of Hiroshima Women's College arrives in Pyongyang for a 12-day visit.

17 A fatherland visit group from the United States composed of four university professors arrives in Pyongyang.

18 KCBS reports Boy Scouts rallies were held in provinces, cities and counties from July 1 to 15 to pledge the respect for President Kim's message sent to the Boy Scouts sent on the occasion of the 35th founding anniversary of the organization.

18 Vice President Kim Il who is the chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland and Choe Dok-sin, ex-leader of south Korean Chondoist Religion who resides in the United States, issue a joint communique at the end of the latter's month-long visit to north Korea.

18 A mission of Rodong Shinmun leaves on a visit to Bungaria.

18 A director of Colombia Juche Study Institute arrives in Pyongyang.

18 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop meets with the visiting Stockholm University professors mission.

18 A North Korea-Syria Friendship Association mission led by Finance Minister Yun Gi-jong returns home from a visit to Syria.

18 The Administration Council hosts a banquet for the visiting Iranian mission on industry and mining.

19 A five-day international youth diving contest for socialist countries opens in the Changgwangwon pool in Pyongyang.

19 Ambassador Chon Myong-su (전 명 수) to China hosts a dinner party for Choe Dok-sin, former south Korean foreign minister now resident in the United States and chairman of the Paedal Nationalist Conference, at his embassy in Peking.

Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe on the occasion of the sixth independence anniversary of the country, July 12.

11 Prof. Lee Man-ho of Millersville State University in Pensilvania, the United States, leaves Pyongyang winding up his 23-day visit to north Korea.

11 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi talks with a visiting Nepal newspaper editor-in-chief.

12 North Korea and the Soviet Union conclude an agreement on trade for 1981-1985 in Pyongyang.

12 The visiting Soviet Kazakstan Singing and Dancing Troupe starts two-day performances in Wonsan.

13 A Soviet Communist Party mission led by the deputy chief of the Heavy and Food Industry Department of the Party Central Committee arrives in Pyongyang for a 10-day visit.

13 A Swedish mission of university professors arrives in Pyongyang for a 16-day visit.

13 A Soviet economist mission led by the deputy director of the Economics Institute of the Soviet Science Academy arrives in Pyongyang for a 16-day visit.

13 North Korea and India sign an agreement on cultural exchange for 1981-1982 in Pyongyang.

13 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi meets with the visiting deputy chief of the Tunisian Writers' League and an Indian cultural mission, respectively.

13 Deputy Premier So Gwan-hi (서 관 희) meets with the visiting East German farming, food and forestry mission.

13 The Portuguese ex-president and his mission arrive in Pyongyang and the Foreign Cultural Relations Committee hosts a banquet for the visitors. (The mission left Pyongyang on July 28.)

14 Various missions of Chongnyon including one composed of leading workers, one of educators, a student group from Chosun College and the 27th short-term fatherland visit group arrive in Pyongyang.

14 A Party-government mission led by Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi leaves for Nicaragua to participate in commemorative functions for the country's second revolution anniversary. (The mission returned on July 28.)

14 A Mongolian photo exhibition opens in Chollima Culture Hall to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

14 Professors Lee Chae-jin and Ko Byong-chol in the United States arrive in Pyongyang on visits.

15 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop meets with the visiting Juche Idea Insti-

9 A Workers' Party mission and a visiting Swiss Independence Social Party mission close their two-day conference in Pyongyang.

9 The ten-day Mongolia movie appreciating period starts in a ceremony held in the Rakwon Movie Theater on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolia People's Revolution.

9 A mission of the (north) Korea-Soviet Friendship Association led by Kim Chi-ho returns home after attending a ceremony in the Soviet Union on the occasion of the "Month for Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle."

9 A Soviet fine artists' league mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 15-day visit.

9 Pyongyang citizens hold a ceremony commemorating the 20th anniversary of signing the Treaty on (north) Korean-Chinese Friendship Cooperation and Mutual Aid in the Central Workers' Hall.

9 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi holds talks with the visiting Rwanda women's mission.

9 The 35th inaugurating anniversary of the Hydro-meteorological enterprise of north Korea is held in the Moranbong Theater.

9 Ambassador Hwang Du-ho (황 두 호) to Nepal meets with the kingdom's premier.

10 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang and National People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Yeh Jianying on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the signing of the (north) Korea-Chinese Treaty on Cooperation and Mutual Aid.

10 President Kim and Premier Lee cable congratulatory messages to their Vietnamese counterparts on the occasion of their recent election to the posts.

10 The Chinese ambassador to Pyongyang hosts a banquet at his embassy on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of signing of the (north) Korean-Chinese Treaty on Cooperation and Mutual Aid.

10 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop talks with a visiting mission of Honduras National Independence University's Juche Ideology Institute. He also has talks with a visiting Denmark Alborg University professor.

10 A Romania-(north) Korea Friendship Association mission led by the secretary of the Romanian Foreign Cultural Relations Institute leaves Pyongyang winding up its 11-day visit to north Korea.

10 An Indian cultural mission led by an associate secretary of the Indian Education and Culture Ministry arrives in Pyongyang for a five-day visit.

10 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to President Manuel

the (north) Korea-Chinese Treaty on Cooperation and Mutual Aid.

7 A Rwanda women's mission led by a member of the Rwanda National Revolutionary Movement Central Committee and chief of the National Population Bureau arrives in Pyongyang on a four-day visit.

7 A Romanian goodwill mission led by a secretary of the Romanian Communist Party leaves Pyongyang winding up its 16-day visit to north Korea.

7 A (north) Korea-Soviet Union goodwill meeting is held in the (north) Korea-Soviet Union Friendship Cooperative Farm on the occasion of the 20th signing anniversary of the Treaty on Cooperation and Mutual Aid.

7 Kim Song-rak, a resident in the United States, leaves Pyongyang winding up his 20-day visit to north Korea.

7 Chairman Hwang Jang-yop of the Supreme People's Assembly meets with the visiting Denmark parliament's vice chairman and an executive member of the Denmark Social People's Party Central Committee.

7 A goodwill meeting is held in the (north) Korea-Chinese Friendship Cooperative Farm at Taekam on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of signing the Treaty on Cooperation and Mutual Aid.

7 Choe Dok-shin, ex-head of the Chondoist Church in south Korea who is resident in the United States, visits his hometown in North Pyongan Province to meet with his relatives.

7 The Central People's Committee decrees the decoration of two weathermen of the Hydro-meteorological Bureau and the West Sea Marine Meteorological Observatory with the Title of Meritorious Meteorologist and the Order of Effort.

7 Radio Pyongyang reports the Mauritius-(north) Korea Friendship Association was recently organized with the premier of Mauritius designated as honorary chairman.

8 A Party-government mission led by Deputy Premier Kim Gyong-ryon leaves for Mongolia to participate in the 60th anniversary of the Mongolia People's Revolution. (The mission returned on July 15.)

8 Vice President Pak Song-chol meets with the new Yugoslavia ambassador to north Korea.

8 A friendship meeting is held at Hwanghae Steel Factory on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on (north) Korea-Chinese Friendly Cooperation and Mutual Aid.

8 Chong Shin-hyok (정 신 혁), chairman of the Chodoist Chongu Party Central Committee, meets with Choe Dok-shin.

8 Ambassador So Jin-yong (서 진 용) to Malagasy pays a farewell visit to the country's president, Didier Ratsiraka.

5 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop meets with a visiting Cyprus reporter.

5 The aquatic sports month (July-August) is started in various cities and provinces.

6 President Kim meets with a visiting member of the Portuguese Revolutionary Council and the Military Committee.

6 The Workers' Party Central Committee cables a congratulatory message to the San Marino Communist Party on the occasion of its 40th founding anniversary.

6 Vice President Pak Song-chol (박 성 철) meets with a visiting mission of Chongnyon led by Lee Hi-gu, chief of its Eduction Bureau.

6 The Soviet ambassador to north Korea hosts a banquet at his embassy on the occasion of the 20th signing anniversary of the (north) Korea-Soviet Union Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Aid.

6 A Swiss Independence Socialist Party mission arrives in Pyongyang for an 18-day visit.

6 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi confers with a visiting Chongnyon model workers' mission.

6 Deputy Premier Kim Gyong-ryon (김 경 련) holds "friendly talks" with the visiting representative of the Asia and Oceania regional office of ICRC.

6 The 60th independence anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution is observed in a meeting at the Chollima Cultural Hall in Pyongyang.

6 An East German agricultural food factory and forestry workers' mission arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.

6 A Soviet government trade mission led by a vice minister arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.

6 A Soviet news agency mission led by its editor-in-chief arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.

6 An Angola Boy Scouts mission led by its national secretriat official arrives in Pyongyang for an 11-day visit.

6 Vice President Kim Il (김 일) who is the chairman of the Fatherland Unification Committee and the president of the Fatherland Unification Promotion Committee in the United States, Kim Song-rak, make a public statement in Pyongyang.

7 Ambassador Chong Jong-gyu (정 종 규) to Austria pays a farewell visit with the country's president.

7 A (north) Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) mission led by its President Kim Song-gol (김 성 걸) meets with Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Chairman Hu Yaobang in Peking.

7 The Foreign Cultural Relations Committee and the (north) Korea-Chinese Friendship Association jointly host a movie appreciating meeting in the Chollima Cultural Hall on the occasion of the 20th signing anniversary of

2 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the chairman of the Mongolian Great People's Committee on the occasion of the latter's re-election to the post.

3 President Kim meets with Kim Song-rak, a resident in the United States and advisor to the Federation of Korean Churches. Vice President Kang Ryang-uk (강 량 욱) also meets with him.

3 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam (김 영 남) talks with a visiting commentator of the Romania Communist Party organ.

3 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Algerian president on the occasion of the 19th independence anniversary of the country.

3 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the country and the sixth founding anniversary of the national revolution movement.

3 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Cape Verdes president on the occasion of the country's sixth independence anniversary.

4 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Kim Ryong-yon (김 룡 연) to Upper Volta met with the chairman of the country's Military Reconstruction Council on June 27.

4 Radio Pyongyang reports Premier Lee Jong-ok (리 종 옥) cabled a congratulatory message to the premier of Mongolia on the occasion of his reelection to the post.

4 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to President Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela on the occaison of the country's independence anniversary.

4 A mission of Rodong Shinmun, organ of the Workers' Party, leaves for the Soviet Union. (The mission returned on July 15.)

4 A film mission leaves for the Soviet Union to participate in the 12th Moscow International Film Festival. (The mission returned on July 30.)

4 KCBS reports a Soviet Union-(north) Korea solidarity meeting was held at Irkutsk on June 30 with a (north) Korea-Soviet Friendship Association mission, led by Kim Chi-ho, attending.

4 KCBS reports press conferences and movie appreciating meetings were recently held at north Korean embassies in the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, East Germany, Poland, and Vietnam on the occasion of the "Month for Joint Anti-U.S. Struggle," June 25-July 27.

4 KCBS reports Soviet residents in north Korea organized a solidarity meeting in Chongjin City on June 26 on the occasion of the "Month for Joint Anti-U.S. Struggle."

5 President Kim and Premier Lee exchange congratulatory messages with their Soviet counterparts on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of signing the north Korea-Soviet pact on cooperation and bilateral aid.

28 A mission of the Japanese-(north) Korea Youth Solidarity Committee arrives in Pyongyang.

28 The outgoing Ugandan ambassador to north Korea leaves Pyongyang.

28 The 54th founding anniversary of the Chinese People's Army is celebrated in the north Korean army division commanded by Lee Chang-su (리 창 수).

29 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to new Iranian President Mohammed Ali Rajai upon his election to the post.

29 Premier Lee Jong-ok meets with the Yugoslavian ambassador to north Korea together with Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Lee Jong-mok (리 종 옥).

29 The 35th anniversary of the Law on Equality of the Sexes is celebrated in Pyongyang Theater.

30 A mission of the (north) Korean Civil Aviation Organization leaves for Romania to participate in the 16th international civil aviation organization meeting.

30 A Bulgarian movie showing week starts at Rakwon Theater on the occasion of the 90th founding anniversary of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

31 The Chinese military attache in Pyongyang hosts a banquet at the embassy on the occasion of the 54th founding anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

31 A Benin presidential envoy who is the public information and propaganda minister of the country arrives in Pyongyang. Deputy Premier Hong Shi-hak (홍 시 학) meets with the visiting Benin mission.

31 Magician Kim Taik-song and his party return home from Czechoslovakia after participating in the 16th international magic festival. He won the grand prize in the competition in which 500 international magicians took part.

CSO: 4120/5 END

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No. 164

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DFRF LEADER REVILES KOREA-U.S. TREATY CENTENNIAL

SK260428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--Ho Chong-suk, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF], on September 25 published a talk denouncing the scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan group to "commemorate" the centenary of the signing of the "Korea-U.S. friendship and trade treaty."

She sharply denounced with bitter national resentment the criminal scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan group which has of late framed up a "government"-sponsored tool called "civilian promotion committee for the commemoration of the centenary of the Korea-U.S. amity" and decided to grandly "commemorate" under its sponsorship the centenary of the signing of the so-called "Korea-U.S. friendship and trade treaty" in May next year.

She said:

As for the "Korea-U.S. friendship and trade treaty," it was, to all intents and purposes, an aggressive and predatory unequal treaty in view of the background of its signing and of its content.

It is a shackling treaty which the U.S. imperialists signed unilaterally with the corrupt and incompetent feudal rulers of Korea in May 1882 through swindle with hypocritic honeyed words to protect them from Japan's aggression, after suffering repeated shameful setbacks in their armed invasion of Korea for laying a springboard for Asian aggression.

The treaty granted to the U.S. imperialists unrestricted "rights" to freely commit aggression and plunder in Korea, while imposing upon the then Korean Government only the obligation to guarantee conditions for the exercise of all these "rights" by the U.S. imperialists.

The "Korea-U.S. friendship and trade treaty" was a criminal document which opened a broad way of aggression on Korea to the U.S. imperialists in all the political, economic, cultural and military fields.

Therefore, the day when this aggressive treaty was signed is a disgraceful day evoking national resentment from our Korean people.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan group is today scheming to grandly "commemorate" this disgraceful day, the day of the U.S. imperialists crime. This makes it self-evident that it is the most despicable traitor and ridiculous pro-U.S. flunkeyist without a shred of national conscience and dignity.

In the business of "commemoration of the centenary of South Korea-U.S. amity," the Chon Tu-hwan traitor group pursues the sinister aim of leaving South Korea as the permanent colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists and gratifying its desire of long-term office under their patronage.

The Korean people will never be a calm onlooker to this unpardonable treacherous scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan group.

The treacherous business of "commemoration of the centenary of South Korea-U.S. amity" in South Korea must be immediately brought to an end.

The South Korean people who desire the sovereignty of the nation and the reunification and independence of the country should come out against the treacherous "commemoration" business of the traitors.

Availing myself of this opportunity I earnestly appeal to anyone in South Korea who truly loves the country and the nation to rise up determinedly in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy and national salvation to terminate the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

CSO: 4120/11

DPRK PAPER FLAYS CHON'S ADDRESS ON CIVIL DEFENSE CORPS

SK251524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, in his "address" at "celebrations of the sixth anniversary of the founding of the civilian defence corps" held in Seoul on September 22, raised a frantic row against us. Denouncing this, MINJU CHOSON today prints a signed commentary titled "Feverish Provocative Blast of War Hysteric."

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan maliciously described our sincere efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country as "unification through communisation" and "adventurist strategy" and feverishly cried for "increasing the fighting capacity" of the puppet army and "developing munitions industry" and strengthening "the reserve forces and the civilian defence corps" under the pretext of "independent defence," the commentary notes, and says:

The utterances of the puppet traitor are a treacherous jargon openly revealing his criminal intention to incite the consciousness of north-south confrontation and war and intensify the fascist suppression and war moves.

His talk about "unification through communisation" and "adventurist strategy" is a sheer lie for slandering us and fostering antagonism and confrontation between the north and the south.

Pointing out that that day the traitor Chon Tu-hwan waxed quite eloquent about "efforts for the resumption of the dialogue" and "fixation of peace," the commentary remarks: His talk is a mere jugglery of words to shift the responsibility for the rupture of the dialogue onto others and camouflage his splittist and bellicose nature.

"Independent defence" on the lips of this traitor is part of the U.S. imperialists policy of aggression and war towards Korea. It seeks the aim of introducing U.S. destructive weapons and combat equipment into South Korea, increasing local military potential to mobilize all the human and material resources of South Korea in an attempt to realise their aggressive design on the northern half of the DPRK without much difficulty. Through this the U.S. imperialists undergoing a serious economic crisis also intend to lessen their war burdens. This time, too, the puppet traitor cried that "all efforts" should be bent for "the establishment of a defence posture." In the final analysis, this is meant to step up war preparations more frantically against the northern half of the DPRK. This shows with

increasing clarity what a heinous warmaniac and a despicable war servant of the U.S. imperialists he is.

Noting that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan never opens his mouth without letting loose a bellicose jargon speaking ill of us, the commentary says: This is a sinister design to render the situation of the country strained, intensify the fascist suppression and war moves and thereby keep the nation divided and remain in power indefinitely at any cost.

In conclusion the commentary stresses:

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan must give up the reckless anti-communist war moves and step down from "power," as unanimously demanded by the South Korean people.

CSO: 4120/11

CHONG CHUN-KI ATTENDS PARTY FOR TAEGWONDO OFFICIAL

SK290455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)--The committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland arranged a party on the evening of September 28 at the Ongnyugwan Restaurant for Choe Hong-hui, publisher of "PAEDAL SINBO" and president of the International Federation of Taegwondo, on a visit to the socialist homeland.

Invited to the party were Mr Choe Hong-hui and his wife and their party.

Present there were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Ho Chong-suk, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Peoples Committee Kim Man-kum, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots Yo Yon-ku, vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee Yi Chang-son, and other personages concerned.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki spoke first at the party.

He said that after visiting the homeland last year Mr Choe Hong-hui conducted energetic patriotic activities for the democratization of South Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, pulling through all the difficulties with a fighting spirit for national salvation, not yielding to vicious challenge and persecution by the South Korean fascist clique under arduous conditions abroad.

In particular, Mr Choe Hong-hui supported the new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song, the peerless patriot, and carried on brisk activities for its realization, he noted.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki said that all his courageous and just patriotic activities dealt a heavy blow at the Chon Tu-hwan clique seeking fascism and division and rendered powerful encouragement to the Koreans at home and abroad fighting for democracy and reunification.

To bring earlier the national reunification, he stressed, we should carry into effect the proposal for founding the DCRK advanced by President Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation.

For the realization of this new reunification proposal, all the Koreans at home and abroad should firmly unite irrespective of ideology and idea, he said, and declared:

The current visit of Mr Choe Hong-hui will be a significant one in putting an end to the history of division and promoting the cause of reunification with the concerted efforts of the nation.

Wherever Mr Choe Hong-hui goes during his stay in the homeland, he will see with his own eyes the spendid features of the socialist homeland which is changing its looks day by day under the wise guidance of the great leader and the energetic leadership of the glorious party centre, and the successes made by our people in construction by relying on their own efforts and through a hard struggle and feel once again the warm kindred sentiments cherished for him by the compatriots in the homeland.

Mr Choe Hong-hui spoke next.

Noting that in September last year, he, together with his dear followers, visited the north, his country and native place, which he had longed for in his life, he said:

After visiting the homeland last year, I spoke lots of things. Particularly, an American instructor, a foreigner in our party, wrote an article describing the north as an earthly paradise and contributed it to a publication to be widely introduced.

One of my followers, giving his impressions of the north at a meeting of the International Federation of Taegwondo held in Britain, proudly spoke before many fellow countrymen that our nation had undergone ordeals in the past because it had not a great leader but today as our compatriots have the great leader in the person of respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, they have greeted in a new era of national prosperity.

If there is a paradise in the world as people in olden times said, I can say with confidence that it is the north where there is no tax but plenty of food and people love and respect each other.

Therefore, each time I was asked about the reality of the north by many compatriots, I told them what I saw and felt and advised them to visit the north.

The situation has changed much. People in South Korea and abroad correctly understand the north and long for it.

However hard such a rascal as Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea may try to block this tendency, it is in vain. Chon Tu-hwan is a murderer. So he is as good as a corpse. Now the south is not tranquil and the inside is very uproarious.

The day is not far off when Chon Tu-hwan will be overthrown and the country be reunified. In the south 99 percent of the population want reunification and Chon Tu-hwan and Co. accounting for only one percent of it seek division.

Convinced of reunification, we should unite as one and bring earlier the day of reunification.

At this grand place today I propose a toast, wishing good health and a long life to respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, the great leader of our nation, who provided me with an opportunity to revisit the homeland and accorded such a warm hospitality and to the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il who is upholding his lofty intentions.

A member of the party of Mr Choe Hong-hui recited his poem "Korea is One" reflecting his feelings.

The poem said in part:

Korea is one. Sure to come is the day of glory when the entire Korean people in the north and south will lead a happy life under the loving care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the successor to his cause.

Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!

Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the successor to his cause!

Long live national reunification!

The party passed in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments.

CSO: 4120/11

BRIEFS

FISHERMEN STAGE 'JOINT STRUGGLE'--Pyongyang 24 Sep (KCNA)--More than 2,200 fishermen hired at 42 fisheries companies in Pusan, South Korea, rose in a joint struggle on September 21 in demand of the raise of the wages and allowances, according to a report. At around eight in the evening the fishermen stopped fishing all at once and sailed 150 fishing boats to the Soguipo Port, Cheju-do Island, from the fishing ground. They protested to the fisheries companies for failing to fairly set the wages for the ordinary crewmen and paying deplorably low wages to rationalize exploitation and strongly demanded that the wages be raised to enable them to make ends meet. The fishermen denounced the companies unwarranted act in arbitrarily revising the norms of application of allowances to make it hard to get them paid and demanded that they be corrected and the allowances be lifted. [Text] [SK232229 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 23 Sep 81]

STUDENTS STAGE PROTEST--Pyongyang 26 Sep (KCNA)--Students of the Seoul University who had courageously fought for campus freedom and democratisation of society staged an anti-"government" demonstration again on September 17, according to a foreign press report. The demonstrators showed their spirit, strongly denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. While the demonstration was going on, some students scatterd anti-"government" leaflets from the roof of a building of the university and encouraged the demonstration of the fellow students with big bugles. This fact had been kept in the dark for the news blackout clamped by the puppets till it was disclosed by the puppet cliques announcement of the arrest of five students who had participated in the demonstration. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique schemes to inflict severe punishment upon the arrested students on the strength of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration." [Text] [SK260506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 26 Sep 81]

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS COMMITTEE--Pyongyang 28 Sep (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on September 27 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Pacific Region Liaison Committee for the Promotion of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by its Secretary General Brian McKinlay. Present on the occasion was personage concerned O Mun-han. [Text] [SK280444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 28 Sep 81]

CSO: 4120/11

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK ANNOUNCES DIPLOMATIC RESHUFFLE

SK280754 Seoul YONHAP in English 0744 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Seoul, Sep 28 (YONHAP)--Korean ambassador to the Philippines Song Kwang-chong has been appointed ambassador to West Germany, succeeding Yi Mun-yong, who was transferred to the Foreign Ministry as an envoy at large.

In a reshuffle Monday affecting 13 ambassadors, from consuls-general and two bureau directors, the Korean Foreign Ministry shifted ambassador to Uruguay Yi Nam-ki to Manila succeeding Song.

Other appointments are as follows:

-- Chang Yun-kol, consul general at Seattle, Washington, to be ambassador to Uruguay.

-- Sin Chong-sop, consul general at San Francisco, California, to be ambassador to Kuwait.

-- Mun Hui-chol, research official at the ministry's Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, to be ambassador to Surinam.

-- Kim Chae-hun, minister at large, to be ambassador to Nicaragua.

-- Kim Sang-kyu, research official at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, to be ambassador to Qatar.

-- Chang Myong-kwan, director of the ministry's African Affairs Bureau, to be ambassador to Senegal.

-- Kim Chae-song, director of the ministry's Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau, to be ambassador to Jordan.

-- Yi Mun-su, ambassador to Surinam, to be consul general at Boston, Massachusetts.

-- Yun Yong-yop, minister at large, to be consul general at Osaka, Japan.

-- No Yong-chan, ambassador to Senegal, to be consul general at San Francisco, California.

-- Yi Chi-chol, research official at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, to be consul general at Kobe, Japan.

-- Hong Sun-yong, research official at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, to be director of the African Affairs Bureau.

-- Kim Kyong-chol, director of the International Trade Bureau, to be director of the Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau.

Those summoned home to become ambassadors at large in addition to Yi are Son Chin-chol, ambassador to Jordan; Kim In-to, ambassador to Kuwait; So Kyong-suk, ambassador to Qatar; Wu Chong, consul general at Sapporo, Japan and Kim Ki-chun, consul general at Kobe, Japan.

CSO: 4120/12

5. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK PARTIES DEBATE ASSEMBLY LAW REVISION

SK260844 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Sep 81

[Text] Rival parties were in a bitter tug-of-war yesterday over the procedures for the deliberation of an amendment bill to the National Assembly law, laid before the steering committee four months after being proposed to the assembly by the 1st minority Democratic Korea Party (DKP), in a meeting of the house panel.

The majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP), which has set a policy not to revise the house law during the incumbent 108th regular session, and the DKP confronted with each other especially over the deadline for the deliberation of the revision bill by a subcommittee of the panel.

They also disputed over whether to conduct a free debate on the bill before the formation of the subcommittee, as demanded by the DKP.

The second minority Korea National Party (KNP), which has expressed their support of the DKP's proposed revision bill in principle, maintained a neutral attitude between the DJP and DKP in the meeting, which lasted until 10:03 p.m.

The bipartisan conflict adjourned the panel meeting, which opened at 4:00 p.m., three times for the "behind-the scene negotiations" on the disputed issues.

But the rival parties failed to reach any agreement on setting the deadline for the deliberation of the bill and the number of the subcommittee members, and only decided to hold another meeting at 2:00 p.m. Monday.

After the marathon meeting, Rep. Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the DJP, and chairman of the steering committee, said flatly, "It is too premature for us to rewrite the assembly law. The amendment bill should be deliberated until the end of the current regular house sitting."

The revision bill was formally introduced with 82 proponents of the DKP calling for revision in such a way as to ensure the role of the assembly in maintaining balance among the branches of the government.

Proponent Rep. Mok Yo-sang said the law should be revised, especially the provisions concerning preliminary review of the government budget, lengthening the time for lawmakers' interpellation, and the alleviation of the restrictions on the invocation of parliamentary inspection rights.

In a speech introducing the amendment bill to the steering committee, Rep. Mok pointed out that the present law was one of the many laws milled out without proper or adequate deliberation by the legislative assembly.

As to the argument of the DJP that it was premature to talk about revision since it was written only nine months ago and if there were any defects they could be made up for by "operational" skill, Rep. Mok said this was only a manifestation that the law had defects.

He elaborated with regard to revision that all sessions of the Parliament, be they committee sessions or plenary ones, should be held in the morning instead of in the afternoon as stipulated by the current law.

Holding sessions in the afternoon was not efficient and at the same time, it amounted to breach of duty, he said.

As to the restoration of preliminary review of the government budget by the standing committees, it should be viewed from the standpoint of the restoration of parliamentary authority.

An Yong-hwa, a policy specialist on the steering committee, said he thought it was not easy for him to make a full review of the law at the present moment when its efficacy had yet to be tested at length.

CSO: 4120/12

FINANCE MINISTRY TO AMEND EXCISE TAX LAW

SK250607 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The Finance Ministry has drafted an amendment to the excise tax law to lower excise tax rates for some electronic products.

According to the draft amendment bill, which will be referred to the National Assembly, the basic tax rate for color TV sets (less than 18 inches) will be reduced to 30 percent from the present 40 percent.

The ministry said the adjustment of the excise tax was necessary due to changing consumption patterns and industrial policy.

The tax rates on popular items are to be lowered, and the rates on luxurious consumer items to be increased, the ministry said.

In case of black-and-white TV sets, the excise tax rate will be cut to 10 percent from the present 30 percent, while the rate for refrigerators of less than 250 liters will be lowered to 30 percent from 40 percent.

The basic tax rate on small-sized tape recorders will be brought down to 10 percent from the current 30 percent, and the tax rate for electric appliances will be cut to 30 percent from 40 percent.

However, the tax rate for pianos (grand type) will rise to 30 percent from 20 percent, and the taxes on motorboats and yachts (large size) will be raised to 40 percent from 30 percent.

The tax rates for textiles (wool products) will rise to 40 percent from 30 percent.

The ministry also decided to levy taxes on items such as fructose (10 percent), crystal products (20 percent) and skiing supplies (40 percent).

So far, only the value added tax has been levied on such entertainment places as night clubs, cabarets, kisaeng houses, restaurants for foreign tourists and skiing resorts. But a 10 percent tax on amusements, food, and drink will be additionally imposed on such "luxurious" places.

The elastic tax rates, presently being applied to some electronic items, will expire at the end of this year, and the new basic tax rates will be put into force next year.

In addition to the basic tax readjustments, the ministry has also decided to introduce a provisional tax rate system under which newly-developed products will enjoy lower tax rates.

Such strategic items which require a solid foundation for domestic supply, will get tax favors for a certain period. This measure is aimed at fostering and encouraging the development of new products.

Meanwhile, informed sources said the excise tax on gasoline would be lowered to 130 percent from the present 160 percent.

CSO: 4120/12

BRIEFS

POSTS, PARTY ASSIGNMENTS ROTATED--The Democratic Justice Party's [DJP] plan to rotate government officials between government posts and party assignments is opposed by the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] and the Korea National Party [KNP], as well as by some of its own members, who cried out: "Does the party want us all to resign?" DJP deputy secretary general Yun Sok-sun said that the plan calls for recruiting talented people from the government without creating hardships for them. He added that the plan will not harm the government--no matter what opposition parties may say. Yi Chae-hyong, leader of the DJP, said there is no reason to make a fuss about it because the party intends to recruit only a few each year from the government. According to the DJP, the plan appears to be a minor problem. To party members, experts on issues be dealt with by these rotating officials, the system is dangerous and a serious problem. Admitting that the experts in the party are demoralized, Pak Hyon-tae, chief of the DJP policy coordination office, said he is trying to convince them that system will involve only a few officials. [Excerpt] [SK260622 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 26 Sep 81 p 2]

FINANCIAL AID TO DKP--The Democratic Korea Party, which failed to pay activity funds to 52 executive members of the party central committee for 2 months, received from 20 party members consent to participate in a financial supporters' association as of 20 September. Since this May, when the party began to discuss the matter of forming a financial supporters' association, no party members have shown much interest in this regard. When the party's financial difficulties persisted, party president Yu Chi-song took charge of forming this association. By maintaining contacts with businessmen lawmakers within the party, he has obtained consent from about 20 persons. Deputy party president Yi Tae-ku said the deputy party presidential body and three leading party executive members are assisting the party president in forming a financial supporters' association. He went on to say that while striving to rally some 100 persons, the party will inaugurate a financial supporters' association by the end of October with the participation of 50 to 60 members. Deputy party president Yi said he has obtained consent from several friends and that other party executive members seem to be making efforts in this regard. He added that lawmakers other than party executive members should assist in the work to form the supporters' association. [Text] [SK271035 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 27 Sep 81 p 2]

ROTATION SYSTEM OPPOSED--Kwon Chong-tal, secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], said on 26 September that he opposes the plan to rotate government officials between government posts and party assignments. He asked how can one serve the party and the government on a rotating basis. He said the party's

recent employment of two government officials on its special committees to fill a need for talented persons from the government and broad social segments to formulate party policies has caused a misunderstanding. On 25 September, Yim Tok-kyu, deputy spokesman of the Korea National Party, issued a statement criticizing this party-government rotation system. On 26 September, Kim Chin-pae, spokesman of the Democratic Korea Party, issued a statement saying it was difficult to understand the idea of subverting government officials' neutrality and calling for an end to further discussions on the rotational system. [Text] [SK270720 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 27 Sep 81 p 2]

CSO: 4108/6

LNG IMPORT ASSESSED

Seoul JOURNAL OF ENERGY RESEARCH in English Sep 81 pp 27-33

[Article by Hahm Hyo-chun and Chong Chae-hyon, Korea Institute of Energy and Resources: "Economic Analysis of LNG Import in Korea"]

[Text]

Abstract

Recently the Government has made the major decision to import LNG and LPG on a large scale in order to diversify its sources of energy imports.

According to this government decision, KECO & Tae Sung Energy Co., Ltd. are known to prepare for the import of LNG and LPG respectively. This study analyses economic feasibility of investment project concerned with LNG import and estimates delivered prices of LNG to power and estimates delivered prices of LNG to power plants and private sector (residential & commercial) by the cost price build-up method in accordance with vertical integration of distribution channels. In addition, this paper provides whether or not LNG is economically competitive among the existing domestic residential sources.

The results of comprehensive analysis and review of economic analysis are as follows:

1) Assuming that consumers in residential and commercial sectors pay a premium for higher utility of LNG and to compensate for the loss incurred in the LNG supply company due to its LNG supply to power plants at lower prices, the more the LNG supply, the cheaper the delivered price of LNG town gas would be.
   Accordingly it is suggested to meet the increasing demand for LNG town gas by curtaling LNG consumption in power plants.
2) The research shows that LNG price is estimated to be considerally higher than the existing energy sources. But it is expected that LNG will come to substitute oil and coal as a result of increased income, convenience in use, cleanliness itself, and government supporting poilcy for LNG.
3) In order to stably secure the long-term supply of fuel, it is necessary to expand gas supply and to utilize LNG & LPG as town gas to the utmost. We therefore suggest that the Government establish "5-YEAR DEVELOPING PLAN FOR GAS" including LNG demand creation, optimal supply of gas sources, and so on.

附表 1 CASH FLOW TABLE OF LNG TERMINAL (IRR=9%)

(単位：百万ﾄﾝ, ﾄﾝ 小数点)

	1 (1981)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
revenue	0	0	0	0	32,137	32,137	64,273	64,273
finance	7,000	106,450	135170	91,470	22,110	27,370	38,010	0
equity	0	0	0	15,800	0	0	2,100	0
loan	7,000	70,610	87,300	23,110	5,730	5,480	3,070	0
supplier's credit	0	35,840	47,870	52,560	116,380	21,890	32,840	0
investment	7,000	106,450	135,170	91,470	22,110	27,370	38,010	0
land & jetty	5,500	56,890	69,410	15,320	0	0	0	0
terminal facilities	1,500	49,560	65,760	30,450	22,110	27,370	14,150	0
working capital	0	0	0	22,720	0	0	16,300	0
interest during construction	0	0	0	22,980	0	0	7,560	0
other capital investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
operating cost	0	0	0	0	7,740	7,740	10,800	10,800
utilities	0	0	0	0	2,114	2,114	3,199	3,199
labours	0	0	0	0	418	418	418	418
maintenance	0	0	0	0	1,527	1,527	2,185	2,185
tax & insurance	0	0	0	0	3,054	3,054	4,371	4,371
general overhead	0	0	0	0	627	627	627	627
debt service	0	0	0	0	88,584	84,638	109,077	103,649
interest on loan	0	0	0	0	24,728	19,782	27,143	21,715
repayment	0	0	0	0	64,856	64,856	81,934	81,934
(depreciation)	0	0	0	0	16,111	16,111	16,111	16,111
income before tax	0	0	0	0	15,695	20,640	10,219	15,648
corporate tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
net income	0	0	0	0	15,695	20,640	10,219	15,648
net cash flow	0.0	0.0	0.0	−15,800.00	−33,050.36	−28,104.83	−57,704.19	− 50,175.50
accumulated cash flow	0.0	0.0	0.0	−15,800.00	−48,850.36	−76,955.12	−134,659.31	−184,834.75
return on equity (%)	0.14939	0.14939	0.14939	0.14939	0.14939	0.14939	0.14939	0.14939
present value	0.0	0.0	0.0	−10,405.36	−18,936.94	−14,010.31	−25,026.94	− 18,933.27
accumulated present value	0.0	0.0	0.0	−10,405.36	−29,342.30	−43,352.61	−68,379.50	− 87,312.75
terminal charge (₩/MMBTU)	416.03	416.33	416.03	416.03	416.03	416.03	416.03	416.03

註: 1) 建設初期年度：1981(1次 年度), 2) 150万ﾄﾝ 導入年度：1985年, 300万ﾄﾝ 導入年度：1987年

CASH FLOW TABLE OF LNG TERMINAL (IRR=9%)

(単位：百万円、会計年度終了)

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
revenue	64,273	64,273	64,273	64,273	64,273	64,273	64,273	64,273
finance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
supplier's credit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
land & jetty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
terminal facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
working capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
interest during construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
other capital investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
operating cost	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800
utilities	3,199	3,199	3,199	3,199	3,199	3,199	3,199	3,199
labours	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418
maintenance	2,185	2,185	2,185	2,185	2,185	2,185	2,185	2,185
tax & insurance	4,371	4,371	4,371	4,371	4,371	4,371	4,371	4,371
general overhead	627	627	627	627	627	627	627	627
debt service	99,306	72,873	21,714	0	0	0	0	0
interest on loan	17,372	5,795	4,636	0	0	0	0	0
repayment	81,934	17,078	17,078	0	0	0	0	0
(depreciation)	16,111	16,111	16,111	16,111	16,111	16,111	16,111	16,111
income before tax	19,990	31,568	32,727	37,362	37,362	37,362	37,362	37,362
coroprate tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
net income	19,990	31,568	32,727	32,727	37,362	37,362	37,362	37,362
net cash flow	− 45,832.54	59,612.58	31,759.52	53,473.29	53,473.29	53,473.29	53,473.29	53,473.29
accumulated cash flow	−230,667.25	−171,054.62	−139,295.06	− 85,821.75	− 32,348.46	21,124.83	74,598.06	128,071.31
return on equity(%)	0.14939	0.14939	0.14939	0.14939	0.14939	0.14939	0.14939	0.14939
present value	−15,046.70	17,027.01	7,892.38	11,561.24	10,058.61	8,751.27	7,613.86	6,624.27
accumulated present value	−102,359.44	− 85,332.37	− 77,439.94	− 65,878.69	− 55,820.08	− 47,068.81	−39,454.96	−32,830.69
terminal charge(¥/MMBTU)	416.03	416.03	416.03	416.03	416.03	416.03	416.03	416.03

CASH FLOW TABLE OF LNG TERMINAL (IIC IRR - 9%)

(unit : 000, W)

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
revenue	64,273	64,273	64,273	64,273	64,273	64,273	64,273	64,273
finance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 74,820
loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
supplier's credit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 74,820
land & jetty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 14,710
terminal facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 21,090
working capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 39,020
interest during construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
other capital investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
operating cost	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800
utilities	3,199	3,199	3,199	3,199	3,199	3,199	3,199	3,199
labours	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418
maintenance	2,185	2,185	2,185	2,185	2,185	2,185	2,185	2,185
tax & insurance	4,371	4,371	4,371	4,371	4,371	4,371	4,371	4,371
general overhead	627	627	627	627	627	627	627	627
debt service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
interest on loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
repayment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(depreciation)	166,11	16,111	16,111	16,111	16,111	16,111	16,111	16,111
income before tax	37,362	37,362	37,362	37,362	37,362	37,362	37,362	37,362
corporate tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
net income	37,362	37,362	37,362	37,362	37,362	37,362	37,362	37,362
net cash flow	53,473.29	53,473.29	53,473.29	53,473.29	53,473.29	53,473.29	53,473.29	128,293.25
accumulated cash flow	181,544.56	235,017.81	288,491.06	341,964.31	395,437.56	448,910.81	502,384.06	630,677.31
return on equity(%)	0.14939	0.14939	0.14939	0.14939	0.14939	0.14939	0.14939	0.14939
present value	5,763.30	5,014.23	4,362.53	3,795.52	3,302.21	2,873.02	2,499.61	5,217.62
accumulated present value	-27,067.39	-22,053.15	-17,690.62	-13,895.10	-10,592.89	- 7,719.87	- 5,220.25	0
terminal charge (W/MMBTU)	416.03	416.03	416.03	416.03	416.03	416.03	416.03	416.03

別表 2 CASH FLOW TABLE OF LNG PIPELINE (IIPIRR=13%)

(単位：百万円, 80年 4$建換算)

	1 (1982)	2	3	4	5	6	7
revenue	0	0	0	6406	6406	6406	6406
finance	1550	14870	28900	0	0	0	0
equity	0	0	8200	0	0	0	0
loan	1550	7730	4040	0	0	0	0
supplier's credit	0	7140	16660	0	0	0	0
investment	1550	14870	28900	0	0	0	0
pipeline	1550	14870	11180	0	0	0	0
interest during construction	0	0	17720	0	0	0	0
operating cost	0	0	0	946	946	946	946
utilities	0	0	0	312	312	312	312
labours	0	0	0	31	31	31	31
maintenance	0	0	0	9	9	9	9
tax & insurance	0	0	0	585	585	585	585
general overhead	0	0	0	9	9	9	9
debt service	0	0	0	12877	11787	10914	10216
interest on loan	0	0	0	5453	4363	3490	2792
repayment	0	0	0	7424	7424	7424	7424
(depreciation)	1242	1242	1242	1242	1242	1242	1242
income before tax	0	0	0	−1235	− 145	728	1426
coroprate tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
net income	0	0	0	−1235	− 145	728	1426
net cash flow	0.0	0.0	− 8200.00	− 7417.35	− 6326.67	− 5454.12	− 4756.09
accumulated cash flow	0.0	0.0	− 8200.00	−15617.35	−21944.02	− 27398.14	−32154.22
return on equity (%)	0.08426	0.08426	0.08426	0.08426	0.08426	0.08426	0.08426
present value	0.0	0.0	− 6443.00	− 5366.80	− 4221.91	− 3356.80	− 2899.71
accumulated present value	0.0	0.0	− 6433.00	−11799.80	−16021.71	−19378.50	−22078.21
terminal charge (¥/MBTU)	82.93	82.93	82.93	82.93	32.93	82.93	82.93

注：1) 建設資金初期年度：1982年(1次年度)

2 年間 6.6万kl 150万kl 基準とした 場合.

CASH FLOW TABLE OF LNG PIPELINE (IRR=13%)

(単位：百万ｳｫﾝ, 80年 不変価格)

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
revenue	6406	6406	6406	6406	6406	6406	6406	6406
finance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
supplier's credit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
interest during construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
operating cost	946	946	946	946	946	946	946	946
utilities	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312
labours	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
maintenance	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
tax & insurance	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	585
general overhead	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
debt service	9658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
interest on loan	2234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
repayment	7424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(depreciation)	1242	1242	1242	1242	1242	1242	1242	1242
income before tax	1984	4218	4218	4218	4218	4218	4218	4218
corporate tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
net income	1984	4218	4218	4218	4218	4218	4218	4218
net cash flow	− 4197.66	5460.05	5460.05	5460.05	5460.05	5460.05	5460.05	5460.05
accumulated cash flow	−36351.89	−30891.84	−25431.79	− 19971.73	− 14511.68	− 9051.63	− 3591.58	1868.47
return on equity(%)	0.08426	0.08426	0.08426	0.08426	0.08426	0.08426	0.08426	0.08426
present value	− 2197.56	2636.31	2431.44	2242.49	2068.22	1907.50	1759.26	1622.55
accumulated present value	−24275.77	−21639.45	−19208.01	−16965.52	−14897.30	−12989.80	−11230.53	− 9607.98
terminal charge(₩/MMBTU)	82.93	82.93	82.93	82.93	82.93	82.93	82.93	82.93

CASH FLOW TABLE OF LNG PIPELINE (目標IRR=13%)

(単位：百万弗，1年 不変価格)

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
revenue	6406	6406	6406	6406	6406	6406	6406	6406
finance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	−2760
loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
supplier's credit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	−2760
pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	−2760
interest during construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
operating cost	946	946	946	946	946	946	946	946
utilities	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312
labours	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
maintenance	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
tax & insurance	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	585
general overhead	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
debt service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
interest on loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
repayment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(depreciation)	1242	1242	1242	1242	1242	1242	1242	1242
income before tax	4218	4218	4218	4218	4218	4218	4218	4218
corporate tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
net income	4218	4218	4218	4218	4218	4218	4218	4218
net cash flow	5460.05	5460.05	5460.05	5460.05	5460.05	5460.05	5460.05	8220.05
accumulated cash flow	7328.52	12788.57	18248.62	23708.67	29168.72	34628.77	40088.82	48308.87
return on equity(%)	0.08426	0.08426	0.08426	0.08426	0.08426	0.08426	0.08426	0.08426
present value	1496.46	1380.16	1272.91	1173.99	1082.76	998.61	921.01	1278.82
accumulated present value	− 8111.52	− 6731.36	− 5458.45	− 4284.46	− 3201.70	− 2203.09	−1282.08	0
terminal charge(₩/MMBTU)	82.93	82.93	82.93	82.93	82.93	82.93	8 293	82.93

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK REVEALS 5-YEAR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SK290302 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Seoul, Sep 29 (YONHAP)--The Korean Government plans to invest 2.2 trillion won (some 3.2 billion U.S. dollars) at 1981 current prices in agriculture-fisheries development projects over the next five years, to boost the average annual growth rate from the current 2.6 percent to 3.3 percent by 1986.

The total accounted for an increase of 600 billion won (one U.S. dollar is worth about 687 won) over the amount invested in the same sector during the 1977-81 period.

A finalized fifth five-year agriculture-fisheries development plan (1981-86), announced Tuesday by the Agriculture-Fisheries Ministry, contains an ambitious 10-year agricultural water development program, which calls for a nearly 3.7 trillion-won investment in irrigation works to supply water to 76 percent of the country's paddy fields by 1986, and again to 90 percent by 1991, thus boosting rice production up to five million soms (one som is equivalent to 5.12 U.S. bushels).

The country's self-sufficiency in the production of rice, the staple food of the Korean people, is projected to increase from the present 63 percent to 99.4 percent by 1986 and again to 100.5 percent by 1987, one year after the target of the five-year plan.

During the five-year period, the country's land will be divided into 10 major farming areas in consideration of weather conditions and geographical features, to establish an effective crop planting system which will encourage the growing of crops suitable for each farming area.

In order to develop new sources for additional incomes, the plan selected malting barley, peanut, garlic, sesame seed and six other crops as 10 major strategic crops to be raised intensively during the plan period.

It also called for the breeding of 50,000 head of cattle and the importation of 20,000 heads of cattle annually to meet the growing meat demand and to stabilize beef prices.

Other highlights of the five-year plan include the modernization of the distribution channels of farm and marine products, the introduction of an insurance system to reduce flood and drought damages, the diversification of import sources for feed grains and the boosting of fish catch to three million tons and fish exports to 1.5 billion dollars annually.

CSO: 4120/12

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

NEW ARAB POLICY THREATENS ROK CONSTRUCTION WORK

SK170137 Seoul YONHAP in English 0103 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Manama, Bahrain, Sep 15 (YONHAP)--Korea's overseas construction works, especially in the Middle East, are entering a new phase, as Saudi Arabia and other major Arab oil-rich countries employ a "get-tough" approach to foreign contractors.

The Arab protectionist policy, aimed at awarding as many contracts as possible to local companies, has recently been strengthened, a move causing alarm in Korean construction firms in the Middle East, which now number about 80 with a total work force of more than 100,000 persons.

"We have thus far managed to overcome tough competition with major Western companies and have made remarkable inroads into this area since the early 1970's. The situation has changed, however, in recent days, because of the new Arab policy. Now we have to tackle dual competition: one with advanced Westerners and another with rapidly growing Arab contractors fully supported by their respective governments," Korean constructors said in unison.

The seriousness of the Arab get-tough policy was well illustrated last month when Saudi Arabia, the largest market for Korean constructors, implemented its official policy of giving local companies the opportunity to undertake government projects, even if their prices are less competitive than those quoted by foreigners.

The Saudi measures were given weight by Deputy Premier Crown Prince Fahd's approval of a set of recommendations that called for utmost efforts in the promotion of local capabilities to implement government projects.

The recommendations, submitted by a ministerial committee formed on orders of Prince Fahd to study ways of promoting local contracting firms, was circulated among Saudi Government departments in mid-August, according to a spokesman of the Ministry of Finance and National Economy.

They stipulated that large projects should be subdivided, if possible, to make more local contractors eligible for the work.

The recommendations also called for closer check on the abidance of foreign contractors to an article usually included in the contracts, which commited the contractor to obtaining approval from the contracting party for subcontracting parts of the contract. The foreigners will be encouraged to subcontract to local firms.

The recommendations also restricted nonconstruction contracts such as catering, maintenance, employment, transportation and importation of raw materials only to Saudi contractors, since they have already achieved the necessary skill to undertake such work.

The recommendations supplement, a previous royal decree issued last December which demanded, among other things, that government departments award all ordinary road, bridges, and small and medium building contracts to local contractors. The royal decree also called on government departments not to restrict their dealings to a limited number of contractors and importers who frequently win contracts, and to send invitations to as many companies as possible. Under these measures, a 10 percent price advantage for local contractors in competitive bidding has already become normal in some government ministries, it was learned.

The trend toward local dominance in construction and other development projects is common to other oil-producing Arab countries, such as Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. The UAE, a Gulf country in which Korean constructors are active, has also adopted a similar policy under which more and more civil contracts from the government and state-owned companies are going to go local.

UAE Government officials concerned have admitted that foreign expertise will still be needed in the service sector and in subcontracting but added that fewer signboards with big international names will be seen in the near future.

In addition, some Korean constructors have already experienced setbacks in Kuwait and Bahrain over the past few years because the Gulf states were the first among the Arab world to adopt the localization move.

Some Koreans are also expressing anxiety that Iran and Libya, two other big construction export markets for Korea, might soon follow Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states in exercising the "local first policy."

As a matter of course, the Arab commitment to local firms has drawn a warm welcome from the native people.

"All Saudi contractors had a tough time coping with foreign competition, especially from the Koreans. I hope our government departments will strongly execute that policy," said Abdullah al-Daban, a leading Saudi businessman involved in banking, commerce and industry. "It will really give us more opportunities to participate in the huge construction programme that is going on during the current third five-year development plan through 1985."

Another leading Arab enterpreneur, Khalaj al-Habtur, who owns a big engineering company in the UAE, was reported this week to have said in an interview with a daily: "UAE companies are not against foreign companies having a share of the business, but fair and honest competition should be the rule. I personally feel that all sectors, if possible, should be dominated by local firms."

The growing Arab protectionist move does not mean that there is little room for constant advance by the Koreans. Despite the encouragement for local firms in

recent years foreign companies, in fact, have not yet been seriously affected. Relatively small projects are going to local concerns.

However, it also does not necessarily mean that Korean constructors can survive in the future by holding on to their previous business style based on cheap labour in the 1970's.

One of the best ways to meet the gradually tightening protectionist policy is to form joint ventures with local firms, Korean contractors said, pointing out that foreign companies setting up joint ventures are considered local. Forming consortia with Western and Japanese firms is another way to survive, and improvement in management capabilities, coupled with high technology, is also desirable, they added.

In this context, Saudi Arabia's Deputy Commerce Minister 'Abd ar-Rahman az-Zamil has offered this meaningful suggestion:

"The future shape of foreign company involvement in Saudi development is through joint ventures with local firms. There is no particular rule that you must give work to Saudis, but in practice, if you look, you will find a lot of jobs are now open by limited invitation only to Saudis or joint ventures."

CSO: 4120/12

BRIEFS

ECONOMY REPORTED 'RECOVERING STEADILY'--Seoul, Sep 25 (YONHAP)--Korean Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Board Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said Friday that the country's economy is recovering steadily. During a monthly briefing session for President Chon Tu-hwan, the top economic planner said that the production and the delivery of commodities in August increased by 2.0 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively, over the previous month, and the inventory of products dwindled. Sin reported that the country's exports as of the end of August amounted to 13.82 billion U.S. dollars, up 26.4 percent over exports for the same period last year, while imports stood at 14.76 billion dollars, up 17.6 percent over imports during the same period a year earlier, thus improving the country's trade deficits. Wholesale and consumer prices went up 0.9 percent and 1.4 percent during the month, and total price increases as of the month of August were 11.7 percent and 13.0 percent, respectively. Sin said that government finances however, grew worse with 393.7 billion won (one U.S. dollar is worth about 685 won) of deficits vs. 161.3 billion won of surplus during the same period last year. The premier attributed the worsened government finance situation partially to decreased internal tax revenues. [Text] [SK250255 Seoul YONHAP in English 0244 GMT 25 Sep 81]

SWISS TIES PROMOTED--Seoul, Sep 26 (YONHAP)--Korean Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun, who is currently visiting Switzerland, met with Friz Honegger, Swiss minister of economics, Friday, to discuss the promotion of bilateral economic cooperation and trade, the Commerce-Industry Ministry said Saturday. At the meeting, So called upon Switzerland to relax the restraint on the generalized scheme of preferences (GSP) against Korean commodities, and asked for Switzerland's participation in Korea's fifth five-year economic development plan starting next year. So also asked that Switzerland invest capital and technology in small businesses in Korea. Responding to So's requests, Honegger proposed a joint investment in power-generating equipment for heavy industries and construction companies in Korea. So also attended the third joint meeting of the Korean-Swiss economic cooperation committees held Friday at the Atlantis Sheraton Hotel in Berne. [Text] [SK260228 Seoul YONHAP in English 0044 GMT 26 Sep 81]

SEABED OIL DRILLING--Seoul, 25 Sep (YONHAP)--Korea will resume drilling in the seventh sub-mining zone, along the Korean-Japanese joint continental shelf development area from the second week of October, in search of seabed oil resources. Energy-Resources Ministry officials said Friday that the drilling would be conducted at latitude 23"30' north and longitude 27"126' east, some 330 km south of Korea's Cheju Island. With its many well-developed anticlinal structures, the seventh sub-mining zone has the highest oil potential, the officials said. The Korean-American Oil Co., concessionaire for the seventh zone, will be in charge of the drilling, but practical drilling projects will be undertaken by a Japanese oil rig called the "Hyakuryo" (White Dragon) No 5. The oil rig is scheduled to reach the drilling spot around October 5 and drill a 4,160-meter-long shaft for about 90 days until early next year, according to the officials. Korea drilled two holes in the fifth and seventh sub-mining zones last year, but failed to hit commercially feasible oil deposits. Korea conducted another seismic survey of the seventh subzone last April, covering some 1.692 meters in the area. Survey results were computerized by Hamilton International of the United States, which determined the drilling spot for the resumption of Korea's black gold hunting operation. The plan calls for the drilling of eleven holes during the 1979-87 period along the continental shelf lying between Korea and Japan, under a 1974 bilateral joint continental shelf development agreement. [Text] [SK250129 Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT 25 Sep 81]

COAL PRODUCTION TARGET--Seoul, 28 Sep (YONHAP)--Korea's coal production is expected to reach 19.7 million tons by the end of this year, 700,000 tons or 3.7 percent more than the original target set for the year, the Energy-Resources Ministry said Monday. Last year, Korea produced 18.5 million tons of coal. Contributing to the favorable coal output were the coal price hikes implemented twice so far this year and the government's financial support for the coal industry, ministry officials explained. The country's coal consumption for this year is estimated at 22.24 million tons, up 6.6 percent over the previous year's. But the figure is falling short of the 2.1 percent the expected increase. Meanwhile, Korea plans to import 3.84 million tons of coal, and 5.08 million tons of coal were carried forward to this year's account. Thus, Korea's coal inventory is expected to reach 6.38 million tons by the end of this year, up 31.4 percent over the original plan, and up 25.7 percent over last year's inventory. [Text] [SK280258 Seoul YONHAP in English 0240 GMT 28 Sep 81]

CSO: 4108/6

6. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEOUL DAILY COMMENTS ON IMPENDING TRUDEAU VISIT

SK241033 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 23 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Yi To-song]

[Excerpts] Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau will pay a 3-day official visit to the ROK 27-29 September. This visit will afford an opportunity to broaden the sphere of diplomatic activities, which have tilted too much to the United States.

It has been a long time since the ROK Government extended a formal invitation to the Canadian prime minister. Trudeau had earlier expressed his intention to visit the ROK this July. One of the factors prompting this visit is the Canadian Government's appreciation of the ROK's national strength and its important role in Asia.

Since 1976 when the Canadian Government signed an agreement with the ROK Government on developing and using atomic energy for peaceful purposes, Canada has shown interest in the ROK as a market for atomic power. The Canadian prime minister has also shown interest in exporting atomic furnaces to the ROK, including sales of the (Kandu) atomic furnace, which are now being discussed between the two countries. Canadian officials have predicted that the ROK-Canada summit talks will concentrate on international issues, such as East-West tension, political issues concerning the Korean Peninsula and trade and investment matters. They predict that an economic agreement will be signed during Trudeau's visit. In its "Diplomacy" column the 29 July edition of "THE CITIZEN," a daily published in Ottawa, said that exports of atomic furnaces will be discussed during the Canadian prime minister's visit.

Desiring to sell atomic furnaces, communications equipment, planes and many other goods, Canada has shown interest in the ROK, the third-ranking export market in Asia.

Trade between the ROK and Canada has increased 18 times in the past decade. In 1980 trade between the two countries totaled $720 million. The ROK's exports amounted to $340 million. Canada exported $380 million of goods. Government officials of the two countries predict that trade between the two countries will exceed $1 billion this year.

Our country is striving to resolve pending issues with Canada, such as participation in the exploitation of marine and forestry resources in Canada, signing contracts to purchase natural gas from Canada and a fishery agreement on fish quotas for staple fish and liberalization and expansion of Canadian assistance in the machinery, ship-building, electric, metallurgical, electronic, chemical and textile fields.

Although it is difficult for us to expect a solution to all such issues, officials predict that these ROK-Canadian talks will afford an opportunity to develop mutual understanding and consolidate cooperative relations in various sectors, including the political and economic fields, through frank discussions.

CSO: 4120/12

CHON MEETS SAUDI ARABIAN VICE DEFENSE MINISTER

SK150130 Seoul YONHAP in English 0107 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Seoul, Sep 15 (YONHAP)--Visiting Saudi Arabian Vice Defense Minister Othman Ibn Muhammad al-Humaid paid a courtesy call on South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion in Seoul, Monday afternoon, and received the order of national security merit, Tongil (unification) medal from the president.

The commander of the Saudi Arabian army Abdul Mohsin 'Ali al-Omran, who accompanied al-Humaid to Chongwadae, also received the order of national security merit, Kukson medal.

South Korean Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok, government administration minister Kim Yong-hyu, and Saudi Arabian charge d'affaires to Seoul Essa al-Nowaiser were present at the Chongwadae ceremony.

The Saudi Arabian vice minister flew into Seoul Saturday, accompanied by seven other Saudi Arabian officials, for an eight-day official visit, at the invitation of Korea's Vice Defense Minister Pak Chan-kung.

During their stay here, al-Humaid and his party are scheduled to meet with Korean Government and military leaders to discuss military matters of common interest to the two countries.

They are also scheduled to visit arms industry plants, the truce village of Panmunjom, and one of the three North Korean-built tunnels which have so far been uncovered within the United Nations command sector of the demilitarized zone (DMZ) dividing South and North Korea.

They are to leave Seoul Saturday.

CSO: 4120/12

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK, COLOMBIA SEEK TO IMPROVE RESOURCES TIES

SK290307 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] The second Korea-Colombia resources cooperation committee meeting opened yesterday in Seoul for a three-day run to discuss ways of further promoting bilateral cooperation in resources areas.

For the Seoul meeting, Korea is represented by an 11-man delegation, led by Vice Minister of Energy and Resources Choe Dong-kyu, while Colombia is headed by an eight-member delegation led by Carlos Zambrano Ulloa.

Among the major issues to be brought forth for discussion at the meeting are possible joint ventures in mineral resources development including petroleum resources.

Colombia, endowed with a wide variety of mineral resources, holds promise for Korea as a possible major supplier of key mineral resources, particularly crude oil, hard coal and uranium, ministry officials said.

The South American country is thought to have some 800 million barrels of proven crude oil reserve plus 10.056 million tons of hard coal deposit.

Coal production came to 4,300,000 tons in 1979, of which one million tons were exported.

There is much room for Korean firms to participate in Colombia's immense mineral resources development projects in collaboration with their Colombian business counterparts, they said.

Colombia has set a long-term crude oil development program calling for drilling a total of 712 exploratory wells between 1980 and 1989. It has also set aside $1,166 million for hard coal development projects.

It encourages foreign firms to team up with Colombian interests for exploitation of its rich uranium resources.

The first bilateral committee meeting was held last November in Bogota. The major agreements reached at the Bogota meeting were technical cooperation in resources development and Korean firms participation in Colombia's resources development.

The visiting Colombian delegation is scheduled to observe the major industrial establishments in the southern part of the country after the meeting.

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DJP OFFICIAL FAVORS PUBLIC HEARINGS IN ASSEMBLY

SK040238 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Majority Democratic Justice Party floor leader Rep. Yi Chong-chan has said that he will make the public hearing system an indispensable institution in the legislative activities of the National Assembly.

In an article published in the National Assembly journal, the majority party floor leader said it was part of his effort to make the activities of the standing committees the centerpiece of the National Assembly.

He said that it was desirable to vitalize the investigative function of the House as provided for in the current national assembly law.

Utilization of the investigative rights should be studied from the viewpoint of vitalizing Standing Committee activities, Rep Yi said.

He said, "Under the present law, the National Assembly is to be in session for 150 days in total, including the 90-day regular session."

In order to make the most of the recess period totalling 215 days, Rep. Yi said vitalization of Standing Committee activities was necessary in order to make the National Assembly more dedicated to its parliamentary duty and function.

Rep Yi's remarks favoring utilization of the investigative right draw special attention since the majority party has always been reluctant to invoke that right.

Under the current National Assembly law, the National Assembly on a decision in a plenary session can order the formation of a special investigation committee.

CSO: 4120/21

PERSONNEL TURNOVER IN POLITICS EXAMINED

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Kim Ok-cho: "Emerging New Faces After a Year of New Politics"]

[Text]

Since July last year, a total of 5,699 public officials including 20 former government ministers and vice ministers as well as 84 in Grade 1 have resigned from office, in line with the "purification" drive.

Following the Oct. 26th incident of 1979, the Presidency has been changed from former President CH'OE Kyu-ha to President CHUN Doo-hwan; and the Prime Minister's office has been shifted four times, from CH'OE Kyu-ha to SIN Hyon-hwak, PAK Ch'ung-hun (acting), and NAM Tok-u. At the cabinet members' level, all 29 seats but CHANG Tok-chin, member of the Economic and Scientific Council, have been shifted since the Oct. 26th incident.

Those ranking officials appointed government ministers or above during that period break down into 31 career bureaucrats, 10 scholars and former generals, three politicians, two of the bank and diplomatic circles, one clergyman, one businessman, and one other. Those at the rank of vice ministers break down into 78 career bureaucrats, 12 military officers, and two former journalists.

Since October 1979, major cabinet reshuffles have taken place three times. In the cabinet reshuffle carried out by President CH'OE, some out-of-office or opposition personages were included, such as former Minister of Economic Planning YI Han-pin, former Minister of Justice PAEK Sang-ki, former Minister of Education KIM Ok-kil, former Minister of Health and Social Affairs CHIN I-chong, and former Minister of National Unification Board YI Kyu-ho. Three former generals joined the cabinet; they were former Minister of Home Affairs KIM Chong-hwan, Defense Minister CHU Yong-pok, and Minister of Government Administration KIM Yong-hyu.

In the cabinet reshuffle carried out on May 22, 1980, following the May 17th action through the so-called "era of three KIM's," former Prime Minister PAK Ch'ung-hun succeeded former Prime Minister SIN Hyon-hwak. New faces at that time were Minister of Finance YI Sung-yun, a college professor, and former Minister of Communications YUN Hung-chong, former Army general.

In the cabinet reshuffle carried out Sept. 2, 1980 following the inauguration of President CHUN, there were new faces such as Chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection YI Han-ki, Deputy Prime Minister SIN Pyong-hyon, Minister of Health and Social Affairs CH'ON Myong-ki, Minister of Communications KIM Ki-ch'ol, and Minister of Science and Technology YI Chong-o (graduate of 13th class of KMA). But seven former vice ministers were promoted to the minister's offices; they are Minister of Foreign Affairs NO Sin-yong, Minister of Home Affairs SO Chong-hwa, Minister of Commerce and Industry SO Sok-chun, Minister of Energy and Resources PAK Pong-hwan, Minister of Construction KIM Chu-nam, former Minister of Transportation KO Kon, and Minister of National Unification Board YI Pom-sok.

Among those ministers appointed by President CH'OE, six remain on the cabinet now; they are Minister of Finance YI Sung-yun, Minister of Defense CHU Yong-pok, Minister of Education YI Kyu-ho, Minister of State for Political Affairs CHONG Chong-t'aek (formerly, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries), Minister of Culture and Public Information YI Kwang-p'yo and Minister of Government Administration KIM Yong-hyu.

Through partial cabinet reshuffles, today's cabinet has been formed with Minister of Justice YI Chong-won, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries KO Kon (formerly the Minister of Transportation), Minister of Transportation YUN Cha-chung, Minister of Communications CH'OE Kwang-su (former First Minister without Portfolio) Minister of State for Political Affairs CHONG Chong-t'aek, and Minister of State for Diplomacy and National Security NO T'ae-u.

The current 26 ranking officials of the minister's level or above, including the Chairman of the Office of Audit and Inspection, the Mayor of Seoul, and the Directors General of the Office of Legislation and the Office of Veterans Administration, consist of 11 bureaucrats, seven former military officers, four former college professors, one politician, one banker, one journalist, and one labor union leader.

In the case of those of the vice minister's level, the ratio of career officials is even higher. Among 71 such officials including the four newly-established posts, 53 are career bureaucrats, 13 former military officers, and five others. Those former military officers in that rank include Vice Minister of Defense PAK Ch'an-kuk (7th class of KMA), Vice Minister of Health and Social Affairs KIM Pyong-su (ret. Air Force Brig. Gen.), Vice Minister of Labor Affairs CHONG Tong-ch'ol (12th class of KMA), Vice Minister of Communications O Myong (18th class of KMA), and Chairman of the Social Purification Committee AN Mu-hyok (15th class of KMA).

In the case of the Chong Wa Dae secretariat, former Special Assistants KIM Kyong-won (for International Affairs) and KIM Yong-chun (for Audit and Inspection) alone remained in office from the days under President CH'OE Kyu-ha. But following the inauguration of President CHUN, the special assistants' posts disappeared completely. The office of the former special assistant for audit and inspection alone has been absorbed into the secretariat as a senior secretary's office.

Among senior secretaries and above, only two remain in office from the time of the Oct. 26th incident; they are Presidential Secretary General KIM Kyong-won and Senior Secretary for General Affairs CHON Sok-yong. Those former senior secretaries, who are career bureaucrats, are still working as cabinet members in the Fifth Republic -- Ministers CH'OE Kwang-su (formerly, senior secretary for protocol affairs), KO Kon (former second senior secretary for political affairs), and SO Sok-chun (former first senior secretary for economic affairs).

Former Presidential Special Assistant NAM Tok-u now serves as the Prime Minister, former Special Assistant SO Chong-ch'ol as President of the Korea Anti-Communist League, former Special Assistant KIM Yong-chun as Inspection Commissioner, former Special Assistant HAM Pyong-ch'un as a professor of Yonsei University after retirement from officialdom, and former Spokesman YIM Pang-hyon as National Assemblyman of the DJP.

For a senior secretary from the time of President CH'OE, KIM Ch'ang-sik (formerly, for political affairs) alone remains as Second Senior Secretary for Political Affairs. Former Senior Secretaries CH'OE Ch'ang-nak (for economic affairs), SO Ki-won (for public information), and

YI Won-hong (for civil petition) are now the Vice Minister of Economic Planning, member of the Administrative Reform Committee, and president of KBS, respectively.

In the Office of the Prime Minister, former Director General of the Office of Planning and Coordination KIM Yong-ok is now the Chairman of the Administrative Reform Committee; and HAN Pong-su (career bureaucrat) has succeeded to KIM's post. Former Director of the Office of Planning and Management KUM Chin-ho of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is now the Chief Secretary to the Prime Minister. Former Vice Minister of Economic Planning YI Son-ki is now the Director General of the Office of Administrative Coordination.

In the case of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, former Minister PAK Tong-chin has been replaced by Minister NO Sin-yong and former Vice Minister YI Mun-yong by Vice Minister KIM Tong-hwi.

A total of 43 former ambassadors and ministers have retired from career service, including former Ambassadors KIM Yong-sik, HAN P'yo-uk, and MUN Tok-chu. Instead, 43 others at Grade 2 and above have been promoted; and 14 former generals have been newly appointed the heads of overseas missions, including Ambassador to the U.S. YU Pyong-hyon (former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff), Ambassador to Taiwan KIM Chong-kon (former Chief of Naval Operations), and Ambassador to Brazil SIN Hyon-su (Director of the Joint Chiefs of Staff). Korean ambassadors to the U.S., Japan, England, West Germany, and Canada have all been shifted.

Following the resignation of former Chief Justice YI Yong-sop of the Supreme Court, YU T'ae-hung assumed his new post as the Chief Justice. Five Supreme Court Justices resigned from their office in August 1980 and seven more in April 1981, totaling 15. And two were newly appointed Supreme Court Justices in September 1980 and 10 in April 1981. In April this year, seven senior judges at the court president's level failed to get reappointment. Instead, 14 judges were newly promoted court presidencies.

Quite a few new faces can be found in the management of government-run enterprises as well.

In insurance industry circles, the new faces include CHANG Sun-t'ae (former lawmaker), president of the Korea Life Insurance Association; YI Tae-yong (former Minister to Vietnam), president of the Korea Fire Insurance Association; KIM Yong-tong (ret. maj. gen.), president of

the Korea Automobile Insurance Co.; PYON Kyu-su (ret. maj. gen.), president of the Korea Fidelity and Surety Co.; and SIM Yu-son (former general), president of the Korea Reinsurance Corporation.

In the corporations under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, new faces include CH'OE Yong-sik (ret. Army Lt. gen.), president of the Agricultural Development Corporation; KIM T'ae-kyong (former vice president of Samsung Electronic), president of the Agriculture and Fishery Development Corporation.

Under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, they include KIM Kwang-ton (ret. maj. gen.) of the Ch'angwon Machinery Complex; CH'OE Yong-ku (ret. Lt. gen.) of the Kumi Industrial Complex; PAE Sang-uk (former Minister of Communications), president of the Small Business Development Corporation; CHON Song-kak (ret. Lt. gen.) of the Ulsan Petrochemical Industry Complex; NO Chae-hyon (former Minister of Defense), president of the Korea Chemical Corporation; and PAEK Sok-chu (former Deputy Commander of the Combined Forces Command), president of the Korea Pacific Chemical Corporation.

Under the Ministry of Energy and Resources, YI Kyu-kwang (former Army Provost Martial), president of the Korea Mining Development Corporation, and YI Won-cho (former Managing Director of the Korea First Bank), president of the Korea Oil Development Corporation, are new faces.

Under the Ministry of Construction, it is well known that former Commander of the Capitol Garison Command YUN P'il-yong was seated as president of the Korea Highway Corporation. KANG Sin-t'ak (ret. brig. gen.) has been appointed president of the Korea National Housing Corporation.

Under the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, CHONG Ung (ret. maj. gen.), vice president of the Workers Welfare Corporation, is a new face. Under the Ministry of Transportation, new faces include HA Tae-kyo (former lawmaker), president of the Korea National Tourist Corporation; CHO Yong-kil (ret. Navy rear adm.), president of the Traffic Safety Promotion Corporation; and YUN Ik-kyun(Deputy Director of former CIA), president of the International Airport Management Corporation.

KIM Chae-myong (10th class of KMA) has been appointed president of the Seoul Subway Corporation established recently under the supervision of the Seoul Metropolitan Government.

CSO: 4108/11

KNP REAFFIRMS OPPOSITION TO EDUCATION TAX

SK060051 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Rep. Yi Man-sop, vice president of the Korea National Party (KNP), called for the compilation of an "austerity" budget for next year in view of the current "difficult" business situation yesterday, making it clear that the party was opposed to the imposition of a new education tax.

He also demanded complete abolition of the value-added tax now in force.

In a statement on his party's stand on overall national affairs in a plenary session of the National Assembly, Rep. Yi asked the government to give chances to join politics in the new era to former politicians now banned from politics.

He also asked for an overhaul of the current tax system to ease the tax burden on the people while ensuring incentives for private businessmen to enable them to develop their enterprise potential to the fullest.

In the 30-minute speech, Rep. Yi lashed out at the proposed government budget, arguing that it was overblown by 22.2 percent over the current year in defiance of the state of the nation's business.

He said it should be reduced to the current year's level at least by slashing administrative expenditures drastically.

According to him, the proposed education tax would not be necessary if administrative expenditures amounting to about 1,000 billion won earmarked in next year's budget bill were cut by only 3 percent.

According to him, the gargantuan organizations of the administration should be radically trimmed together with the denationalization of numerous state-run firms, and thus a cut in next year's budget could be achieved with ease.

Because of the overlarge budget, he said, the tax burden rate would rise from 18.7 percent this year to 18.9 percent. To be more specific, he said, each person would have to pay 264,000 won in taxes, a rise of about 25 percent over 212,000 won this year.

As to the value-added tax, the KNP vice president said as much as 80 percent of the cases subject to the tax were classified as "exceptional." This was reason enough for the government to get along without it he said.

Rep. Yi, however, said the government rice purchase price should be raised to a level which would compensate for price hikes and production costs plus due profits to encourage farmers.

And the government should also buy the whole amount offered by farmers despite a rice glut resulting from massive imports of 16 million sok to make up for reduced rice crops next year. One sok weighs about 144 kilograms.

Touching on domestic politics, Rep. Yi said the current national assembly law should be amended for the restoration of the right to preliminary review of the government budget by the Standing Committees.

He also said those banned from politics by law should be given chances of joining in the new era. At the same time, healthy development of opposition parties should be guaranteed, otherwise no genuine development of democracy could be thought of.

In this context, he said due consideration should be given to the system of raising political funds through a supporters' group for each political party. Political funds should in no way be channeled lopsidedly to the party in power, he said.

CSO: 4120/21

GOVERNMENT TO EXPAND TRANSPORTATION FUNDING

SK070235 Seoul YONHAP in English 0221 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 7 (YONHAP)--The Korean Government will invest more than 10 trillion won (some 14.6 billion U.S. dollars) in the expansion of the country's transportation facilities over the next five years.

According to the country's Fifth Five-Year Economic Development Plan (1982-86) for the transportation sector, released by the Transportation Ministry Wednesday, the total length of the country's railroad lines will be extended from the current 6,007 km to 6,599 km by the target year 1986, and that of subway lines from the present 22.1 km to 143.2 km.

The five-year transportation program also calls for increasing the number of automobiles from the current 528,000 to 1,148,000 by 1986; that of ocean-going vessels from the present 5.2 million tons to 9.4 million tons, and that of guest rooms of tourist motels across the country from 19,104 to 30,000.

Under the program, the daily passenger transportation capacity will rise from 23 million to 37 million, and the daily cargo transportation capacity from 470,000 tons to 710,000 tons; while the annual international passenger transportation capacity will increase from 2.8 million to 6.6 million, and the annual international cargo transportation capacity from 93.2 million tons to 165.4 million tons.

The subway construction in Seoul, which will attain an additional length of 121.1 km, will be completed by 1985, and the two separate subway constructions in Pusan, the country's second largest city, will be finished by 1985 and 1989, respectively. Thus, the subway and the electrified railroad will meet 40 percent and 17 percent of the total traffic volume in Seoul and Pusan, respectively, by 1986, according to the program.

The country will possess 28 container ships and conclude shipping agreements with 12 coastal countries by 1986.

Other highlights of the five-year transportation development plan include: increases in the annual passenger and cargo handling capacity of Kimpo International Airport, the country's gateway, to nearly nine million persons and 280,000 tons; the conclusion of aviation agreements with Italy and six other countries, and establishment of the round-about-the-world flight routes; and the development of Cheju Island into an international tourist resort.

CSO: 4120/21

EPB REPORT BREAKS DOWN NATION'S FOREIGN LOANS

SK240136 Seoul YONHAP in English 0107 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Seoul, Sep 24 (YONHAP)--Since 1954, Korea has induced on a commitment basis a total of 25.6 billion U.S. dollars as of the end of June this year. An Economic Planning Board (EPB) report released Thursday breaks down the total to 24.4 billion dollars in foreign loans and 1.2 billion dollars in foreign investment in the country.

Of the total foreign loans, which accounted for 95.2 percent of the foreign capital so far brought into the country on an approval basis, 12.6 billion dollars were public loans and 11.8 billion dollars were commercial loans. Of the approved foreign loans, 19.4 billion dollars have already arrived.

Repayment of foreign loans amounted to nearly six billion dollars, thus leaving 13.5 billion dollars in outstanding foreign loans. Aggregated interests paid so far totaled more than 4.9 billion dollars.

The United States appeared to be the largest lender, having supplied Korea with 7.3 billion dollars (29.7 percent) of the total foreign loans, followed by Japan with nearly four billion dollars (16.3 percent).

The biggest portion (59.4 percent) of the loans went to social overhead capital projects, followed by the manufacturing sector (31 percent) and the agriculture-fisheries sector (9.6 percent).

As of the end of June this year, foreign investments totaled 1.2 billion dollars in 822 projects on a commitment basis. Of these, only 57 million dollars have not arrived yet.

Japanese investments in 611 projects accounted for 52.5 percent of the total investments and U.S. investments, 22.9 percent.

Meanwhile, the repatriation of investment returns amounted to 372 million dollars during the cited period, according to the report. Foreign technology was induced in a total of 1,828 projects from 1962 through the end of June this year, 58.1 percent (1,062 projects) of which was under-taken by Japan and 23.1 percent (422 projects) by the United States.

CSO: 4120/21

ROK-JAPAN OIL DRILLING PROJECT DISCUSSED

SK070130 Seoul YONHAP in English 0122 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 7 (YONHAP)--The drilling in the seventh submining zone of the Korean-Japanese joint continental shelf development area in search of seabed oil resources, began Monday on waters some 330 km south of Korea's Cheju Island.

According to the report of the concessionaire Korean-American Oil Co. (KOAM) to the Energy-Resources Ministry, the Japanese oil rig, the "White Dragon No 5," arrived at the drilling site as scheduled and determined its drilling spot at latitude 23"30' north and longitude 27"126' east.

It will drill down to some 4,160 meters under the seabed over a period of around 90 days.

According to officials from KOAM's American partner, Hamilton International, the seventh sub-mining zone has high oil potential with its many well-developed anticlinal structures.

KOAM officials said that the results of the drilling would be made public early next year.

Korea drilled two holes in the fifth and seventh sub-mining zones last year, but failed to hit commercially feasible oil deposits.

Korea conducted another seismic survey of the seventh subzone last April. The survey results were computerized by Hamilton International, which determined the drilling spot for the resumption of Korea's oil hunting venture.

Korea plans to drill a total of eleven holes during the 1979-1987 period along the continental shelf between Korea and Japan, under a 1974 bilateral joint continental shelf development agreement.

CSO: 4120/21

BRIEFS

SPENDING ABROAD--Seoul, Oct 5 (YONHAP)--With the implementation this summer of the government's liberalization policy regarding overseas trips by Korean citizens, the expenditures by Korean tourists abroad surpassed the revenues accruing from foreign visitors to the country in July and August. According to official statistics, Korean travelers abroad spent 44.6 million U.S. dollars against 34.9 million dollars in tourist revenues for July. In August, expenditures by Korean tourists overseas totaled 43 million dollars, compared with 36.7 million dollars in foreign tourist revenues. If the trend continues, officials predict that the aggregate expenditures of Korean travelers overseas will outrun the country's foreign tourist revenues by the end of the year. Last year, South Korea's revenues from foreign tourists surpassed Korean travelers' expenditures overseas by 20 million dollars. [Text] [SK050907 Seoul YONHAP in English 0743 GMT 5 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/21

UPGRADING OF NATION'S COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM REPORTED

SK030538 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Ministry of Communications said yesterday it is studying a plan to build a supermodern telecommunication facility by 1986 to ensure the fast worldwide coverage of the 1988 summer olympics in Seoul.

The ministry said it is considering building the international facsimile network that will enable world families to watch the Seoul olympics simultaneously with the Korean people.

Saying the channels for communication through international telecommunication satellites (Intelsat) IV and V will be increased annually to reach 1,172 channels in 1987 from the present 328, the ministry said the satellite communications will be greatly improved.

The ministry said it will build the No. 4 earth station, adding to the existing Nos. 1, 2, 3 earth stations, for operation from 1985 at a total cost of 6,600 million won (about $10 million).

Presently, the No. 1 station is linked with the Pacific Ocean satellite and the No. 2 station is connected with the Indian Ocean satellite.

Both stations are enabling the global satellite telecommunication and live TV coverage from around the world.

The No. 3 station, which has existed but was not known to the public, is for standby just in case of trouble with either of the other stations.

The No. 4 earth station, to be built, will be linked with the Intelsat V floating above the Pacific Ocean. It is to provide about 3,000 fully automatic electronic switching method overseas telephone lines.

Presently, a total of 549 overseas telephone lines are operated by semiautomatic method.

A total of 4,200 million won (about $6 million) would be used to build the nationwide DDD (direct distance dialing) network by 1987.

The international telex lines will be increased to 1,508 circuits in 1986 from the present 485 lines. The ministry said it estimates the demand by about 5,000 journalists for the telex lines will be great for reporting on the Seoul olympic games.

The international facsimile lines will be more than 40 circuits from the present one circuit used with Japan. The facsimile will enable the Seoul olympics to be seen live around the world, the ministry said.

The ministry said that it has not decided on the necessity of its own separate communications satellite for the Seoul olympics, adding that it should await consultation with the yet-to-be-formed cabinet-level Olympic Organizing Committee (OCOG).

The ministry said that in general the implementation of the communication modernization project laid down in the government's Fifth Five-Year Economic Development Plan will be enough for the communication needs for the Seoul olympics.

CSO: 4120/21

BRIEFS

TRANSMITTING TO ASEAN AGENCIES--Seoul, Oct 1 (YONHAP)--The YONHAP News Agency started Thursday the transmission of news stories to four news agencies of ASEAN--ANTARA of Indonesia, BERNAMA of Malaysia, PNA of the Philippines and TNA of Thailand--and to the Press Trust of India. The multilateral news exchange was in accordance with an agreement signed in Bangkok September 11 by delegates of the four ASEAN news agencies and YONHAP during the fifth meeting of the ASEAN news agencies. Under the news exchange agreement, YONHAP exchanges news stories with other participating news agencies through the computer terminal in Manila, and other materials, including features and photos, for more direct flow of information. YONHAP maintains bilateral news exchange with news services in North America, Japan, the Middle East and the Southeast Asia, but this multilateral news exchange contract is the first of its kind for YONHAP. [Text] [SK010205 Seoul YONHAP in English 0133 GMT 1 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/21

ROK PAPER HAILS SEOUL'S HOSTING 1988 OLYMPIAD

SK020624 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Olympics in Seoul"]

[Text] A national dream has finally come true--a long-held aspiration that the Koreans would host a world Olympiad on their own soil.

And that stunning decision by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), awarding Seoul the right to host the 24th summer olympic games in 1988, has aroused added excitement and a sense of achievement among Koreans as the choice of their capital city had unexpectedly overwhelming international support.

In fact, until the very last moment of the crucial IOC voting on the olympic site, uncertainty prevailed both here and abroad about Seoul's chance of winning the title since its rival candidate city, Nagoya in Japan, had been largely rated as the more likely choice.

But the final IOC decision ended all this worry and uncertainty--a ruling which eloquently displayed the lofty olympic principle of universality, providing fair opportunities for world nations to participate in and host the olympic games.

The IOC members, meeting in a congress at Baden-Baden in West Germany, must have voted for Seoul taking full account of the Korean's fervent eagerness for the olympics as well as their remarkable accomplishments and potential in nation-building, which underline the capability of rendering satisfactory venue and other facilities for an Olympiad.

Thus Korea has become the second Asian nation, after Japan, and the second developing country, after Mexico, to host a summer olympics, a most gigantic and festive international sports event taking place every four years.

One of the biggest hitches which Koreans faced during their campaign for the olympics was the division of national territory, a legacy of the cold war, and the consequent existence of tension on the Korean Peninsula.

Yet, an absolute majority of the IOC members rightly took a positive and forward-looking stand at the time of voting for Seoul--as they had done for the 1972 Olympics in Munich, West Germany--that holding the world sports festival would

not only dissipate tension but facilitate the settlement of inter-Korea questions, ultimately contributing to the early achievement of territorial unification.

As a matter of fact, hosting an Olympiad in Seoul is an epoch-making event for the entire Korean people, who should make concerted efforts to the end.

In this regard, Seoul has repeatedly made it clear that the door would be wide open to all participating nations, regardless of their political ideologies or social systems.

An Olympiad in Seoul will give great impetus to Korea's national life in a wide range--from an enhanced image and role in the world community and improved business prospects, especially for tourism, to innovation in infrastructures and urban development.

It is thus expected to expedite the process of boosting Korea, now a newly industrializing country, to the rank of an advanced nation--as the Tokyo Olympics in 1964 did for Japan.

On the other hand, the task will place on the nation with unprecedented burden and a challenge to perfect a broad spectrum of preparatory work for the success of the Seoul Olympics--a task which is impending and compelling.

The cost, estimated at more than $2 billion, is one thing. Probably more intricate and demanding is how to provide a suitable olympic venue and related facilities, ranging from accommodation to transportation and communications, so that the world festival will be internationally applauded.

A suggestion in this regard is that the Seoul Olympics be organized as to become an affordable model for all nations, both developed and developing, in view of Korea's own national capacity and moreover the fact that many a country--even advanced nations--are reluctant to host the olympics because of their massive expenses. That is, while a full range of convenience and comfort is assured, the undertaking should refrain from extravagance.

After all, involved in the olympic hosting--gigantic in scale yet requiring subtlety and sophistication--will be not only astute preparation by the government authorities and those directly concerned to the event but also spontaneous cooperation and concerted efforts by the people as a whole.

CSO: 4120/21

CHON ADDRESSES KOREAN IOC

SK050050 Seoul YONHAP in English 0044 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 5 (YONHAP)--Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Sunday that the International Olympic Committee's (IOC) decision to award the 1988 summer games to Seoul has special significance, and called for the concerted efforts by all sectors of Korean society, including the government, for a successful hosting of the Olympic Games in the Korean capital.

Chon added that Korea should make maximum use of its existing sport facilities to minimize the cost for hosting the world games.

The president made these remarks at a reception which he hosted at Chongwadae for the Korean delegation to last week's IOC meeting in Baden-Baden, West Germany, which decided on Seoul as the venue for the 1988 summer games.

In congratulating the delegation members, Chon voiced the hope that pomp be avoided and substance accentuated, in a manner commensurate with the country's strength and ability.

On hand at the reception were Seoul mayor Pak Yong-su, head of the delegation; Cho Sang-ho, president of the Korean Olympic Committee (KOC); Chong Cho-yong, chairman of the Hyundai group; Yi Won-kyong, a former minister of culture and information and currently advisor to the KOC; Yi Won-hong, president of the Korean Broadcasting System and some 15 unofficial members of the delegation.

CSO: 4120/21

BRIEFS

SUZUKI RESCHEDULES TRIP—Tokyo, Oct 3 (YONHAP)—Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki has rescheduled his Korea trip, originally planned for next January, and is expected to visit Seoul in May, a senior official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry has said. Speaking at a lecture meeting at a Tokyo hotel Friday, Kazuo Aichi, parliamentary vice minister for foreign affairs, said it would be difficult for the Japanese leader to visit Korea in January "in light of the circumstances" and added that Suzuki would be able to make the visit during his annual vacation in early May or after the regular parliamentary session in late May. Commenting on the International Olympic Committee's decision to award the 1988 summer games to Seoul, Aichi said it would be "important for Japan to render full cooperation" to the Koreans. On Japan's overseas economic assistance, the vice minister said the Japanese Government should work out concrete criteria by which the priorities of potential recipients of such aid could be determined. [Text] [SK031341 Seoul YONHAP in English 0110 GMT 3 Oct 81]

ROK, FRG POLICY MEETING—Seoul, Sep 30 (YONHAP)—Korea and West Germany have agreed to hold their first bilateral policy consultative meeting in Bonn October 20-22, sources at the Korean Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. The two governments agreed to convene policy consultative meetings in 1978, but these meetings have not materialized largely because of the diplomatic row over Bonn's alleged intervention in the Kim Tae-chung affair. The sources said a meeting of a Korean-German joint cultural committee also in Bonn will coincide with the bilateral consultative meeting. The bilateral cultural committee held its last meeting in Seoul in 1977. [Text] [SK300812 Seoul YONHAP in English 0800 GMT 30 Sep 81]

CSO: 4120/21

MORE UK PARTICIPATION IN ROK PROJECTS URGED

SK010400 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] London (special)--Korea and the United Kingdom have agreed that restoration of trade equilibrium will be further accelerated as British firms expand their participation in Korean development projects.

According to a joint statement issued here Wednesday after the conclusion of the Korea-United Kingdom trade ministers' meeting, Korean Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun proposed that the two sides work together to achieve a situation during the 1980's in which trade with Korea would account for 1 percent of Britain's total overseas trade volume.

The statement said Minister So drew particular attention to the anti-dumping suit recently filed by the European Association of Consumer Electronics Manufacturers and to moves to restrict imports of Korean-made footwear into the European Community (EC). He expressed the hope that these additional restrictive actions would not be taken by the European Community on Korean exports.

British Secretary of State for Trade John Biffen agreed to convey this matter to the appropriate EC authorities for favorable consideration, it said.

The two ministers discussed the future of the multi-fiber arrangement and the safeguard clause and they agreed to work together to explore solutions to these difficult problems. They welcomed the GATT ministerial meeting proposed for 1982.

Minister So commented on difficulties encountered by Korean businessmen in connection with the GSP scheme of the European Community. In this connection, he suggested eliminating tariff quotas on some items coupled with substantial increases in tariff quotas on others.

The joint statement said Minister So urged the United Kingdom's businessmen, financiers and government to increase their participation in Korea's Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan, during which Korea will require $46.5 billion in foreign capital.

Minister So said Korea welcomed investment and technology transfers from the small and medium sector of British industry. To further such cooperation, Minister So suggested that an appropriate agreement be negotiated and signed between the Small and Medium Industry Promotion Corporation of Korea and the British counterpart organization.

Secretary Biffen noted with approval Minister So's proposal as well as the steps taken by the Korean Government to liberalize trade and investment flows. He agreed to convey Minister So's proposal, with a favorable recommendation, to the pertinent British authorities and to encourage British businessmen to increase their participation in Korean development projects.

So requested that the British electrotechnical approval board delegate inspection rights to the Korea Electric Institute for the purpose of inspecting Korean electrical exports bound for the British market. Secretary Biffen agreed to refer this matter to the appropriate British authorities for favorable consideration.

CSO: 4120/21

BRIEFS

ROK, NEW ZEALAND TRADE--Seoul, Oct 6 (YONHAP)--The third joint meeting of the Korea-New Zealand and New Zealand-Korea Economic Cooperation Committees opened in Seoul Tuesday to discuss ways of promoting bilateral trade and economic cooperation. President Chong Su-chang of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) headed the 30-member Korean delegation, and D. P. Oran, chief international manager of the Bank of New Zealand, headed the 12-member New Zealand delegation. South Korean Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun and B. E. Tallboys, New Zealand minister of foreign affairs and external trade, also attended the Seoul businessmen gathering. Tallboys is in Korea as head of another New Zealand delegation to the 12th Korea-New Zealand trade ministers' conference which at the Korean Commerce-Industry Ministry Oct. 5-7. [sentence as printed] The businessmen delegates will review the expansion of bilateral cooperation in such fields as resources development, trade, fisheries and technology, sources at the KCCI said. [Text] [SK060154 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT 6 Oct 81]

ROK-COLOMBIA MINERAL DEVELOPMENT--Seoul, Sep 30 (YONHAP)--Colombia and Korea have agreed to actively support possible participation by Korean construction firms in the building of the Latin American country's infrastructure. The agreement was made during the second annual session of the Korea-Colombia Cooperation Committee on mineral resource development, a three-day meeting, which ended here Wednesday. Colombia asked for Korean investment in two more Colombian coal mining projects in addition to the Buenos Aires coal mining project, the feasibility study of which had already been made by Korea. On the proposed Korean cooperation in the oil development in Colombia, the Latin American nation promised to provide pertinent data at an early date. Vice Energy-Resources Minister Choe Tong-kyu headed the Korean delegation to the meeting while Vice Minister of Mines and Energy Carlos Zambrano Ulloa led the Colombian delegation. Colombians also proposed that Korea send a survey team to Colombia for cooperation in the development of copper, uranium and phosphate ores. [Text] [SK300311 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 30 Sep 81]

ROK, INDONESIA OIL DRILLING--Seoul, Oct 5 (YONHAP)--The Korea Development Co. (KODECO), in a joint venture with Indonesia's state-run Pertamina Oil Company, will start a seismic oil prospecting project on the West Madura continental shelf of Indonesia late this month, Energy-Resources Ministry officials said Monday. The officials, quoting a KODECO report to the ministry over the weekend, said that drilling for oil under the Indonesian waters is also likely to begin in July, 1982, following the completion of the seismic study. The Western Geophysical Survey Co. of the United States was singled out to undertake the prospecting plan to be conducted on some 8,000 square km in the East Java area, and the Indonesian Government has approved the oil-seeking plan. The results of the project will become available by May next year, and the oil-drilling will follow in July the same year, according to the officials. The KODECO plan further stipulates that the Korean-Indonesian joint venture will drill four holes by the early part of 1983 and another four holes by the end of 1984. The KODECO and Pertamina had earlier agreed to look for oil in the West Madura region over the next 30 years on a 50-50 basis investment. [Text] [SK050304 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 5 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/21

INDIAN PAPER HAILS KIM CHONG-IL

SK051329 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] The Indian paper (NIHATURI) on 17 September carried an article titled "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the Wise Leader Who Leads the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche to the Brilliant Victory Through His Excellent and Tested Leadership."

In the article the paper says that the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il awakens the masses and unites them into one with his proficient organizing ability and extraordinary leadership ability and that he settles all problems by seeing to it that the masses enhance their revolutionary zeal.

The paper says that, having deeply mastered the wise leadership method of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and correctly embodied it by uniting the people into one, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has vigorously inspired the people to revolution and construction.

Saying that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has devoted his all for the people, has constantly undertaken on-the-spot guidance to mingle with the people, consult with them and carry out all work, depending on their efforts, the paper says as follows: The dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il is always with the people and has inspired the people to carry out the majestic struggle of revolution and construction by seeing to it that they enhance their political awareness.

The paper says that, having clear insight into the course of all tasks and battles beforehand, he solves any complicated and difficult task with his proficient organizing ability. Noting that the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il's lofty organizing ability and tested leadership were fully demonstrated in his guidance of various functions celebrating the Sixth KWP Congress, the paper says that the mass rally of 1 million people at the Kim Il-song Plaza was a mighty demonstration of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il's lofty organizing ability and tested leadership.

The paper said that the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il's organizing ability and tested leadership is the source of ever-victorious and invincible might.

CSO: 4120/23

DPRK ACCELERATES AUTUMN HARVEST WORK

SK022353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 2 (KCNA)--Autumn harvest is being accelerated in the cooperative fields of Korea.

Bumper crops have visited Korea again this year under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the correct guidance of the glorious party centre.

The cooperative farms have secured more harvesters and thrashing combines and built more thrashing grounds, rice stores and so forth to cope with the considerable increase of the amount of harvest.

They are now pressing ahead with harvest at a rapid speed by concentrating labour force and machines on it.

According to data available at the agricultural commission, maize harvest had been carried out in 61.7 percent of its fields as of 28 September, taking the country as a whole.

Maize harvest has been wound up in south Hwanghae Province, Nampo Municipality and many counties.

The daily amount of maize harvest these days is 1.3-1.5 times that in last years like period on the cooperative farms which started it 5 to 7 days earlier than last year.

Rice harvest is also progressing at fast pace.

Rice is harvested in more than 30,000 hectares of paddy fields daily on the cooperative farms which have brought about an unprecedentedly rich crop of rice by doing farming on a scientific and technical basis as required by the chuche method of farming.

Rice harvest has been carried out already in more than 6,000 hectares in Yonan County, South Hwanghae Province, including the Pungchon cooperative farm which foresees an increase of more than one ton per hectare on an average above last year. It is carried out in more than 800 hectares daily in Chaeyong County where an increase of 7,800 tons or more in grain harvest above last year is foreseen.

CSO: 4120/23

'NODONG SINMUN' OBSERVES KIM IL-SUNG UNIVERSITY FOUNDING

SK011655 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 1 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial titled "Let Us Bring New Turn in Higher Education, Upholding Party's Policy" on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song University, the highest seat of chuche education and powerful base of training national cadres.

The editorial says that the founding of Kim Il-song University on 1 October 1946 was a historic event opening a new epoch in the training of national cadres and development of science and culture in our country.

Noting that, proceeding from the principle of the chuche philosophy that man is the master of everything and decides everything, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the revolutionary policy of giving priority to the education of the people and training of national cadres and wisely led this work in person, the editorial continues:

With the founding of Kim Il-song University, the genuine university of the people, our people came to have a solid cadres training base which can successfully bring up by its own efforts national cadres necessary for the revolution and construction.

The historic course covered by the university over the last 35 years has been a history of proud victory and brilliant cause in which it has vigorously advanced, overcoming all difficulties under the wise guidance of the party and the leader and demonstrating the true superiority of chuche-oriented education.

Kim Il-song University, the glorious university which has entered a period of new historic turn under the guidance of our party possessed of brilliant wisdom and outstanding leadership has been turned into a powerful base of training revolutionary personnel who will bring the cause of chuche to shining accomplishment through generations.

The university which has completely changed its looks under the energetic guidance and deep solicitude of our party, has been rapidly developed and strengthened into a reliable base for training most revolutionary and able personnel, which is equipped with an excellent scientific and educational collective filled with the chuche idea and fully prepared theoretically and practically and modern educational facilities.

The editorial further says:

In accordance with the unique educational policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, now in our country various forms of higher educational systems comprising the regular educational system and the study-while-working system are rapidly developing. A large army of true technicians and specialists of chuche type overflowing with wisdom and enthusiasm has been trained in the centre and local areas and all the fields of national economy in accordance with the intention of the party, with the result that the problem of national cadres has been fully solved and, it has become possible to confidently occupy the high goal of the intellectualisation of the whole society in our country today.

People in their forties and fifties full of energies who received higher education after liberation, a large army of intellectuals of chuche type more than one million strong, are assuming a great share in all fields of the revolution and construction.

All the successes made in the higher educational work in our country are shining fruits of the wise guidance of and deep solicitude shown by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

CSO: 4120/23

SANGSO FARM SUB-WORKTEAM MEMBERS BECOME AGRO-ENGINEERS

SK051608 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA)--In Korea the working people are provided with every condition to study at the higher specialized school and college while on the job.

All the 51 members of the youth sub-workteam of the Sangso Cooperative Farm in Anju County, South Pyongan Province, have obtained qualifications of the assistant agro-engineer.

Upon graduating from a senior middle school in 1977, they proceeded to countryside and continued their study while working, in the correspondence course of higher agricultural school.

The farm has provided them with sufficient conditions for study including books on agricultural science and technique and experimental and practice facilities.

Teachers helped them consolidate their theoretical knowledge through farm work, while giving itinerant lectures at the farm and working with them.

Recently the youth sub-workteam members finished the course of higher agricultural school with excellent results.

They markedly raised the per hectare yield of maize and rice by improving soil in scores of hectares and doing all farm work scientifically and technically as required by the chuche method of farming. All of them skillfully operate tractor and other modern farm machines.

The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a congratulatory message to them in recognition of their big successes in agricultural production and in the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions after advancing into the socialist countryside with boundless loyalty to the party and the revolution.

They are now resolved to finish the college course to be agro-engineers in the near future.

CSO: 4120/23

'KCNA' REPORTS ON COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

SK061550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA)--The College of Science is located in the beautiful city of Pyongsong--a satellite city of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and a city of science.

The college has registered big successes in education by thoroughly establishing the habit of studying, while laying a solid material foundation for education and constantly improving education.

Recently the glorious party centre acquainted itself with the overall work of the college, highly appraised the fine successes scored by the college in education by continually raising the quality and the content of education and its method from the chuche of stand and applying the anti-Japanese guerrilla method of studying, and sent a message of thanks to the college.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw to it that the college was set up in January 1967 to suit the demand of the developing reality and brightly illumined the road to be followed by the college.

Since then, he has given programmatic teachings on scores of occasions and directed deep considerations to all work of the college from the work of building up the college as a base of modern scientific research to the content and method of education and the living conditions of students.

The glorious party centre indicated the direction and ways of building up the college as a more powerful base of cultural revolution, as a base of training native cadres firmly armed with chuche and sent a large quantity of valuable facilities, appliances and materials for experiment.

Now the college with a total floor space of over 30,000 square metres is fully provided with educational conditions to acquire modern science and technique on a high level and attain new scientific successes.

In the college there are 7 faculties including the chuche idea faculty, the mathematics and dynamics faculty, the automation faculty and the engineering faculty and scores of chairs.

There are scores of modernly equipped experiment and practice rooms, experiment grounds and other facilities for combining theoretical education with object lesson, such as a general lecture room, a TV room and a recording room.

The college has also several thousand kinds of automatic and modern experimental facilities and appliances.

Competent teachers, one for every ten students, and more than 80 talented scientists of scientific research institutions including professors, associate professors, doctors and associate doctors, are engaged in the education of students at the college.

The college has constantly improved the method of education and deepened extra-curricular study in various forms and ways by combining lecture with experiment and practice to raise the school records of students.

The school records of this years graduates showed that 100 percent of them are honour students, 75 percent of whom obtained full marks.

Among them not a few students advanced valuable technical innovation proposals greatly conducive to the development of the national economy during their study at the college.

Some of students submitted theses for associate doctor as their graduation theses.

In recent years the teachers and students of the college were praised by the great leader on several occasions for their great contribution to the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy and to the betterment of the peoples living by opening up new fields in science and technology.

Now the students of the college are reliably preparing themselves to be talented and competent scientific and technical cadres.

CSO: 4120/23

BEAR FOUND SWIMMING IN LAKE ON MT. PAEKTU

SK040939 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 4 (KCNA)--A story was in vogue among those who made an excursion to the Lake Chonji on Mt. Paektu that they saw a strange animal as big as an ox in the Lake Chonji.

Chonji is a lake created in a volcanic crater. Till 1702 the volcano had been spouting flames and water was very chilly. So it had been considered that there was no living thing in the lake.

A story that there is a big animal in the lake aroused interest among scientists and personages concerned.

An organ concerned sent an investigation team to the lake to conduct observation.

In the course of observation the members of the team saw an animal on 12 July.

At 5 hours 5 minutes that morning, a strange animal came down to the Lake Chonji from the top of Piru-bong.

The animal swam nearly 1.8 kilometres from the foot of Piru-bong to the foot of a cliff on the opposite side across the lake in one hour and 20 minutes and sat there for nearly 2 hours and 30 minutes.

Then the animal climbed over 60 metres up the cliff and stayed there for 20 minutes and went 2-3 kilometres to the west and disappeared into a valley at around 10 hours 20 minutes in the morning.

A photographing and observation of the animal outside the lake proved that it was a black bear with many white spots in the breast.

CSO: 4120/23

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

DPRK PAPERS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF KOREANS' EDUCATION IN JAPAN

SK051556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA)--Papers here today print editorial articles marking the 35th anniversary of the enforcement of secondary education for Korean children in Japan.

An article of NODONG SINMUN titled "35 Years Shining with Proud Successes in National Education" says:

With the enforcement of an independent national education the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) came to bring the great leader's chuche-based idea of education of overseas compatriots into full bloom and educate and bring up sons and daughters of Koreans in Japan to be workers boundlessly loyal to the great leader and competent native cadres.

It goes on:

The great leader propounded a unique idea on the chuche-based education of overseas compatriots and opened up with its rays a broad road of learning before the Korean children and youth in Japan, brightly indicated the road to be followed by Chongnyon in the work of national education in each period and showed all sorts of paternal solicitude for its success.

For the democratic national education of compatriots in Japan the great leader sent educational aid fund and stipends to the tune of over 31,227.8 million yen in Japanese currency in 81 installments up to this day since the difficult postwar period and sent teaching facilities and materials, national music instruments and all other things needed for the education of the rising generation to the Korean schools in Japan.

Considerate of the Korean children and youth in Japan who long for the homeland, he called them to the homeland during the summer vacation to make them acquaint themselves with the homeland and gave them precious gifts to be handed down from generation to generation.

Thanks to the consistent love and solicitude of the great leader, Chongnyon could achieve proud successes in the work of democratic national education even under the difficult circumstances of an alien land.

Chongnyon has achieved great successes in the work of democratic national education of Korean children in Japan and they serve as a model of the education of overseas compatriots.

MINJU CHOSON also prints an article titled "35th Anniversary of Enforcement of Secondary Education for Korean Children in Japan."

CSO: 4120/23

CHONGJIN MASS MEETING WELCOMES KOREANS FROM JAPAN

SK291557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA)--A Chongjin mass meeting for welcoming the Korean citizens who returned to the socialist homeland from Japan in the 185th batch was held on 28 September at the Chongjin Municipal Art Theatre.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

In his speech at the meeting, Kim Yong-tuk, chairman of the Chongjin Municipal Peoples Committee, said that the realisation of the repatriation of Korean citizens from Japan to the socialist homeland is a shining fruition of the tenderest love and noble kindness of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song for the compatriots overseas and a great historical event displaying the superiority and invincible vitality of the socialist system of our country.

Noting that the great leader and the glorious party centre look after the returnees to the homeland with meticulous care and great kindness so they might work, study and live with no worries, he said: The returnees this time will also enjoy, together with our people, a worthy new life in the warm bosom of the homeland.

Head of the 185th group of returnees Mun Hung-chu made a reply speech on behalf of the group.

He spoke of the excitement and joy the returnees felt at coming back to the bosom of the homeland along the sea route of repatriation from an alien land where they had been taken in the past days, having been deprived of the country and power.

He extended deepest thanks to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre for enabling the Koreans in Japan to exercise all rights with the citizenship of a sovereign state by founding the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and forming General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and for bringing them today to the embrace of the socialist homeland so ardently longed for by them.

CSO: 4120/23

BRIEFS

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION GROUP MET--Pyongyang, October 7 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on 6 October met the delegation of the Korean Football Association in Japan headed by its Chairman Yi Pyong-haeng staying in the socialist homeland and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Present on the occasion were Kim Yu-sun and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK070518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 7 Oct 81]

CHONGNYON VICE CHAIRMAN DEPARTS--Pyongyang, October 7 (KCNA)--Yi Kye-paek, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), left here by plane on 6 October, concluding his visit to the socialist homeland. Put up at the airport was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people. A large number of working people in the city warmly saw off the vice-chairman at the airport waving bunches of flowers. Comrades Kim Chung-nin and Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Man-kum, Yi Song-ok, Kim In-son and other personages concerned were present at the airport. [Text] [SK062210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 6 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/23

HWANG CHANG-YOP ADDRESSES ZAMBIAN PARTY

SK060443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the standing committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, made a speech at the banquet arranged by chairman of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia Robinson Mwaakwe Nabulyato, head of its delegation, upon the conclusion of the delegations Korean visit.

Those few days during which we have spent with our intimate friends, he said, have been very significant days in which understanding and trust have been deepened between the standing committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia, and between the peoples of our two countries.

Particularly, in this period, the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song received His Excellency Robinson Mwaakwe Nabulyato and the members of the delegation and had a friendly talk with them. This carries great significance in further strengthening and developing the friendly bonds between the two countries.

While staying in our country, you have had many opportunities to see at first hand and highly praised the achievements made by our people in the struggle for carrying through the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre. You also expressed support and solidarity for our peoples just cause of thwarting and frustrating the "two Koreas" scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

All this is a great inspiration to our people.

The current visit of the delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia to our country has greatly helped towards bringing into fuller blossom the excellent friendly ties existing between our two countries.

Our people will always advance hand in hand with the Zambian people in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and for the strengthening and development of the nonaligned movement and building of a new society free from exploitation and oppression, true to the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

He proposed a toast to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Zambian peoples.

To the good health and long life of respected His Excellency President Kenneth David Kaunda, and to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/23

KWP FETES THAI PARTY DELEGATION

SK301122 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea arranged a banquet on the evening of 29 September in honor of the delegation of the Democratic Party of Thailand.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation headed by member of the parliament Tirdpong Jayanandana, member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Thailand and spokesman of the party.

Present there were Kim Kwan-sop, Yu Yong-kol, Hong il-chong and other personages concerned.

Speaking at the banquet, Kim Kwan-sop said: Our two parties can join hands and cooperate with each other as good friends because both of them are parties struggling for independence, sovereignty, peace and democracy in the Asian region.

Your party raised in the party programme a number of problems for the establishment of a democratic system, the development of agriculture, free education, free medical service system and the improvement of the peoples lives and is endeavouring for their realization, he noted, and said: We express sympathy with the just activities waged by the Democratic Party of Thailand and sincerely wish it greater successes in the future.

Speaking next, Tirdpong Jayanandana said that the parties of the two countries pursued the same goal and the policy of the Democratic Party of Thailand was aimed to give happiness and prosperity to the people like that of the Workers Party of Korea.

He declared: The Democratic Party of Thailand is advancing along the road of democracy and socialism, and we are cooperating with each other on the basis of understanding between the two parties.

During our stay in your country we will exchange opinions on some problems with you and further deepen mutual understanding in this course.

The participants raised glasses to the friendship between the Korean and Thai peoples, to the development of the friendly relations between the Workers Party

of Korea and the Democratic Party of Thiland, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of King of Thailand His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyadej, to the health of His Excellency Thanat Khoman, leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand.

CSO: 4120/23

'KCNA' REPORTS ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S RECEPTION IN BEIJING

SK021645 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1608 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 1 (KCNA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a reception on the evening of 30 September in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing to celebrate the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Peoples Republic of China, according to a XINHUA report.

Attending the reception were Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress, Vice-Premiers Wan Li, Gu Mu, Chen Muhua, Ji Pengfei and Huang Hua, leading members of the party, government and army departments and prominent figures from various walks of life and foreign guests.

Premier Zhao Ziyang spoke at the reception.

Noting that 1981 is a year of great significance to the people of all nationalities of China, he referred to the significance of "the resolution on certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the Peoples Republic of China" adopted by the Sixth Plenary session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

He said:

This year we have further readjusted our national economy and solved a number of rather complicated problems and the situation is better than expected. In agricultural production, despite the abnormal weather such as floods resulting from torrential rain and severe droughts in many areas, the grain output is expected to be close to that of the record year of 1979 and the output of various cash crops will register an all-round increase thanks to the high enthusiasm of the peasants for production brought about by the correct policies.

In the industry, as its various sectors are progressing towards balance, a certain growth rate has been maintained.

There are still quite a number of difficulties before us, and they are being overcome by us one after another under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and with the united efforts of the cadres and the masses as well as the army and the people.

China's socialist construction promises high hopes of success.

Referring to the fact that Chairman Ye Jianying put forward the policy of return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of peaceful reunification, he hoped that all of the compatriots in Taiwan will, in a spirit of patriotism, make contribution to the earlier realisation of the great unity of the whole nation.

On the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, China will actively develop multiform cooperation and friendship with various countries, he said.

CSO: 4120/23

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETINGS TO GUINEA PRESIDENT

SK011658 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 1 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 29 September sent a message of greetings to Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the independence of Guinea and the proclamation of the republic.

The message reads: I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, extend warm congratulations to you, the Government of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic and the friendly Guinean people, on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the independence of Guinea and the proclamation of the republic, the national day of the Guinean people.

Since the independence the Guinean people, under your correct leadership, have vigorously advanced along the road of socialist development and registered many successes in their endeavours for building an independent and prosperous, new Guinea.

CSO: 4120/23

MEETINGS IN ROMANIA, USSR ON DPRK ANNIVERSARY

SK061140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA)--Meetings celebrating the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea were held in Romania and the Soviet Union, according to reports.

A central celebration was held in Bucharest on 8 September under the co-sponsorship of the Bucharest committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romania-Korea Friendship Association.

It was attended by Nicolae Mihalache, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and secretary of the Bucharest Party Committee, functionaries of the Romania-Korea Friendship Association and central organs and working people in the city.

Alexandru Andritiu, vice-chairman of the Romania-Korea Friendship Association, in his speech referred to the historic significance of the founding of the DPRK and the great victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war.

Expressing support to the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification, he stressed:

The Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania, particularly Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu have supported and support the constructive proposals for national reunification put forward by the Workers Party of Korea, the DPRK Government, particularly by Comrade Kim Il-song.

Touching upon the strengthening and development of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Korea, he stressed: the meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and President of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, have played and play a decisive role.

Earlier, celebrations were held at the Romania-Korea Friendship Facaeni Agricultural Production Cooperative and in Alexandria.

A celebration was held in Ashkhabad, capital of Turkmen, the Soviet Union, on 11 September.

It was attended by M. G. Shmidt, first vice-president of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic, and leading functionaries of the party and government bodies and public organisations of the republic and Ashkhabad and working people of all strata.

A report was made by the chairman of the press committee of the Republic and chairman of the Turkmen branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, to be followed by speeches of representatives of different strata and the DPRK ambassador.

The reporter stressed that the founding of an independent democratic state in Korea in September 1948 was a result of the independent struggle of the Korean people against colonial yoke.

The achievements of the Korean working people in economic and cultural construction have helped consolidate the international position of the DPRK, he said.

He stressed that the DPRK pursues a foreign policy supporting the national liberation struggle and fights against world imperialism, above all, against the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, the chief enemy of the reunification of the Korean people.

Recalling that the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea set forth the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, he said that this proposal enjoys support of the socialist countries and progressive forces.

CSO: 4120/23

JAPANESE UNIONS SUPPORT DCRK PROPOSAL

SK051020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)--A resolution supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was adopted at the 29th regular meeting of the Hyogo Prefectural headquarters of local autonomy government workers unions held in Kobe, Hyogo Precture, on 30 September, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Referring to the fact that local autonomy government workers unions had actively supported the Korean peoples cause of national reunification, the resolution denounced the brutal suppression of people by the South Korean puppet clique and its treacheries to the country and the nation.

The resolution said:

At the 6th congress of the Workers Party of Korea held in October last year, President Kim Il-song advanced the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] and the ten-point policy of the unified state based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down in the July 4 North-South joint statement.

This proposal is a very realistic one. Our Hyogo Prefectural headquarters of local autonomy government workers unions warmly hail this proposal and fully support it.

Meanwhile, resolutions supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo were adopted at the regular meetings of local trade union organisations of Japan including the Fukushima Prefectural Council of Trade Unions.

CSO: 4120/23

ZAMBIAN VISITOR SPEAKS AT FAREWELL BANQUET

SK061111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA)--Robinson Mwaakwe Nabulyato, chairman of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia, who is leading its delegation, on 5 October spoke at a banquet arranged upon the conclusion of its Korean visit.

Noting that his delegation has had the honour of meeting and holding important talks with His Excellency the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he said:

I am very pleased to say that we have been and are still very impressed with the enormous progress that the revolutionary people of Korea have achieved under the wide leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

We therefore salute the gallant Korean people for all the successes they have scored under the chuche idea through the excellent guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

You have scored successes in general economic development inspite of the world-wide economic recession which has created serious economic problems to several nations including my own country.

Above all, you have consolidated your hard-won political and economic independence through the same revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The world has a lot to learn from this great country.

Our visit to this wonderful country has further strengthened and developed the existing bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two non-aligned nations in our common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and exploitation of man by man. Our party, United National Independence Party (UNIP), the government and people of Zambia fully support the call made by the respected and great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the non-aligned counrtries that we should strive to abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one.

I would like to repeat what I said during the reception held in our honour in this beautiful city on 28th September, 1981 that Zambia totally supports Koreas determination to unite the two areas of the same country through peaceful means without any interference from outside forces.

On behalf of my delegation, I wish to express and record our profound gratitude to the great leader His Excellency the President Kim Il-song, to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and all the people for the fantastic welcome and the excellent hospitality we have been accorded in Pyongyang and other places.

As one famous warrior said "I came, I saw and conquered," on behalf of my delegation, I wish to say "we came, we have seen and we have learnt what the revolutionary Korea has achieved in all fields under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il."

He said:

May I now request all of you comrades to rise and toast: To the long life and good health of the respected and great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the continued friendship and solidarity of the peoples of Korea and Zambia.

CSO: 4120/23

DPRK DAILIES OBSERVE GUINEAN INDEPENDENCE

SK021600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 2 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 23rd anniversary of the independence of Guinea and the proclamation of the republic, which declare that the Korean people extend warm felicitations and greetings to the friendly Guinean people.

The author of NODONG SINMUN article says:

The independence of Guinea and the proclamation of the republic were a historic event opening a broad road of building an independent new life to her people and a powerful demonstration announcing a new era of liberation on the African continent which had been shrouded in darkness.

After independence, the Guinean people, along the revolutionary line indicated by the Democratic Party of Guinea, have vigorously advanced towards the goal of building a genuinely independent and sovereign state, a prosperous socialist society free from exploitation, repulsing the incessant subversive activities and sabotage of the imperialists and colonialists. Over the last 23 years great socio-economic changes have taken place on the soil of Guinea. Pursuing a non-aligned policy, the Guinean government is struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of the African continent.

Guinea is a friendly country which was the first to open diplomatic relations with our country among the African countries.

The peoples of our two countries have incessantly strengthened bonds of friendship on the road of the common struggle for independence, sovereignty and socialism.

The visits of His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure to our country on two occasions in recent years were events decorating the history of Korea-Guinea friendship.

The government and people of the Guinean Revolutionary Peoples Republic always express firm support to and solidarity with the just cause of our people for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people remember this.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of our two countries will be further strengthened and developed in the future through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSEN says:

Believing that the friendly relations between Korea and Guinea will further develop on one road of anti-imperialism and independence, our people wish the Guinean people greater success in their struggle for the building of a new society and complete liberation of Africa.

CSO: 4120/23

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN MEDIA MARK DPRK FOUNDING DAY

SK280840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 28 (KCNA)--Mass media of foreign countries edited special write-ups and published articles on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, according to reports.

The 8 September issue of the Bulgarian paper ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in an editorial captioned "Along the Road of Creative Success" says that the Korean people have turned their country into a socialist state with a modern industry, developed agriculture and flowering national culture and art under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea.

The paper notes that the Bulgarian Peoples Republic fully supports the consistent and constructive policy of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for reunifying the country on a peaceful and democratic basis after the total withdrawal of the U.S. forces from the Korean peninsula.

Another Bulgarian paper TRUD 9 September in an editorial article says that mutual visits between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Kim Il-song marked an important occasion in deepening the development of relations between the two countries.

Other Bulgarian papers NARODNA MLADEZH and KOOPERATIVNO SELO carried articles under the respective titles "Years of Struggle and Creation" and "Years of Asbending."

The 8 September issue of the Malagasy paper ATRIKA printed a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and carried an article headlined "33 Years of Victory and Glory Covered by the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea."

The article says: The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea has achieved a great victory, overcoming all sorts of obstacles and difficulties over the past 33 years since the proclamation of her birth throughout the world.

All her successes have been made possible entirely thanks to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song and the seasoned guidance of dear comrade Kim Chong-il.

We extend the highest glory and greetings to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the paper says.

Another Malagasy paper MATIN 8 September printed an article titled "Children Growing Up to be Pillars of Revolution." It says that the DPRK will achieve more shining successes in the educational domain by embodying the immortal chuche idea under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The 9 September issue of the Malagasy weekly PANDRIAM PAHAREMANA in an article headlined "International Position of DPRK is Being Consolidated Day by Day" says that the world people hold respected and beloved President Kim Il-song in high esteem as a guide of the times and a great leader of the world revolution, and boundlessly respect and learn from him.

The Anta News Agency on 9 September published an article under the title "Path of Victory and Glory" and Malagasy radio and television on 8 September aired a special program introducing the development of Korean education.

Guinean radio "Voice of Revolution" on 8 September aired "Song of General Kim Il-song" and other Korean songs and reported that in Korea the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, for modelling the whole society on the chuche idea were being energetically pushed ahead under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Guinean television broadcast a special program, screening a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

It screened the Korean documentary film "The Grand Celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK in the presence of the great leader."

CSO: 4120/23

DPRK TRADE UNION GROUP'S SOJOURN IN JAPAN

SK301154 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Tokyo, September 28 (KNS-KCNA)--The trade union delegation of our country headed by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, on a visit to Japan called at the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) on 22 September and had a friendly talk with its Chairman Motofumi Makieda.

On the same day, the delegation attended a national tactical meeting of the Japan Teachers Union held at the Sohyo Hall, at which the head of the delegation made a speech.

On 24 September, the delegation held talks with functionaries of SOHYO at the Sohyo Hall in Tokyo and visited the Japan Education Hall and met leading members of the Japan Teachers Union.

Next day the delegation was invited to a banquet arranged by SOHYO, the Japan Teachers Union and the All-Japan Labour Workers Union, the host organisations.

Present at the banquet were Motofumi Makieda, chairman of SOHYO; Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party; chairmen of the National Railway Workers Union and many other trade unions; advisor to SOHYO Makoto Ichikawa, executive member of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; and leading trade unionists under SOHYO. More than 100 in all.

Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), was a guest of honour there.

Chairman Motofumi Makieda spoke at the banquet. He said that, for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, SOHYO will wage a struggle against the Japanese reactionaries who are encouraging the South Korean military fascist clique and pursuing a hostile policy toward the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, actively support and encourage the struggle of the South Korean people for the democratization of society and arouse wide-spread world opinion in support of the reunification of Korea in unity with the world working-class.

He expressed full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by the

respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Kore and emphasized that he would make utmost efforts to carry into practice the joint declaration of the Workers Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party on establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone in the northeast Asian region, which was published in March last.

Lastly, he said: "I express deepest thanks to President Kim Il-song for his particular solicitude and wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the president."

Head of the delegation Kim Pong-chu spoke next.

The attendants of the banquet drank a toast, wholeheartedly wishing good health and a long life to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The delegation visited the Liaison Council of the Federation of Independent Unions of Japan on the same day.

Earlier, on 22 September, the delegation visited the Korean Hall in Tokyo.

CSO: 4120/23

SYRIAN MEETING ADOPTS LETTER TO KIM IL-SONG

SK060357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA)--A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at a mass meeting recently held at the headquarters of the Peoples Army of the Syrian Arab Republic on the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, according to a report.

The letter says:

The founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea by Your Excellency great President was a great event of tremendous historic significance in the history of the people spanning thousands of years and in the history of the struggle for human liberation.

Indeed, you the great leader is a great strategist of revolution, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and genius of creation and construction who, possessed of an outstanding leadership, has performed precious exploits which will shine forever in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the history of the struggle for human liberation.

Korea must be reunified into one in accordance with the new national reunification proposal advanced by Your Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader.

We are convinced that the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a glorious unified state, will be certainly established in beautiful Korea.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we the Syrian Arab people express full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea under the wise leadership of Your Excellency Great President.

The letter wholeheartedly wishes good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/23

KUWAITI PAPER CARRIES KIM CHONG-IL PHOTO

SK031109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA)--Foreign papers edited special write-ups and published articles on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, according to reports.

The Kuwaiti paper KUWAIT TIMES 9 September printed a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a photograph of the great leader and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il examining a map of new prospective construction. It dedicated two whole pages to a special write-up under the titles "DPRK Vigorously Advances Under the Wise Guidance of President Kim Il-song" and "The Chuche Idea Guarantees All Victories."

The paper carried a speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the banquet he arranged in honor of delegations attending the symposium of the non-aligned and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production.

It also printed an article together with photographs introducing our country.

The 9 September issue of the Benin paper EHUZU printed a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and published an article under the headline "Korean People Have Won Great Victory in Socialist Construction."

It pointed out that the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea founded and guided by the great leader President Kim Il-song has been turned into a powerful socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, and strengthened and developed into a dignified and authoritative, independent country by thoroughly embodying the chuche idea in all fields.

The DPRK owes all her successes entirely to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song, it emphasized.

The paper dwelt on the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction of our country.

The Tanzanian paper UHURU 9 September specially edited under the headline "33rd DPRK Founding Anniversary," printing a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song giving on-the-spot guidance to a machine plant.

Referring in detail to the successes achieved by the Korean people in the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, the paper stressed that the great victory of the DPRK is wholly a fruition of the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song.

The Norwegian paper FRIHETEN 8 September in an article captioned "Boundlessly Prospering DPRK" said: Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim il-song the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea has turned into a powerful socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive.

It introduced the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction as well as successes of our country in economic construction.

The Tunisian papers LACTION and AL AMAL 10 September and the Swiss paper LA VOI OUVRIERE 9 September also carried articles on the DPRK founding anniversary.

CSO: 4120/23

DPRK BOOK, PHOTO SHOWS HELD IN TANZANIA

SK021750 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1708 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 2 (KCNA)--Book, photo and handiwork exhibitions of our country were held recently in Dar es Salaam, the capital of Tanzania, Gaborones, the capital of Botswana, and Salibury, the capital of Zimbabwe, according to reports.

Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were placed in the exhibition halls.

Also seen there were a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visiting Lake Samji and a photograph of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il standing on the rostrum of the square where a parade of Pyongyang city working people was held in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea and the Sixth Congress of the party.

Immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Korean books, pictures showing successes made by our people under his wise guidance and handiworks were on display at the exhibitions.

The opening ceremony of the exhibition in Tanzania was attended by Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere and Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana who was visiting Tanzania, and that in Botswana by President of Botswana O.C.J. Masire, Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel visiting Botswana and high-ranking officials and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Botswana and that in Zimbabwe by Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda, the president of the senate, the wife of the prime minister, high ranking officials of political circles, men of the press and diplomatic envoys of various countries [words indistinct].

The exhibition halls were crowded with visitors every day. More than 200,000 people of all strata saw them.

The visitors expressed boundless respect and reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They accorded unstinted praises to the immortal chuche idea founded by him and the proud successes registered by our people by carrying it into practice in all fields of revolution and construction.

They also expressed full support and solidarity for the proposal to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by him and the struggle of the Korean people for the realisation of the proposal.

Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere said:

The great President His Excellency Kim Il-song is the great leader of the people who energetically guides socialist construction in Korea, always finds himself among the people and enjoys their boundless respect.

Zimbabwean Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda said:

Respected and beloved President Kim Il-song is really a great man. The president who was born in a modest thatched house at Mangyongdae has been devoting his whole life to the freedom and liberation of the Korean people and the world oppressed people.

We do not know as yet such a great leader as President Kim Il-song who founded the immortal chuche idea and has embodied it most brilliantly.

It is a greatest pride of our era and greatest happiness of the Korean and Zimbabwean peoples to have President Kim Il-song as the great leader.

F. Marongo, deputy representative of the Southwest Africa Peoples Organisation in Tanzania, said:

The chuche idea founded by the great President Kim Il-song and his spirit of independence are a bright beacon illuminating the road to be followed by our African people.

The great President Kim Il-song is an outstanding thinker and tested anti-imperialist fighter.

E. J. Matenji of the ministry of commerce and industry of Botswana said:

I knew that the great leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il was leading the overall work of the party and state from long ago.

He is a person very wise and modest, tender-hearted and with warm human love. This is why he enjoys high respect and reverence not only from the Korean people but also from the world people.

The world does not know such happiest people as the Korean people who have the great leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

I wholeheartedly wish the great leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

The minister of education and culture of Zimbabwe said:

During my visit to Korea in October last year I was deeply moved to see the brilliant successes achieved by the Korean people in carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il who was elected as the successor to his revolutionary cause in accordance with the will of the entire people.

Maisisi, an official of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Botswana, said:

We hope that Korea will be reunified in a peaceful way without any outside interference. There is no reason why the Koreans who have one language and one custom should live divided.

We unconditionally support the new proposal for national reunification put forward by the great President Kim Il-song, considering it to be a most fair and aboveboard proposal acceptable to all.

CSO: 4120/23

ZAMBIAN DELEGATION FETED IN KANGWON

SK040945 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0905 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 4 (KCNA)--The Kangwon Provincial Peoples Committee arranged a party on the evening of 3 October in honour of the delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia.

Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by His Excellency Robinson Mwaakwe Nabulyato, chairman of the National Assembly of Zambia.

Present there were Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the standing committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, Kim Kyong-ho, vice-chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Peoples Committee, and other personages concerned.

Vice-chairman Kim Kyong-ho spoke first.

He said: Today the Zambian people under the leadership of His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, their outstanding leader, are firmly defending the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the nation, frustrating at every step the aggressive and subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the imperialists and racist. In June the Zambian government took the decisive step of expelling a yankee who had been engaged in espionage acts in Zambia, wearing the mask of diplomat. This was a manifestation of the determination of the Zambian people to resolutely oppose all forms of imperialist interference and defend the dignity and security of the country.

The Korean people who have watched with joy all the successes made by Zambia in the struggle to realize the national unity, develop the national economy and national culture on the principle of self-reliance, and build a new society, heartily wish the fraternal Zambian people greater success in the future.

Head of the delegation Robinson Mwaakwe spoke next.

He said that His Excellency President Kim Il-song, a close friend of Zambia, directed particular care to their visit to Korea.

He went on: We express sincere thanks to you for your hospitality accorded us everywhere.

I can not find proper words to report upon our return home to our president about hospitality accorded us in your country.

I hope that the Korean people will make every effort to thoroughly embody the idea of the great leader throughout the country, holding him in high esteem.

Everywhere I went I saw the Korean people working hard and enjoying a bountiful life.

This is a result of the idea of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song.

These facts cannot be seen in other countries.

We are well aware of your efforts to reunify the divided country.

Therefore, we Zambian people have directed deep attention to the question of Korean reunification.

Though ours is a small country, we do not want to have any relation with those occupying other countries, when we see sufferings of our brothers.

We stand by you. We will always be on your side at international meetings.

We Zambian people oppose any outside rule. We wish to advance together with you in the future, too.

Such purpose is realized precisely by intercourse between our two countries.

He proposed a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

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BRIEFS

THAI DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Democratic Party of Thailand headed by member of the parliament Thitpong Chayanandana, member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Thailand and spokesman of the party, arrived here on 29 September by air. The delegation was met at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, Yu Yong-kol, Hong Il-chon and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK300008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2248 GMT 29 Sep 81]

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV INSPECTS EXHIBIT--Pyongyang, October 1 (KCNA)--Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian Peoples Republic, on 26 September inspected the exhibition of our country participating in the 37th Plovdiv International Fair, Bulgaria, according to a report from Sofia. He stressed the need to further develop friendly and cooperative relations between Bulgaria and Korea. He wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK302235 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 30 Sep 81]

NIGERIAN PRESIDENT GREETINGS--Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, President of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on 29 September sent a message of greetings to Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, on the 21st anniversary of the independence of Nigeria. The message reads: On the 21st anniversary of the independence of Nigeria I warmly congratulate Your Excellency, the government and people of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on behalf of the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own. After independence your people have waged an arduous struggle for the country's independent development and are now gaining great successes in the work to safeguard integrity and unity throughout the country and develop self-supporting national economy and national culture. Believing that our two countries will expand and develop mutual support and cooperation in all fields in future, I wish you and your people greater successes in the work for the country's prosperity and progress. [Text] [SK301610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 30 Sep 81]

HO TAM MEETS UNESCO OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 28 September met and had a friendly talk with Edith Bellantyne, chairman of the Conference of Nongovernment Organisations in Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council in Geneva. [Text] [SK291114 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 29 Sep 81]

TOGOLESE DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA)--The delegation of the National Confederation of Workers of Togo headed by Assih Kossi Abide, secretary of external relations of the confederation, left here for home on 29 September by air. [Text] [SK300512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 30 Sep 81]

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES TOGO GIFT--Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a gift from His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese people's rally and president of the Republic of Togo, on 29 September at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall. Present on the occasion were His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema and his party. Also present were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae, Hwang Chang-yop and So Kwan-hui, and Chong Song-nam, Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Togo Chon Myong-myong. His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema explained the gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw the gift on display and expressed thanks for it. [Text] [SK292227 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 29 Sep 81]

MEETING MARKS PRC ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA)--A friendship meeting was held on 28 September at the Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the founding of the Peoples Republic of China. It was attended by personages concerned and managerial workers of the farm and ambassador Lu Zhixian and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were made at the meeting. [Text] [SK291119 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 29 Sep 81]

TOGO PRESIDENT GIVEN GIFT--Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA)--A silver knife was presented on 29 September at the square in front of the February 8 House of Culture to His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese peoples rally and president of the Republic of Togo, on a state visit to our country. When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema arrived at the square in front of the February 8 House of Culture, welcome music was played and the cheers of manse (hurrah) burst forth. Artists presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema. Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Peoples Committee, presented a silver knife in the name of the Pyongyang citizens to His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema. His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema expressed deep thanks for the silver knife presented to him. [Text] [SK292239 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 29 Sep 81]

SIERRA LEONE DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Sierra Leone National Committee for the study of the chuche idea headed by Usman Kabgo left here for home on 29 September by plane. While staying in Korea, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae, inspected educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and toured various places of Nampo and Kaesong. [Text] [SK300550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0518 GMT 30 Sep 81]

ZAMBIAN DELEGATION VISITS--Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA)--The delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia headed by His Excellency Robinson Mwaakwe Nabulyato, chairman of the National Assembly of Zambia, visited Mangyongdae on 29 September. After seeing with keen interests the mementoes preserved in President Kim Il-song's native house in Mangyongdae, the guests posed for a photograph in front of the house as a token of their visit to Mangyongdae. Then, the

guests went round the revolutionary sites on the Mangyong Hill. The guests were accompanied by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, and Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs. The delegation inspected the Mangyongdae cooperative farm. The head of the delegation said: The Korean people have made great achievements in agriculture through a hard struggle. Your self-sufficiency in food greatly encourages us. You owe this success to the wise guidance of the great leader, he stressed. The delegation also visited the Korean Central History Museum, the Pyongyang Metro and the Mirim Lockgate and saw an acrobatic performance. [Text] [SK301102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 30 Sep 81]

'NODONG SINMUN'ON BOTSWANA INDEPENDENCE--Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 15th anniversary of the Independence of Botaswna. The author of the article titled "15 Years of Building a New Life" says: The independence of Botswana from a protracted domination of the British colonialists on 30 September, 1966, was an event opening a new epoch in the history of the Botswana people. During last 15 years since independence the Botswana peole have energetically waged a struggle for defending the national independence and dignity and building a new life under the difficult condition of racists encirclement. Today the Bostwana people are making progress in clearing away the consequences of the colonial rule and building the national economy and national culture. Pursuing a non-aligned policy, the Botswana government supports the Southern African people in their struggle against racism and for freedom and liberation. Korea and Botswana established diplomatic relations in November 1974. The friendship and understanding between the two peoples have deepened since then. The Korean people will strive to further develop friendly and cooperative relations with the Botswana people, extending felicitations of the Botswana people on the 15th anniversary of their independence, our people wish them successes in their future struggle for the prosperity and development of the country. [Text] [SK301720 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 30 Sep 81]

SYRIAN DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA)--The Government Civil Aviation delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by its Director General Ahmad Antar left here on 29 September by plane. [Text] [SK300514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 30 Sep 81]

INDIAN VISITOR DEPARTS--Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA)--Om Prakash Mantri, general secretary of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association, left here for home on 29 September by plane. While staying in our country, he visited historic Mangyongdae and went round various places in Pyongyang and local areas. [Text] [SK300507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 30 Sep 81]

CHIN-TAE MEETS INDIAN VISITOR--Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on 28 September met and had a friendly talk with Om Prakash Mantri, general secretary of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association. Present on the occasion was personage concerned O Mun-han. [Text] [SK291102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 29 Sep 81]

BOTSWANA PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on 28 September sent a message of greetings to Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana,

on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the independence of Botswana. The message reads: On the 15th anniversary of Botswana's independence I warmly congratulate Your Excellency President, the government and people of the Republic of Botswana on behalf of the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own. The Korean people wish the Botswana people greater successes in the work to consolidate the country's independence and build a prosperous new society under the leadership of Your Excellency President. I am convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will further strengthen and develop in future. [Text] [SK291600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 29 Sep 81]

TU MEETS JSP CHAIRMAN--Tokyo, September 27 (KNS-KCNA)--The Trade Union delegation of our country headed by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, staying in Japan paid a call on 25 September on Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committe of the Japan Socialist Party. Present on the occasion was Toshio Otsuka, member of the central executive committee of the Japan Socialist Party. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song to Chairman Ichio Asukata. Chairman Ichio Asukata expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt thanks to His Excellency the great President Kim Il-song. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK291100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 29 Sep 81]

FORMER AUSTRIAN COURT PRESIDENT MET--Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on 4 October met and had a friendly talk with Franz Pallin, former president of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Austria. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kim Tae-hui. [Text] [SK042214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 4 Oct 81]

SOEHARTO REPLY RECEIVED -- Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message from Soeharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Indonesia. The reply message dated 26 September reads: On behalf of the government and people of Indonesia and myself, I would like to convey to Your Excellency and people of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea my sincere gratitude for your excellency's kind congratulatory message on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the Independence Day of the Republic of Indonesia. Allow me to reciprocate the good wishes extended on said occasion. [Text] [SK031131 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 3 Oct 81]

KIM IL-SONG'S GIFT TO EYADEMA--Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea presented a gift to His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo, on a state visit to our country on 3 October at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall. Present on the occasion were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae, So Kwan-hui, Chong Song-nam, Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Togo Chon Myong-kyong. Also present were His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema and his party. His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema, together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, saw the gift on display and expressed deep thanks. [Text] [SK031716 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1613 GMT 3 Oct 81]

KOREAN AMBASSADOR TO MAURITANIA--Pyongyang, October 4 (KCNA)--Pak Ui-chun, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Mauritania, on 19 September presented his credentials to Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of Mauritania, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed friendly regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the friendly regards and asked the ambassador to convey his friendly greetings to the great leader. He sincerely wished good health and a long life to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Mauritania and Korea would grow stronger and develop. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion was the Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. [Text] [SK040951 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 4 Oct 81]

STADIUM CONSTRUCTION IN YAR--Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA)--A ground-breaking ceremony for the construction of the Sana Stadium was held on 28 September with a large attendance in the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] according to a report. Set up there were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Ali 'Abdallah Sali, president of the Yemen Arab Republic. Present at the ceremony were President Ali 'Abdallah Sali and the prime minister, the deputy prime minister, the foreign minister and other personages concerned. Also present were the DPRK ambassador and officials of the DPRK embassy in Sana and Korean technicians and experts in the YAR. The president said that he was greatly pleased with Koreas assistance in building a grand and modern stadium and expressed thanks for it. [Text] [SK031148 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 3 Oct 81]

SWEDEN'S SDP CHAIRMAN GREETED--Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on 3 October sent a message of greetings to Olof Palme upon his reelection as chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Sweden. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea extends felicitations to you on your reelection as chairman of your party. Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we wish you great success in your future work for the implementation of the tasks set forth at the congress of your party. [Text] [SK052204 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 5 Oct 81]

USSR DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Korean Central News Agency returned home on 2 October by train after visiting the Soviet Union. [Text] [SK030005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 2 Oct 81]

KPA UNIT MARKS GDR ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA)--A soldiers' meeting was held yesterday at a unit of the Korean Peoples Army to which Comrade Pak Nam-hyong belongs on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic. Invited to the meeting attended by soldiers of the unit were GDR Ambassador Hermann Schwiesau and an official of his embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [SK031122 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 3 Oct 81]

MEETING MARKS GDR FOUNDING--Pyongyang, October 2 (KCNA)--A friendship meeting was held at the Changdok School in Pyongyang on 1 October on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic. Present at the friendship meeting were personages concerned, teachers and students of the school and GDR Ambassador Hermann Schwiesau and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were made at the meeting. [Text] [SK020820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 2 Oct 81]

GDR ENVOY'S PRESS CONFERENCE--Pyongyang, September 29--Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to our country, called a press conference at his embassy on 28 September on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic. Present there were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang. Speaking at the press conference, the ambassador introduced the successes made by the GDR people in the revolution and construction over the past 32 years under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) since the founding of the republic, and pointed to the new tasks set forth at the Tenth Congress of the SED. [Text] [SK291250 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 29 Sep 81 SK]

CSSR ATTACHE HOSTS PARTY--Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA)--Jaroslav Kanovski, military attache of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang, on 5 October hosted a cocktail party at the embassy on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Peoples Army. Invited to the party were Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and O Chae-won and other generals and officers of the Korean Peoples Army, foreign diplomatic envoys and military attaches of different embassies. Czechoslovak ambassador Josef Hadravek was present. Military attache Jaroslav Kanovski and Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk spoke at the party. The party passed in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK060436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 6 Oct 81]

CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY FOUNDING--Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA)--A soldiers meeting was held at a unit of the Korean Peoples Army to which Comrade Yi Tu-chan belongs on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Peoples Army. Invited to the meeting attended by soldiers of the unit were Jaroslav Kanovski, military attache, and an official, of the Czechoslovak embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [SK031137 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 3 Oct 81]

POLISH PRESS DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Polish Press Agency (PAP) headed by its Editor-in-Chief Janusz Roszkowski arrived in Pyongyang on 5 October by plane. It was met at the airport by Kim Song-kol, general director of the Korean Central News Agency, personages concerned and an official of the Polish embassy in Pyongyang. In the evening the Korean Central News Agency arranged a party in honour of the delegation. [Text] [SK052209 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 5 Oct 81]

IRANIAN PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang, October 7 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on 6 October sent a message of greetings to seed 'Ali Khameyne upon his election as President of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The message reads: I extend my warmest congratulations to Your Excellency on your election as President of the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own. I sincerely wish Your Excellency great success in your responsible work to build a new Iran, independent and prosperous, in accordance with aspiration and desire of the Iranian people. On this occasion I firmly believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries formed on one and the same road of independence against imperialism will further expand and develop in various fields. [Text] [SK062228 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 6 Oct 81]

ZAMBIAN DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang, October 7 (KCNA)--The delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia headed by His Excellency Robinson Mwaakwe Nabulyato, its chairman, left here by air for home on 6 October, concluding its goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of the standing committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. It was farewelled at the airport by chairman of the SPA Standing Committee Hwang Chang-yop and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK062212 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 6 Oct 81]

BRITISH LABOR PARTY--Pyongyang, October 7 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on 5 October sent a message of greetings to Michael Foot and Denis Healey upon their relection as leader and deputy leader at the party congress held some time ago. Convinced that friendly relation will be established and developed between our two parties in the common idea of independence, friendship and peace, we take this opportunity to wish you great success in your future work for world peace and security and the independent development and prosperity of Britain. [Text] [SK062208 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 6 Oct 81]

ZAMBIAN DELEGATION VISIT--Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA)--The delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia headed by His Excellency Robinson Mwaakwe Nabulayato, chairman of the National Assembly of Zambia, visited the victorious fatherland liberation war museum on 4 October. Hearing how our people and soldiers of the Peoples Army defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors and won a brilliant victory in the fatherland liberation war under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the guests saw relics and materials with keen interest. On 5 October, the delegation watched at the Moranbong Stadium the grand mass gymnastic display "under the banner of independence" performed by 50,000 school children in Pyongyang. Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the standing committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, and Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs, saw the performance together with the guests. The delegation also toured some places of Pyongyang and Nampo, and Kangwon Province. [Text] [SK061543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 6 Oct 81]

HUNGARIAN ARMED FORCES DAY--Pyongyang, September 29--A soldiers' meeting was held on 28 September at the Korean People's Army unit to which Comrade Yi Tu-chan belongs on day of the armed forces of the Hungarian People's Republic. Present at the meeting were soldiers of the unit and Janos Stuhan, military attache, and an official, of the Hungarian embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. Earlier, a soldiers' meeting was held at the Korean People's Army unit to which Comrade Kim Chae-yon belongs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 29 Sep 81 SK]

CONDOLENCES TO IRAN--Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA)--The Ministry of Peoples Armed Forces sent a message of condolence to the Defense Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Upon hearing the sad news that Seywed Musa Namju, defense minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and leading personnel of the Iranian army died in an unexpected incident, the message expresses deep condolences to the Iranian Defense Ministry and the bereaved families of the deceased. [Text] [SK030003 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 2 Oct 81]

CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School on 5 October on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Peoples Army. Invited to the meeting which was attended by the teachers and students of the school were military attache Jaroslav Kanovski and an official of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [SK061104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 6 Oct 81]

THAI DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang, October 7 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Democratic Party of Thailand headed by Tirdpong Jayanandana, member of the Central Committee of the party, spokesman of the party and parliamentarian, left here for home by air on 6 October. During its stay here, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected various places of Pyongyang. [Text] [SK070515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 7 Oct 81]

USSR EMBASSY HOSTS FILM SHOW--Pyongyang, October 7 (KCNA)--Soviet Ambassador to Korea G. A. Kriulin hosted a film reception at his embassy on 6 October on the first anniversary of the 22nd Olympiad held in Moscow. Invited to the reception were Yi Chang-son, Yi Pong-hui and other personages concerned. Present there were officials of the Soviet embassy. The attendants saw a Soviet documentary film. [Text] [SK070848 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 7 Oct 81]

THAI DELEGATION VISIT--Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on 2 October met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Democratic Party of Thailand headed by member of the parliament Tirdpong Jayanandana, member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Thailand and spokesman of the party. [Text] [SK030926 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 3 Oct 81]

POLISH DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Polish Press Agency (PAP) headed by its Editor-in-Chief Janusz Roszkowski arrived in Pyongyang on 5 October by plane. It was met at the airport by Kim Song-kol, general director of the Korean Central News Agency, personages concerned and an official of the Polish embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK051618 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 5 Oct 81]

ZAMBIAN DELEGATION PARTY--Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA)--His Excellency Robinson Mwaakwe Nabulyato, chairman of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia, who is leading its delegation, arranged a party at the Ongnyu restaurant on the evening of 5 October upon the conclusion of its visit to our country. Invited to the party were Vice-President Pak Song-chol; Hwang Chang-yop, chairman, and Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman, of the standing committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; deputy to the SPA Chang Yun-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Agricultural Working People's Union Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and other personages concerned. The members of the delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia were present there. Chairman Robinson Mwaakwe Nabulyato spoke first at the party. The next speaker was Chairman Hwang Chang-yop. The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK060430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 6 Oct 81]

FRENCH LEFTIST-RADICAL CONGRESS--Pyongyang, October 3 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 1 October to the congress of the French leftist-radical movement. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea warmly greets the congress of the French leftist-radical movement and extends friendly salute, through the congress to the entire

members of your movement. We believe that the congress will make a great contribution to the activities of your movement for world peace and security and for the democratic and independent development of the country. In the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our party and your movement will develop on good terms in conformity with the common idea of independence, peace and friendship, we take this opportunity to heartily wish your congress great successes in its work. [Text] [SK022356 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 2 Oct 81]

CZECH DEFENSE MINISTER--Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA)--General O Chin-u, minister of Peoples Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Martin Dzur, minister of national defence of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Peoples Army. The message said that the Czechoslovak Peoples Army decisively smashed all manner of subversive machinations and sabotage of the class enemies at home and abroad and reliably defended the gains of revolution and the creative labour of its people for the building of a developed socialist society during the last 37 years. It expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the armies of the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the future and sincerely wished the minister greater success in the work for implementing the decisions of the 16th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and strengthening defence capabilities. [Text] [SK060407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 6 Oct 81]

HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER--Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA)--General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence of Hungary, on day of the Armed Forces of the Hungarian Peoples Republic. The message says that today the Hungarian Peoples Army under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party is creditably defending the security of its socialist homeland and the creative labour of its people. Expressing the belief that the friendly relations forged between the armies of the two countries in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism will continue to develop favorably, it sincerely wishes the Hungarian Defense Minister new success in his responsible work for the increase of defense capabilities. [Text] [SK291136 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 29 Sep 81]

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FORMER S. KOREAN SCORES CENTENARY OF KOREA-U.S. TREATY

SK301600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA)--Cho Hon-Yong, director of the Secretariat of the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification, on September 29 published a talk denouncing the scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique to "commemorate" the centenary of the signing of the "Korea-U.S. friendship and trade treaty."

He said that the "Korea-U.S. friendship and trade treaty" was, to all intents and purposes, an aggressive and unequal shackling treaty which granted to the United States the privilege to freely commit aggression and plunder in Korea, while imposing upon Korea only the humiliating obligation to suffer the U.S. aggression.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan group intends to "commemorate" the day of signing of the "treaty," attaching some "significance" to it which the U.S. imperialists concluded by swindle to invade Korea and repealed after they attained their purpose, he said: This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan group is wretches steeped in pro-American flunkeyist treacheries.

The U.S. imperialists are the sworn enemy of the Korean people and, accordingly, the South Korean people cannot realise any desire with them left in South Korea, he said, and continued:

Today the Chon Tu-hwan group describes the United States as a "friendly nation" and serves it like God, while distorting and forging even history. This is a high treason that can be committed only by the special-class stooges of the United States, the vicious traitors to the nation.

In its pro-American treacheries which evoke national indignation, the Chon Tu-hwan group seeks to leave South Korea permanently under the colonial yoke of the U.S. imperialists, gratify its sinister desire of long-term office by fawning upon U.S. master and block the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In South Korea the criminal business of "commemoration of the centenary of Korea-U.S. amity" must be checked at once and the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan group punished in the name of the nation.

We appeal to the parties, groupings and figures of all circles and people of South Korea to wage in firm unity a daring struggle against fascism and for democratisation in order to frustrate the Chon Tu-hwan groups business of "commemoration of the centenary of Korea-U.S. amity" and overthrow the military fascists, the rare traitors.

CSO: 4120/22

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROMANIAN, HUNGARIAN PAPERS MARK DPRK FOUNDING DAY

SK301113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA)--Romanian and Hungarian papers published articles on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, according to reports.

The September 8 issue of the Romanian paper "SCINTEIA" in an editorial article headlined "Auspicious Holiday of the Friendly Korean People" says that since the founding of the DPRK the working people of Korea have attained big successes in the struggle to do away with the aftermaths of the colonial rule and build socialism under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

It continues:

The DPRK now greeting its 33rd birthday has turned into a developing and prospering socialist state.

The new bases of the mining, metal, machine-building, chemical, light and power industries have made their appearance on the map of Korea.

Referring to the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Romania, the paper notes:

The Romanian Socialist Republic firmly supports the constructive proposals of the DPRK for realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by the efforts of the Koreans themselves without any interference of foreign forces.

The proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea is enjoying great support in the world.

Its meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song that played a decisive role in developing the relations between the countries, parties and peoples of Romania and Korea.

The Hungarian paper "ESTI HIRLAP" on September 8 in an editorial article captioned "On the Birthday of Peoples Korea," says: The possibility of democratic development

was created in the north of the Korean peninsula after the Japanese fascist occupationists were defeated. But the U.S. imperialists landed in the south of Korea to replace the Japanese occupationists. Today the Reagan administration is trying to keep hold on South Korea, attaching greater importance to the military bases there.

The paper notes that the Korean people have made successes in socialist construction, smashing the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists, and wishes the Korean people greater successes in the future.

CSO: 4120/22

CHOE HONG-HUI TOURS MANGYONGDAE

SK301540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA)--Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of "PAEKDAL SINBO" and president of the Internationl Federation of Taekwondo, and his party visited Mangyongdae on September 29.

Leaving Mangyongdae, Mr Choe Hong-hui wrote in the visitors book: Historic Mangyongdae where one is inspired with solemnity whenever he comes, is a holy land of revolution where the peerless hero was born.

Saying that, through their visit to Mangyongdae, they felt a fresh national pride and honour, Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party renewed their determination to firmly defend our fatherland so that it may not be invaded by foreign forces again, by following the revolutionary spirit of Mangyongdae.

Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party saw the Pyongyang metro on September 29.

After going round metro stations they said that the great leader President Kim Il-song has built such fascinating modern metro for the people to provide them with a more bountiful and happy life.

They said that the course of the construction of the Pyongyang metro alone well told them the sagacity of the leadership and lofty virtures of the respected and beloved leader.

Respected and beloved President Kim Il-song is the genuine great leader of the people, they stressed.

CSO: 4120/22

PAPER NOTES CRITICISM OF DPRK DELEGATION

PA022334 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Jose Montano]

[Text] According to charges later confirmed by LA PRENSA, a Korean communist mission has "strangely and abnormally" entered Panamanian territory. It maintains a center of operations in a downtown hotel under the title of the "Delegation of the DPRK" and is even conducting diplomatic functions.

According to one charge, for the past several months "the delegation" has maintained direct contact with local DPRK sympathizers discussing with President Aristides Royo the possibilities of establishing bilateral trade relations.

Diplomatic sources said yesterday that this DPRK action has become traditional in those countries where President Kim Il-song is interested in blocking trade relations with South Korea. The Panamanian Government evidently has been having good trade relations with South Korea in the past few years.

However, LA PRENSA could not confirm one accusation that "DPRK communist agents" are engaged in subversive international activities: training Mexican guerrillas, infiltrating Costa Rican university sectors, and "smuggling opium and liquor in European countries, among others."

The complaint was made: "We fail to understand how the DPRK communists have been able to establish themselves in Panama and act as if they are a diplomatic mission without our government's official approval."

CSO: 4748/6

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES CHON'S STUDENT SUPPRESSION

SK011042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 1 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on September 29 committed the fascist outrage of brutally suppressing with the mobilization of riot police students of the University of Foreign Studies in Seoul who staged an anti-"government" demonstration and closing down the university.

Earlier, on September 17, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique harshly suppressed an anti-"government" demonstration of students of the Seoul University and arrested five of them who participated in the demonstration and is now trying to penalize them on charges of violating "the law on assembly and demonstration."

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says:

This is an unpardonable criminal act trampling down the sacred campus with military jackboots and suppressing with the bayonet the ardent desire of the students for freedom and democracy.

The commentary headlined "Campus Suppression Must Be Terminated in South Korea" notes:

The struggle of the South Korean students against fascism and for democracy is an entirely just one.

Today the elementary democratic liberties and rights of the South Korean people and students are ruthlessly violated under the dark rule of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. The South Korean people and students unanimously desire freedom, not absence of rights, democracy, not suppression, and a worthwhile life as the master of their destinies, not submission as slaves to fascism.

To realize their ardent desire the South Korean students are rising in struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist rule suppressing their desire.

The South Korean students anti-"government" struggle for freedom of campus and democratization of society is a just action which is worthy of praise in view of the desire of the nation and the demand of the times. It is as clear as noonday that this struggle cannot be a crime. It is a fascist tyranny to regard as a crime an action which cannot be a crime and suppress it. The real criminal in South Korea is the Chon Tu-hwan clique which is putting down the just struggle

of the students in cold blood and those who must be punished are Chon Tu-hwan and his clique.

The frantic suppression of the students by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique shows that its position is not stable.

The bayonet cannot stamp out the desire of the South Korean students for freedom and democracy.

CSO: 4120/22

DPRK DAILY SCORES ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN IN S. KOREA

SK021636 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1601 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 2 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today comments on the frantic anti-communist row kicked up by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in all parts of South Korea under the slogan of "unification by destroying communism."

This is another extremely reckless act for inciting North-South antagonism and confrontation among the South Korean people and imbuing them with the anti-communist idea, the author of the commentary says, and continues: "Unification by destroying communism" trumpeted by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a treacherous slogan of a fratricidal war; it means to destroy communism by means of war and force the reactionary colonial rule of South Korea upon the whole of Korea. It is an intolerable challenge to our people and the world peaceloving people who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification to set up this criminal treacherous slogan even in the playgrounds of schools and foster North-South antagonism and confrontation.

The South Korean puppets who had cried for "prevailing over communism" are now openly raising a "destroy-communism" racket. This clearly proves that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a vicious anti-communist fanatic, warmaniac and nation-splittist not interested in the least in the peaceful reunification of the country.

Not much penetration is needed to see through the aim of the feverish anti-communist row of the Chon Tu-hwan clique. By carrying on the frantic anti-communist propaganda under the slogan of "unification by destroying communism," they seek to lull the anti-"government" sentiments of the South Korean people against them, mislead public opinion at home and abroad and maintain power which they seized at the point of the bayonet. They also seek the sinister aim of justifying their fascist repression and new war preparations.

But the anti-communist racket is nothing but the last-ditch efforts of those at the deaths door. The "unification by destroying communism" is an infeasible dream and it can never be a way out. Even if traitor Chon Tu-hwan, driven to the wall, isolated and rejected within and without, runs riot in an attempt to realise his foolish dream of destroying communism, it will only precipitate his own self-destruction.

CSO: 4120/22

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHOE HONG-HUI TOURS CHILDREN'S PALACE IN PYONGYANG

SK031610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)--Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of "PAEDAL SINBO" and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo, and his party staying in the socialist homeland inspected educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang.

They were guests at the Pyongyang students and childrens palace on October 1.

Saying that the homeland has successfully solved the problem of educating children, Mr Choe Hong-hui gave his impressions of the palace in the following words:

Our inspection of the Pyongyang students and childrens palace helped us foresee the bright future of the fatherland.

The great president has solved the problem of educating the younger generation with success.

The children in the homeland are studying to their hearts content free of charge and bringing their talent into bloom.

One of the party of Mr Choe Hong-hui said: The children in the homeland are really happy and the educational system here has been perfected most brilliantly. This palace alone is enough to convince me of the rosy future of our country.

Another member of the party said after inspecting the palace: I had never been so deeply moved as today in my lifetime.

I am convinced that the north is the only land in the world where the children study to their hearts content without the cost of a penny and develop their talent as they wish.

Happy, indeed, are the children in the homeland who have the great general and the dear leader as their father.

While going round the palace, Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party said that they deeply felt the greatness of President Kim Il-song. The general is not only an outstanding statesman but also a prominent educator, they stressed.

Earlier, they inspected the Korean Art Gallery.

Seeing the fine art works on display in the gallery, Mr Choe Hong-hui said: Under the wise leadership of the great President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il a marked progress has been made in fine art as in all other spheres in the homeland.

That day, some members of his party were guided to the Pyongyang September 15 weekly nursery.

On October 2, Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party appreciated the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise."

CSO: 4120/22

VISITOR NOTES SUCCESSION PLANS IN NORTH

SK051037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)--Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of "PAEDAL SINBO" and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo, and his party staying in the socialist homeland called at the Changgwangwon health complex on October 2.

Going round the modern inner and outer facilities of the complex, they expressed deep emotion at the fact that the bathrooms, the wading pool, the swimming pool and the fountains are all well built to be convenient for the cultural life of our people and the promotion of their health.

Noting that the great President Kim Il-song had the Changgwangwon health complex built with such wonderful facilities for the people, Mr Choe Hong-hui said: It is only too natural that the entire people praise the great President Kim Il-song as their father and hold him in high esteem.

A member of Mr Choe Hong-hui's party said:

I feel honoured to have an opportunity of seeing this beautiful and grand Changgwangwon health complex.

Through my inspection today, I have learned well that the dear leader gave detailed guidance and teachings on the construction of the complex from the inner facilities to the fountains outside.

He is, indeed, a true leader of the people.

As they have such a sagacious leader, all the people lead a cultured life in good health.

But, in the South the wonderful and brilliant realities of the North are known in a too distorted way. Our country should be reunified at an early date.

On the same day, Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party appreciated the grand mass gymnastic display "under the banner of independence" given by 50,000 school children and students of Pyongyang at the Moranbong stadium.

Saying that he felt fresh strength surging within him watching the mass gymnastic display, Mr Choe Hong-hui stressed:

Such wonderful mass gymnastic display can be seen nowhere else in the world. The young performers all were organised and their technical skill has reached a high level.

This is not only a mass gymnastic display but also an art and a praise of unity.

The mass gymnastic display not only shows the high physical and artistic skill of the students but also gives a vivid review of the history of the unity and cohesion of our people.

Thanks to the great general, our nation once forsaken is firmly united and has become a powerful nation which no one dare provoke.

People everywhere in the world highly praise the great general. This is a great pride of our nation.

It is really a good luck to have the dear leader as the successor to the cause of the great president, because only the dear leader can carry into practice the noble intention of the great president most brilliantly, upholding it.

Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party also went round the Mirim lock-gate.

CSO: 4120/22

DELEGATES SUPPORT KOREA'S REUNIFICATION AT UNGA

SK051546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)--Delegates of many countries to the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly in their speeches at the plenary meeting expressed support to the Korean peoples just cause of national reunification, according to a report from the U.N. headquarters.

The Seychellois foreign minister said:

We appreciate the efforts of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for the promotion of the peaceful reunification of the country, which enjoy international support.

Foreign interference and manoeuverings must be terminated and the Korean people be left to settle their problem by themselves.

The Angolan foreign minister said:

I note with indignation that the imperialists are resorting to a "two Koreas" plot, despite the tireless efforts of the heroic Korean people for the peaceful reunification of their country free from any outside interference.

If the entire Korean people are to realize the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the foreign troops must be unconditionally withdrawn from South Korea, the armistice agreement be replaced with a peace agreement and military bases in South Korea be dismantled.

The Afghan foreign minister said:

My delegation once again stresses support for the constructive efforts of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for the countrys peaceful reunification.

We stand behind the DPRK in its just demand for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and determinedly denounce the Seoul military "regimes" repression of the South Korean people.

The Guyanese prime minister said that the desire of the Korean people for the reunification of the country must be realized without delay on the basis of the principle set forth by the DPRK.

The Zambian foreign minister said:

We strongly support the efforts for the peaceful reunification of Korea and demand once again the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea.

The vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers who is foreign minister of Laos said:

We demand the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and support the struggle of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without outside interference.

The Zairian foreign minister said:

A constant tension has persisted on the Korean peninsula since Korea was divided by outside forces.

The delegation of Zaire regards the Korean question as a question to be solved by the Korean people themselves through direct dialogue between the North and the South without any foreign interference.

The deputy prime minister who is foreign minister of Syria recalled the division of Korea by foreign forces and held that for the solution of the question of Korean reunification the North-South joint statement issued in 1972 must be carried into effect.

Referring to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the Malagasy foreign minister expressed support to the joint statement of the DPRK political parties and social organisations dated August 6.

The deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs of the government of Democratic Kampuchea said:

We reaffirm our support to the efforts of the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The proposal for national reunification advanced by the DPRK accords not only with the desire of the Korean people but also with the interests of peace.

The foreign minister of Democratic Yemen said:

My country, together with the countries of the world which love freedom and peace, supports the proposals of the DPRK for national reunification.

We demand once again that the U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea.

CSO: 4120/22

JAPANESE JOURNAL BARES S. KOREAN TORTURE

SK050855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)--"SEKAI," politico-theoretical magazine published in Japan, in its September issue carried an article stripping bare the shocking tortures committed by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique in South Korea.

The magazine said:

Poet Ko Un, who had been arrested in the "Kim Tae-chung case," was temporarily released in his critical condition for worsening tympanitis only to be taken back to the Taegu prison around July 10. Now his fate is utterly unknown, even his family are not allowed to see him.

Writer Han Su-san was also walked off and savagely tortured recently.

In the shuddering torture inflicted on him for his serial novel in which he ridiculed Chon Tu-hwan, his heels were cut off and blood flowed from his eyes with an electric torture on the back of his head. His six friends were also walked off and put to the same brutalities.

The magazine further said:

Ultra-modern torturing machines were introduced recently from the United States.

And it is said that electric clubs each of which can knock down over ten people at a time are to be used.

Already long ago, a special prison with an accommodation of 7,000 was built in an island. The exact location of the prison is not known, as the prisoners are blindfolded when they are taken there. Most of its prisoners die or contract schizophrenia. Those detained in the prison are mostly political prisoners.

The magazine continued:

The era of violence, the season of tortures, continue.

The tortures are not for questioning but for intimidation.

We hope that those rumours will get widely afloat among the people to rouse the people of all strata, the students in particular.

CSO: 4120/22

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES SUPPORT DPRK AT UNGA

SK060857 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA)--Delegates of socialist countries expressed support to the righteous struggle of the Korean people for national reunification in their speeches at the plenary meeting of the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly, according to a report from the U.N. headquarters.

The Bulgarian foreign minister said:

The Bulgarian Peoples Republic supports the proposals advanced by the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The Mongolian foreign minister said:

The government of the Mongolian Peoples Republic has constantly supported the Korean peoples struggle for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country free from outside interference and demands, first of all, the dissolution of the "United Nations command" and the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea.

In his speech, the Vietnamese delegate expressed solidarity with the just struggle of the DPRK for reunifying the country peacefully without foreign interference.

The foreign minister of Czechoslovakia said:

As for the Korean question, we think, it should be solved peacefully. And we regard the initiatives of the DPRK as the just basis for the settlement of the Korean question.

The vice-minister of foreign affairs of Albania said:

The government and people of Albania support the Korean people in their just struggle to force the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and realise the independent reunification of the country.

CSO: 4120/22

CHONG CHUN-KI ATTENDS TAEKWONDO PERFORMANCE

SK060423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA)--An exhibition performance of Taekwondo players of our country was given at the Pyongyang indoor stadium on October 4.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, chairman of the Pyongyang municipal peoples committee; Kim Man-kum, vice-chairman of the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland; Hong Ki-mun and other personages concerned and working people in the city watched the performance.

Mr Choe Hong-Hui, publisher of "PAEDAL SINBO" and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo, and his party were also present.

Speaking first there, Yi Chang-son, vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, said:

Upholding the lofty intention of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre, the Taekwondo players of our country have achieved a great success by cultivating the Taekwondo technique and training their bodies and have now reached a high level.

He said that Taekwondo which Mr Choe Hong-hui and instructors are developing conforms with the Chuche idea which defends most thoroughly the independence of the nation and of the popular massea.

The speaker expressed thanks for the efforts of Mr Choe Hong-hui and instructors to make a contribution to the cause of national reunification through Taekwondo and referred to the need to further strengthen the national unity and bonds between compatriots at home and abroad and bring earlier the independent and peaceful reunification of the country through sports activity, too, in the future.

Speaking next Mr Choe Hong-hui said:

Taekwondo is underlain with aspiration and will of reunification and todays exhibition performance means that the day of reunification has come nearer that much.

Our Taekwondo is aimed at building up the strength and spirit of patriotism to defend the dignity of the nation and achieve the countrys reunification, prevent the aggression of outside forces and promote peace of the country and world peace.

It is, needless to say, thanks to the care and love of the great President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il, the successor to his cause, that such Taekwondo is performed in the homeland.

I take this opportunity to extend my wholehearted thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il.

Noting that the speech made by the president of the Republic of Togo at the Pyongyang mass meeting welcoming the president on an official visit to our republic carries very excellent and deep content, Mr Choe Hong-hui stressed:

In his speech the Togolese president recalled the axiom that it is not a great country that produces a great man, but, on the contrary, it is a great man that produces a great nation, and said that the reality of Korea confirms this.

He paid high tribute and praises to the great President Kim Il-song for his undying feats.

Such thing, I think, is unusual for the president of a state.

This is proof that President Kim Il-song is a great man worthy of that.

Our nation could become a great nation which differs from what it was in the period of the Japanese colonial rule in the past, because it has now such a great man as President Kim Il-song in the homeland.

I am convinced that reunification will certainly be achieved as there is the leadership of the great President Kim Il-song and the might of the homeland is immense as we see it today.

All of us will redouble our efforts to bring earlier the glorious day.

Instructor Yi Ki-ha, chairman of the European Federation of Taekwondo, recited his poem "My Homeland Where I Revisit" telling about his impressions of the homeland.

Then followed the exhibition performance of Taekwondo players.

CSO: 4120/22

BRIEFS

STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION--Pyongyang, 30 Sep (KCNA)--Students of the "Hanguk University of Foreign Studies" in Seoul staged an anti-"government" demonstration on the campus on September 29, according to a foreign press report from Seoul. The report said that when some students scattered leaflets criticising the Chon Tu-hwan puppet government in the morning, nearly 200 students there held a demonstration in response to them. The military fascist clique let loose riot police to crack down on the students. Noting that it was the second known campus demonstration since colleges and universities opened for the fall semester, the report recalled that some 500 students of the Seoul University launched an anti-"government" struggle on September 17. Upset by the continued anti-"government" action of students, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique took the fascist step of closing the "Hanguk University of Foreign Studies." [Text] [SK292312 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2245 GMT 29 Sep 81]

COMMITTEE GROUP DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 30 Sep (KCNA)--The delegation of the Pacific Region Liaison Committee for the Promotion of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by its Secretary General Brian McKinlay left here for home on September 29 by plane. During its stay in Korea the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae, inspected educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and toured Panmunjom. [Text] [SK300519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 30 Sep 81]

JAPANESE FISHING BOATS POACHING--Pyongyang 5 Oct (KCNA)--Japanese fishing boats are these days poaching in the South Korean fishing grounds, according to a report. On September 30, too, Japanese fishing boats swarmed into the South Korean fishing grounds. Earlier, on September 18, 15 Japanese fishing boats infiltrated into the South Korean fishing grounds to catch fish under cover of night. [Text] [SK060805 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 5 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/22

PROBLEMS IN STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRATIZATION ANALYZED

Tokyo GEKKAN SHAKAITO in Japanese Aug 81 pp 173-181

[Article by Nakagawa Nobuo: "Problems Confronting the Struggle for Democratization in Korea"]

[Text] More than a year has elapsed since the shocking Kwangju incident took place and the Kim Tae-jung trial ended. It is now being publicized that the foundation of the Chon Tu-hwan regime is being consolidated rapidly in terms of internal and external affairs.

It cannot be denied that some progress has been made in strengthening the foothold of the Chon Tu-hwan regime in light of the following events: the holding of the national referendum for constitutional revision and the establishment of a new constitution of the ROK (23 October 1980); the Reagan-Chon Tu-hwan talks (2 February 1981; Washington); the holding of a presidential election in compliance with the new constitution and the election of Chon Tu-hwan (25 February 1981); and the holding of a National Assembly election in compliance with the new constitution and the emergency of the Minju Chongui Party or Democratic Justice Party as the number one party (25 March 1981).

However, one must admit that the following criticisms point out the fundamental weaknesses of the Chon Tu-hwan regime:

"Was the national referendum for a constitutional revision, in which voters were compulsorily mobilized by means of various violent forces in a terrorist atmosphere in which massive massacres took place under an emergency martial law, really a reflection of the people's will?

"How is it that the political system which was cooked up in conformity with the taste of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group, in which all political activities are banned, is 'a new democracy'?

"Chon was able to become president by ignoring the wishes of the absolute majority of the people for a direct election and simply having an electoral group, which was a tricky copy of the Unification Chuch'e National Council of the Yusin dictatorship regime, elect him president. Wasn't this because he was afraid of the judgment of the people?"

This was part of "the antifascist democratic declaration on the current situation" issued at an antigovernment rally staged by approximately 1,000 Seoul National University students on 19 March 1981.

The national referendum for a constitutional revision was held by means of a terrorist atmosphere and the compulsory mobilization gears which were set up by the emergency martial law, and the election of Chon Tu-hwan as president came about by means of the indirect election method designed by Chon himself only to benefit himself. These facts alone are enough to expose clearly the essential weaknesses of the Chon Tu-hwan regime.

The fact itself that the students unceasingly carry out an antigovernment struggle offers forceful evidence exposing the instability of the Chon Tu-hwan regime.

According to reports of the Education Ministry authorities submitted to the Korean Government on 3 June 1981, from 17 May 1980, when the Chon Tu-hwan coup d'etat was launched, up to the present, a total of 10 demonstrations have been staged at seven universities, including Seoul National University, Koryo University, Yonse University, Ihwa Women's University, and Songgyun'gwan University; there have been a total of 23 instances of handbills containing declarations or statements being distributed at 16 universities and a total of 52 instances of propaganda handbills being distributed at 36 universities and colleges.

However, these figures are conservative. The actual figures are greater. As for Seoul National University, on 11 December 1980 some 400 students launched an antigovernment demonstration; they shouted "Down with President Chon Tu-hwan!" and issued an "antifascist student comrades struggle declaration." In 1981 there has been the above-mentioned 19 March demonstration and a three-day demonstration held 27-29 May (each of these demonstrations was on the scale of about 1,000 participants). On 27 May 1981, a Seoul National University student (Kim T'ae-hun) who shouted for the ouster of the Chon Tu-hwan regime, committed suicide by jumping from a school building; this gave rise to the three-day demonstration.

In his reply at the National Assembly session held on 3 June, Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho pointed out: "The recent student incidents have been characterized by the fact that the grievance factors on the part of students are more complex than before, that resistance and distrust have become inherent in their movement, and that assertions of some of the students are becoming leftish. Whereas student disturbances in the past were based on concrete political issues, recent ones have been characterized by a clear ideological posture manipulated by behind-the-scenes forces." (TONGA ILBO, 5 June)

The main grounds for such observations are: 1) such words as antifascist and compradore capitalists are being used; 2) the incumbent government is regarded as their enemy, and they are trying to overthrow it by means of violence; and 3) the main forces of revolution are workers, farmers, students, and intellectuals, and the objective of struggle is the current regime. These seem to be the factors that appear when the demands and assertions of the student struggle are analyzed. (TONG ILBO, 4 June)

Such a sustained evolvement of the student struggle is based on the following fundamental understanding of the situation:

"After all, what traitorous group emerged from among the bayonets after mercilessly trampling upon all the passionate zeal for democratization following the 26 October incident (incident in which Pak was shot to death)? It was the incumbent fascist political group headed by Chon Tu-hway. The Chon Tu-hwan group, succeeding the fascist dictatorship of Pak Chong-hui, instigated the 12 December coup d'etat, installed a more vicious dictatorial regime, and thereby safeguarded their existing rights with bayonets. Furthermore, they carried out the 17 May coup d'etat to trample to the ground the nationwide democratic resistance--the nationwide democratic struggle launched by conscientious intellectuals, men of the press, men of religion, politicians, and students--along with a great number of labor disputes, including the Sabuk struggle.

"Alas! How can we forget the dark crimson blood shed by many Kwangju citizens along Kumnam Street?" (above-mentioned Seoul National University students' "anti-fascist democratic declaration on the current situation").

Retrogressive Revision of Labor Laws and Workers Struggle

Furthermore, students were driven to resist the Chon Tu-hwan regime's various measures designed to suppress the student movement. Typical of such measures was "the graduation quota system."

This unheard of system is to work as follows: the college admission quota will be increased by 30 percent in the 1981 college admissions and thereafter, for the professed reason of "eliminating the examination hell"; however, a number of students equal to the increase will be dropped by the time of graduation. In other words, the entrance is widened but the outlet is narrowed to what it has been. Thus, those students who take part in activities critical of the government will not be able to graduate. This system is clearly designed to seal off the student movement by intimidation. However, this system has, on the contrary, contributed greatly to an increase in backlash student resistance, it is observed by the writer.

It may be in dealing with workers that the real nature of the Chon Tu-hwan regime has been shown in a clear-cut form.

On 30 December 1980 the Chon Tu-hwan regime announced that five labor laws would be put into effect on 1 January 1981. The four existing labor laws--the Labor Standard Law, the Labor Union Law, the Labor Dispute Settlement Law and the Labor Committee Law--were revised in a retrogressive way. And a new law, called the Labor-Employer Council Law, was enacted.

The central aim of the revision of the labor laws was as follows: labor-employer relations, which were previously dealt with mainly by means of the labor union mechanism, including the Federation of Korean Labor Unions and the Industrial Labor Unions in one way or another, will from now on be handled mainly by means of labor-employer councils which are to be organized at every business enterprise; and thereby the basic rights of labor unions and the workers directly related to the unions and their activities will be thoroughly suppressed.

A labor-employer council, regardless of the activities of labor unions, will be established at every business enterprise with an equal representation ratio for labor and for management. It will be designed to improve productivity, promote the welfare of workers, carry out the education and training of workers, prevent labor disputes, and handle the grievances of workers.

Thus the labor union system has been changed from the previous industrial labor union system to a business enterprise labor union system; and on the pretext that problems arising in labor-employer relations are now to be settled by means of those parties concerned within the business enterprise, that is, the labor-employee council, a unified bargaining channel and the exclusion of outsider, third-party intervention in the bargaining have been laid down by law.

Furthermore, the requirements for the establishment of a labor union have become complicated. Previously, a labor union could be established by as few as two persons, but, now, after the recent revision of the law, a labor union may be established only when more than 30 workers of the business enterprise or more than one-fifth of the total number of workers agree to its establishment.

Another point which draws attention is that the government agencies' intervening power has been strengthened. Now it is legally possible for a government agency to issue an order to repeal or change regarding illegal or improper articles in the agreement reached as a result of collective bargaining.

Finally, the restrictions on labor disputes have been made tighter: a wholesale ban has been imposed on labor disputes in the state, local self-governing communities, and state-operated business enterprises and defense industry business enterprises. Furthermore, even in the case of ordinary business enterprises, labor disputes launched in places other than the business enterprise concerned are now banned.

To summarize: 1) thoroughgoing attempts to weaken labor unions and the labor movement in terms of functions, requirements for establishment of a union, a union's solidarity with outside supporting forces, or a union's activities in places other than the business enterprise concerned; and 2) attempts to strengthen the power of capitalists and a government agency to influence labor.

In the days of the Pak Chong-hui regime, more than two workers could establish a labor union if they wished; labor unions played an important role in settling labor-management problems, though in form only; labor unions could launch labor disputes outside their own business enterprise--the struggle of the workers of YH Trading in the summer of 1979 was an example. Comparing today's situation with that of the era of the Pak regime, one can see easily how the labor law has been revised in a retrogressive way.

A disbandment order was served to the Ch'onggye Clothing Workers Labor Union in the name of the mayor of the city of Seoul, and on 22 January the office of the union and its workers' classroom were closed down by force. This incident was nothing but part of the Chon Tu-hwan regime's policy of suppressing the labor movement.

The Ch'onggye Clothing Workers Labor Union was organized in November 1970 as a union of the small business enterprises in the P'yonghwa market. It succeeded as a result of the will of the late Chon T'ae-il, who burned himself to death in an appeal for the guarantee of the legitimate rights of workers. Its history is part of the history of the Korean labor union movement of the 1970's. The Chon Tu-hwan regime disbanded such a union with a single administrative order of disbandment, despite the fact that it had made tremendous achievements while representing over 2,000 clothing workers.

The workers of this labor union launched a struggle to protest against such a disbandment order on the evening of 30 January at the office of the Korean brance of the Asian-American Free Labor Union Organization in Seoul in the form of a sit-in. An appeal made public at the sit-in said in its final paragraph: "The first step toward democratization is to guarantee the rights of workers who represent the absolute majority of the people. National construction can only be based on humane treatment of workers. The Seoul city authorities must immediately withdraw their disbandment order and restore the original status of the Ch'onggye Clothing Workers Labor Union. The bad labor law must be abolished, and the rights of labor must be guaranteed."

All of the 21 men and women workers who took part in the sit-in were arrested. One of them was Chon T'ae-sam, brother of Chon T'ae-il. The workers' sit-in was the first since the Chon Tu-hwan coup d'etat of May 1980. It must be regarded as very significant in that it was the first open counterattack by the workers against the Chon Tu-hwan regime's policy of suppressing the labor movement.

Confusion in Democratization Movement and Its Cause

These struggles by the students and workers point to a development in which the fundamental weaknesses of the Chon Tu-hwan regime are bringing about a further stepping up of the strong power rule.

Nevertheless, a development that is drawing attention is that some of those who were heretofore taking part in the democratization camp are now saying that "the Chon Tu-hwan regime is in any case better than the Pak Chong-hui regime" and have begun to openly take a stand in support of the Chon Tu-hwan regime.

For example, the case of former president Yun Po-son, points to this. On 18 March he visited the office of a candidate of the Democratic Justice Party, who was running for a National Assembly seat and who was formerly the chief secretary to Yun, in order to give support to the candidate's campaign. Yun told reporters during his visit: "What we need most urgently now is stabilization"; "In order to meet the current situation, when we are suffering from rising prices internally, while externally we face the difficulty of coping with the North's military superiority, we the people must overcome such domestic and foreign troubles by achieving cohesion and unity"; "Since its inauguration, the Democratic Justice Party has committed some mistakes but these were not motivated by any vicious or deliberate intentions"; "In the past the Pak Chong-hui regime closed the path of dialogue with the people, so the opposing forces could not help launching a struggle against it. However, if the Chon regime opens an avenue of dialogue with the people to listen to their voices, the opposing forces do not need to launch a struggle or become opposition parties." (TONG ILBO, 20 March 1981)

Nevertheless, assertions like these will not be effective in persuading those who are well versed in the aggravated situation of the Korean workers under the Chon Tu-hwan regime. Such conversion phenomena have shown some gains against the democratization movement at home and abroad, in which, it is said, some confusion is being generated. Why is it then that such a phenomenon has emerged? The 1 May 1981 editorial of the HAEOE HANMINBO OF OVERSEAS KOREANS NEWS, a paper published by an overseas Korean, provides us with some hints regarding this; it points out:

"As we see it, following the 26 October incident the year before last, there was some change in the Korean democratization movement in the United States--to be precise, some confusion. One must frankly admit that there have been some drawbacks (in the movement) since the 17 May coup d'etat last year.

The causes of this, first of all, are: a miscalculated view of the development that was loaded with optimism and expectations toward "the Korean spring" during the period from 26 October to 17 May; and frustration caused by the 17 May suppression-to-death of the democratization movement.

"Second, the division and disintegration, which had continued to develop even before the current conversion trend, became even worse from the time of the 17 May development on, and some people have been drawn into that trend.

"Third, one may think, as another cause, of a weariness caused by the protractedness of the movement and the failure in achieving a clear-cut effect and fruition despite a long struggle."

This is a brief analysis of the recent confusion and drawbacks in the Korean democratization movement abroad, and in particular, in the United States. However, it does give an important clue to understanding the complicated phenomena which have developed recently in the overall Korean democratization movement.

Among the three causes cited above, the first and second may also be applied to the democratization movement in Korea.

In the face of the incident of the shooting to death of Pak Chong-hui, the announcement of the schedule for a correction of the strong power rule in the name of political development--namely a definite democratization, and the implementation of the schedule--some people in the camp of the Korean democratization movement came to entertain exaggerated expectations and optimism regarding "the Seoul spring." These people failed to understand the reality that those who took charge of the transformation of the situation were not the popular masses but the forces of the existing regime, and that even "the political development" was nothing but a framed one called forth by the leadership of the military, the actual holder of political power, although the main background motives of the incident of the shooting to death of Pak were the exposure of contradictions within the Yusin dictatorship regime in all fields of politics, government and economy; and the enhancement of the antigovernment struggle of the people. Therefore, it is not surprising that such a miscalculated optimism was driven to frustration by means of the Chon Tu-hwan coup d'etat, and the Kwangju major suppression and the Kim Tae-jung trial that followed the coup d'etat.

As for the second cause, the Chon Tu-hwan regime's policy of disintegrating the democratization movement became more and more sophisticated while the regime was selecting as its central elements some of those who were estranged during the Pak regime era as well as personages of mass communications circles.

Furthermore, it may be necessary that one cite here the impacts of the changes of policies in the United States.

It was obvious that the moves of the United States, which realized the limits of the Pak Chong-hui regime, were largely projected on "the political development" that followed the incident in which Pak was shot to death. However, in late December 1979, when the Afghanistan problem emerged, U.S. policy under the Carter administration already came to revise its major direction. In other words, the United States, which had its hands full with the Iran problem which had been developing for a while, now came to be faced directly with two major international disputes and so it turned to take a stand of averting by all means developments that might turn Korea into "a third area of dispute." Thus the United States came to attempt to stabilize the situation in Korea by supporting Chon Tu-hwan and others who became new power holders in Korea; and such policy revisions as this became more and more obvious when the Reagan administration emerged. Thus it happened that attempts were now being made to strengthen and bolster the Chon Tu-hwan regime openly.

It is obvious that such a change in U.S. policy had a great impact on some people who had joined the camp that was engaged in criticism of the government, and who were proud of being no less, if not more, pro-U.S. and anticommunist than the government side.

Attempts by the Student Movement To Review the Struggle

The leaders and major activists, including Kim Tae-jung, of the democratization movement, who were arrested at the time of the Chon Tu-hwan coup d'etat and were tried at courts-martial, were sentenced to live imprisonment or other penal punishment and are now in prison. Judging from this fact and the phenomena of conversion cited above, one can understand that the Korean democratization struggle is now faced with a grim situation.

How is it that such a grim situation was brought about? What measures will have to be taken to break through the deadlock the Korean democratization movement is now facing?

Attempts to review fundamental problems and tackle new problems are now being made by the student movement in order to map out these measures. The "antifascist student comrades struggle declaration" announced at the campus demonstration staged by the Seoul National University students on 11 December 1980 may be regarded as typical of these attempts.

The declaration is made up of four parts: 1) "Who are our enemies and what is their essential nature?; 2) "What are the reorganized enemies conspiring to defend their existing rights?; 3) "What should we learn from the May struggle? and 4) "How should we launch struggle?"

Our attention is drawn above all to a summation review of the struggle launched in May 1980 when the fight between the proregime group and the antiregime group reached its climax in "post-Pak" Korea:

"What is the ultimate task of our movement? In a nutshell, it is to establish a unified nation in which the masses are sovereign.

"In concrete terms, it is to score a great victory in the struggle of the masses in which the workers, other working masses including farmers, and progressive and vanguard-oriented intellectuals, whose fundamental rights even to life are being denied by the exploitation system, will organize themselves into a single group; the foreign forces and domestic compradore ruling forces will be exterminated; all conditions of division will be eliminated; and ultimately the unification of the masses of the nation will be effected. This is a process of long and difficult struggle assigned to our nation.

"The period of commotion ranging from the second half of 1979 to early 1980 should also be reviewed calmly as part of the means of carrying out such a great task. The beginning of the year 1980 meant: to the ruling forces, the building up of a more solid ruling power system; to the forces which were estranged during the Yusin administration, the grasping of ruling power; and to us, the establishment of a democratic system and a constitutional foundation which would guarantee the struggle of the masses. However, we failed to keep our eyes on these fundamental objectives in the process of the actual development of the struggle."

First, we failed to understand clearly the enemies' essential nature and conditions. Second, we failed to overcome the formal democracy in its substance and thereby alienated ourselves decisively from the masses. Third, the masses of students failed to display effectively their total strength. Thus the struggle resulted in nothing but the limitations experienced by the 1970's student movement in its ideology and fighting capacity.

"The factors of not being oriented toward the masses and irresponsibility which characterized the whole movement of the 1970's revealed themselves as lessons to be learned in the failure in the Kwangju resistance struggle and the success scored in the 17 May coup d'etat. The Kwangju resistance struggle is our masses' declaration of blood, a proposition regarding the whole movement of the 1970's that the current enemies could not be annihilated without the organized forces of the masses participating with those in charge of the struggle who accepted the rapid development of the content of the struggle and who held the main leadership."

The ultimate task of the Korean democratization struggle, including the student movement, is the establishment of a unified nation in which the masses are sovereign; even during the period of commotion after the incident in which Pak was shot to death, it was necessary that such a stand be firmly maintained. However, in the process of actual development of the struggle, such a fundamental objective was lost sight of; the essential nature and conditions of the enemies were not grasped; and the mistake of decisively alienating the masses was made. The failure of the Kwangju resistance struggle and the success in the 17 May coup d'etat are related to these mistakes. The Kwangju incident clearly showed us the decisive importance of the organized forces of the masses. This is a brief

review. What draws attention is that this review covers the whole movement of the 1970's. In other words, this literature represents an attempt to make an overall review of the Korean Administration of the 1970's.

The declaration goes on to set forth the direction and tasks of the struggle to be launched from now on.

As for the direction of the struggle, "it is a full-fledged antifascist struggle in which the broad federation of the masses of the people are to annihilate the compradore fascist ruling group." The main force of the antifascist struggle must be the working masses, who would become the core of the unified nation. However, under the present conditions in Korea, such conditions are not maturing. Thus the role of the immediate propelling force must be played by the student movement, it is asserted. And the declaration goes on to say that the student movement, charged with such a role, must be expanded quantitatively and enhanced qualitatively. It sets forth the following tasks:

Prospects of the Struggle in the 1980's

1. The strengthening of the capability to understand the working masses correctly, of the capability to launch a struggle together with them, and of the fighting capability. This must be implemented by means of analysis and actual examination of the social and economic contradictory structure in Korea.

2. The quantitative expansion and qualitative deepening of the student movement.

3. Unceasing struggle.

4. Renunciation of the struggle outlook advocating the demonstrations are supreme. Demonstrations must be used most effectively from the overall [two characters indistinct] of all the tactical factors, including the demonstration itself. Therefore, there must be concentration on the task of developing all kinds of tactical factors that would serve these purposes.

Meanwhile, the declaration, in a chapter dealing with "who are our enemies and what is their essential nature?," sets forth "our obvious enemies" as follows: "The compradore ruling power at home which is desperately defending the system of fundamental exploitation against the enveloping attack of the masses; the compradore monopoly capitalists, compradore bureaucratic group, and compradore military." Furthermore, it states clearly: "Can the United States, which is supporting the new fascist regime, be an eternal friend of ours?"; "If Japan simply acts as an agent of the United States and does not take a stand of trying to understand correctly the demands of the Korean people, it will not be able to avoid the arrows of our struggle."

Such a review and setting forth of the problems by student movement circles will contribute greatly to shoring up the Korean democratization struggle from its current temporary difficulty and enhancing it anew.

What should be regarded as significant above all is the fact that the review points out that there has been no extablishment of a sufficiently clear unified masses'

outlook or no firm holding of such an outlook; and that there has been an alienation of the masses and materialization of the bases on the part of the current regime. This is of significance in that the review points out the fundamental problems arising in the Korean democratization struggle. It should also be of significance that the review emphasizes the serious lack of a clear-cut understanding of "the enemies' essential nature and their conditions." Furthermore, it is of significance that the review sets forth the first task that should be implemented from now on as follows: "To strengthen the capability of correctly understanding the working masses and of launching struggle together with them, to strengthen the fighting capability," and to reinforce the struggle with analyses of the social and economic contradictory structure of Korea.

These issues are very closely interrelated. In other words, the lack of understanding of "the enemies' essential nature and their conditions" will invariably allow one to lose sight of the fundamental objective: "The establishment of a unified nation in which the masses are sovereign." One can perhaps understand this clearly simply by seeing that the idea and attitude "of supporting the Chon Tu-hwan regime because it is better than the Pak Chong-hui regime" is not compatible with the stand advocating the establishment of a unified nation in which the masses are sovereign.

One can understand easily why the review sets forth the first concrete task to be carried out to overcome the current deadlocked situation--a correct understanding of the working masses by means of analyses of the structural contradiction of Korean society, and the strengthening of the capability of launching struggle together with the working masses--when one understands the following propositions: "One of the causes of the still insufficient achievement in the human liberation movement in our society is, I believe, that our efforts still are not being made logically enough. This is tantamount to saying that our efforts are not masses-oriented enough." (Paek Nak-chong, "Seeking the Logics of Human Liberation")

This has been a brief review of the conditions and tasks with which the Korean democratization struggle is currently faced.

One can safely say that, if various efforts are stepped up on the basis of the unified masses-oriented outlook, which has not been firm heretofore, and which may now be firmly established by means of taking advantage of the steadily deepening economic crisis and the aggravation of the structural contradictions of Korean society, the Korean democratization struggle will undoubtedly be freshly enhanced in the 1980's.

7989
CSO: 4105/219

PROBLEM OF ASSEMBLYMEN'S ELECTION DEBTS EXAMINED

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 15 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by staff reporters Kim Yong-pae and Kim Hyon-ik: "The Real Stories of Election Debts Among Assemblymen"]

[Text] The "proper relationship between politics and money" is an old issue in the political world, but of late the search by assemblymen for an "escape from monetary devastation" has become more serious in several ways. Examples include fund raising events for party members, talk of raising the annual allowance, and the taking of second jobs. Many assemblymen are hard pressed, and it is obvious that the many assemblymen who incurred election debts are in the most pain. It has been almost 5 months since the election and the assemblymen have not yet recovered financially; the fact that this is one of the factors behind their dissatisfaction cannot be hidden. What is the actual situation of election debts and prospects for recovery?

Assemblymen are reluctant to talk about debts. Besides being embarrassed, they are also concerned about prestige and credibility; there is also the point that their debts will not tally with the election expenses reported to the election committee, so there is a tendency to hush-hush debts.

While it is inevitable to have indebted assemblymen no matter which party, it is a fact that there are more in the minority parties.

In the case of the Minjon-dang, there are few with election debts, but since neither the party nor the individuals say anything, it is impossible to determine the number; political circles estimate that 30 to 40, or about half of the Hanmin-dang assemblymen, 7 or 8 from the Kungmin-dang, and 5 to 8 from Uijongtongu-dang are surely in debt.

There are few indebted Minjon-dang assemblymen, because it chose, on the basis of potential for being elected, wealthy local entrepreneurs for its candidates and because it received aid from all sides by virtue of being the party in power. Assemblyman L. of Seoul, who had been the secretary of a powerful person, received greater "contributions" than expected and had money left over after the elections.

Right after the elections there were some assemblymen who admitted to debts ranging from 20-30 million to hundreds of millions of won, but now they say that over time they have in some way or another resolved their problems so that for most only a few-million-won debts remain, hardly a major problem.

Those assemblymen who still say that debts are affecting their lives are mostly old politicians, former journalists and former bureaucrats. Assemblymen J., who sold his home to provide election funds, is still moving from one rented house to another, while Assemblyman P., who said he had about 40 million won in debts, has plans to sell his single family home and move down to an apartment.

Assemblyman L. of South Ch'ungch'ong says that although he owes a lot for printing and gasoline, his creditors, mostly his friends, have not pressured him so that his main burden is that of the heart; he also says that the 2 million in local party aid was a big help. Assemblyman K. says that besides 5 million in interest-free loans, all that is left is a bill for food eaten by some unknown persons. Assemblymen P. of North Kyongsang, who distributed books to every family and home in his district, has the books as his biggest debt, and he held a publishing commemoration after the election in hopes of raising funds, but he is unable to take care of all his debts.

After Assemblyman H. drew heavy criticism with his appeal that "parties should pay election debts" in the May General Assembly, the Minjon-dang assemblymen have rarely spoken openly about election debts; especially in relation to the stated line of realizing a clean government, when the actions of certain assemblymen became a problem, discussion of debts ceased within the party.

The most depressing topic of discussion for assemblymen belonging to the Minhan-dang is election debts.

This is because about 70 percent of the 58 district representatives have debts of from 5 million to 50 million won.

In the case of Assemblyman A., 10 million of his 32 million debt is in bak lo loans while the remainder is private debt. Therefore his monthly interest alone is over 600,000 won. The interest is no greater only due to the fact that part of his debt is a no-interest loan from a friend.

He laments that after deducting the interest from his salary, there is little left to spend and explains that he could not make it without the help of a few friends.

There is also the story of Assemblyman S., who put off paying for meals during the election, so that the restaurant owner sent a statement of the situation to an opposition party.

The case of Assemblyman K., whose interest alone is 1.5 million and whose salary is not enough to cover it, is typical.

Even his 14 P'yong modern home is collateral for 5 million won.

He says that even in the case of the passenger car bought for him by his friends, he paid only the down payment and used the rest to pay interest.

Assemblyman J. is living in a two-room rental for 2.5 million won in key money; he states that his debts are 20 million won, his interest payments are 400,000 won per month, and even his mortgaged land belongs in fact to his wife's family.

Assemblyman K. of Seoul, who states that he has 70 million won in election debts, says that the phone calls which come at 5 in the morning or at midnight are the most worrisome.

Reelected assemblyman are said not to have election debts, but Assemblyman L. of South Ch'ungch'ong has debts of 17 million, Assemblymen L. of South Cholla 20 million, and Assemblyman K. of North Cholla 1 million won.

Even among the nationwide assemblymen who were not up for election, Assemblyman L. is busy paying 90,000 won in interest on the 30 million he put into election contributions.

Also, even though they suffer from debts, those who won the election are much better off than those who lost.

Committee chairman A. of North Ch'ungch'ong said that after selling his home he was left with 35 million of an original 52 million in debts, while the election debts of committee chairman S. of South Ch'ungch'ong are over 100 million.

In addition, the situation of the losers is such that we cannot give them all as examples.

Assemblymen with debts often live in rented homes. Ten of them, such as S. of Seoul, C. of Kyonggi, H. of Kangwon, K. of North Cholla, L. of South Cholla and K. of North Kyongsang, all must rely on rented homes, while five or six men like S. & H. of Seoul are planning to dispose of their current homes and move to rentals.

The Kungmin-dang has comparatively few assemblymen suffering on "a pile of unbearable debt."

For this party, only Assemblyman Kim Won T'ae is rumored to be suffering from debt, and while a few other assemblymen have debts ranging from 40 million to 100 million, it is said that it is only a problem of time as they sell their assets to pay off their debts.

Assemblyman K., who has only a party post, has a debt of nearly 100 million, with interest of over 2 million per month; in order to pay this, he has put up for sale his apartment and his Kangnam land (valued at 150 million).

Also, Assemblyman L., who has 50 million in debts, said that since all his creditors are his wife's friends, he merely turns his 1.5 million salary over to his wife as interest money and that he has put up for sale the apartment he had prepared for his son.

Assemblyman L. publicly stated that the money he borrowed from relatives and friends in his district 2-3 million at a time totalled 20 million, and that as in the saying "Dunning grows more severe when there is no hope for reelection" it is difficult to both pay off the debts and take care of the district.

With the manifestation on all sides of the difficulties of not only the indebted assemblymen but also of those assemblymen running in the red, the argument for improved treatment has surfaced and is attracting attention.

First, the argument for a salary increase has reappeared, as have various debts such as gasoline assistance, increased secretarial staffs, exemption from postage and communications fees, health insurance and resurrection of temporary salary increases.

The assemblymen hoping for improved treatment are of course nearly all those without other sources of income.

Those assemblymen holding concurrent posts who can be regarded as having other sources of income total 107, but those with positions providing real financial support account for only 80, or less than one-third of all assemblymen.

Therefore, the most reliable plan to surface is that of providing concurrent jobs for assemblymen.

The Minjong-dang line on concurrent position activation which would provide or encourage positions for assemblymen with no sources of income outside their assemblyman posts a plan for killing two birds with one stone, is that it agrees with the basic line for operation of the National Assembly and it could prevent the degradation of the assemblymen's prestige. In anticipation of the possibility of criticism of the "secondary job transformation of assemblymen" in this case, the Minjong-dang seems to be thinking of showing by actions the principle of "assemblymen first, concurrent post second."

The Minjong-dang also says it is "prepared to provide jobs" even for opposition party assemblymen, and in such a case there is no doubt that the money problem would be improved.

An assemblyman such as L. spoke frankly: "Rather than being an assemblyman as I am now, wouldn't it be better for my sister and her husband if somebody just gave me a job?"

The big problem is the opposition parties' response to this. Since the opposition parties have already rejected a proposal for joint management of an assistance group on the grounds that it would compromise their integrity as the opposition, it is difficult to conjecture how they might accept this.

9137
CSO: 4108/153

KWP CONGRATULATES PYONGYANG THERMAL POWER PLANT

SK031042 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] The KWP Central Committee sent a message of congratulations to workers, technicians, office workers and three-revolution team members of the Pyongyang thermal power plant. In the message of congratulations, the party central committee said that on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the great leader's historic on-the-spot guidance to the Pyongyang thermal power plant, it extends warm congratulations to workers, technicians, office workers and three-revolution team members of the plant for their great contribution to the development of the electric power industry of the country.

In the message the party central committee pointed out: Under a far-sighted plan to build a self-reliant power base based on the raw material resources available in our country, the leader personally established the site of the Pyongyang thermal power plant on 21 September 1961 and had built a large-scale, modern power plant in our country for the first time. Since then, the leader has wisely led the operation of the power plant through constant and detailed guidance.

In the message the party central committee said: For the past 20 years, while gallantly surmounting all sorts of difficulties and trials, the working class of the Pyongyang thermal power plant, infinitely loyal to the party and the leader, has firmly developed the power plant into a powerful power base of the country and has overfulfilled the electric power production plan by thoroughly implementing the Chuche-based electric power policy of the party. Thus, it has greatly contributed to smoothly ensuring the increasing electric power demands of the country.

In the message the party central committee said: Functionaries and three-revolution team members of the Pyongyang thermal power plant have actively contributed to making the life of the citizens of the capital city more convenient and modernized by increasing the rate of utilization of heating facilities and supplying more hot water, upholding and following the leader's instructions on placing Pyongyang under a centralized heating system.

In the message the party central committee expressed satisfaction with the fact that the workers, technicians, office workers and three-revolution team members of the Pyongyang thermal power plant have reliably defended the power front of the country and have outstandingly fulfilled their assigned revolutionary missions through their devoted struggle by faithfully following the leadership of the party and the leader, and it highly evaluated their brilliant labor exploits.

Stressing that the electric power industry field is now faced with a heavy but honorable mission in implementing the grand socialist economic construction program set forth at the historic sixth party congress, the party central committee said in the message that it firmly believes that the working class and three-revolution team members of the Pyongyang thermal power plant will continue to vigorously wage the struggle to achieve the goal of 100,000 million kwh of electricity ahead of schedule by thoroughly implementing the party policy of giving priority to the electric power industry and by responsibly fulfilling their assigned revolutionary missions, thus faithfully repaying the trust and expectation of the party.

A meeting to convey the congratulatory message of the party central committee was held on the spot on 2 October. Respectfully placed at the front of the meeting was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people. Slogans reading "long live the great leader comrade Kim Il-song" and "long live the glorious KWP" were placed in the meeting site. The meeting was attended by comrade So Yun-sok and functionaries concerned together with the workers, technicians, office workers and three-revolution team members of the power plant.

The meeting began with the singing "The Song of General Kim Il-song." The congratulatory message of the party central committee was delivered amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants. Next, there were discussions. Those who participated in the discussions, saying that the congratulatory message of the party central committee on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the great leader's first on-the-spot guidance to the Pyongyang thermal power plant is an expression of the great political trust extended to them, extended the greatest honor and the warmest thanks to the glorious party center. Those who participated in the discussions said that they will guarantee full operation of the plant to brilliantly implement the militant task indicated in the congratulatory message of the party central committee by properly carrying out the technical management of the generating facilities, strictly observing the technical specifications and the standard factory procedure and establishing the preplanned preventive maintenance system.

Those who participated in the discussions said that they will firmly arm themselves with the Chuche idea of our party and enhance technical and cultural standards by vigorously waging the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to follow and emulate the examples set by the unherald heroes and increase production of electricity by normalizing the management and operation of the power plant at a high level, thus repaying the political trust and expectation of the party.

The meeting adopted a pledge to the party central committee.

CSO: 4108/16

BRIEFS

MESSAGE FROM YAR PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 1 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message from 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Yemen Arab Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the September 26 revolution in the Yemen Arab Republic. The reply message dated September 26 says: I express deep thanks and lofty respects in the name of the people of the Yemen Arab Republic and in my own to your excellency and the Korean people for the warm congratulations offered by your excellency on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the victorious September 26 revolution. Wishing respected your excellency good health and happiness and your people progress and prosperity, I hope that the relations between the two countries will continue to develop. [Text] [SK011022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 1 Oct 81]

OFFICIAL INAUGURATION--Pyongyang, 29 Sep (XINHUA)--A Chinese film week was inaugurated here this afternoon to mark the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. During the week, "Little Flower" and four other Chinese feature films will be shown in Pyongyang, Sinuiju, Kanggye and Hyesan. [Text] [OW291606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 29 Sep 81]

CSO: 4120/22 END

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AAPSO DENOUNCES U.S. FOR INCREASING ARMS IN S. KOREA

SK081541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--The Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization appeals to all the peaceloving people, national organizations and their affiliated organizations to denounce the large-scale arms buildup of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea and launch a big campaign for expressing firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

So says a statement issued by the permanent secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization on 28 September.

Pointing out that the bellicose Reagan administration has recently disclosed its criminal plan to deploy even neutron bombs in South Korea, the statement says: The U.S. imperialists have already stockpiled a large number of nuclear warheads in South Korea. Their destructive power is far greater than 1,000 times that of the atomic bombs which the U.S. imperialists dropped over Hiroshima and Nagasaki of Japan during the Second World War.

The total "military sales loan" of the U.S. imperialists to South Korea in the fiscal 1981 amounts to $176 million and this accounts for one-third of the total amount of "aid" of the U.S. imperialists to Asian and Pacific countries in the fiscal year.

The U.S. imperialists arms buildup has become all the more undisguised since the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique seized "power."

The Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization bitterly denounces the U.S. imperialists for deploying large quantities of mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons as a wanton violation of the resolution of the United Nations and the Korean armistice agreement and strongly demands them to put an immediate end to all war preparations.

The U.S. imperialists must renounce the anachronistic policy towards Korea and withdraw their aggressive troops and all destructive weapons including nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay.

CSO: 4120/29

'NODONG SINMUN' HITS CHON'S ANTI-CORRUPTION MOVE AS DRAMA

SK151534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan group, under the slogan of combating corruption, detained or "transferred" "government officials" including the coal section chief of the puppet ministry of power resources on charges of "involvement in a low-quality briquette scandal."

This is the topic of a signed article of NODONG SINMUN today headlined "Like Master, Like Man," which says: Making public this "case," the Chon Tu-hwan group kicked up a row to create the impression that they were going to uproot the practices of corruption between the "government" officials concerned and the briquette makers and "protect" the life of the common people through the "anti-solicitation campaign." But, this is one more third-rate drama for fooling public opinion and winning the favour of the people.

The "low-quality briquette scandal" in which the puppet power structure and the briquette dealers conspired with each other is but the visible tip of the submerged iceberg of the scandals in vogue within the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist group and the puppet ruling machines.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself, after he climbed to the seat of "supreme power" by "soliciting favours" of his American patron, misappropriated 100 and several dozen thousand million won through two times of "roundup of illicit fortune-makers backed by power" and embezzled a fabulous amount of 300,000 million won through a series of raise of bank rates and exchange rate and the lift of oil prices. This is no secret to anyone. It is not fortuitous that the coal section chief of the puppet ministry of power resources, who was branded as the mastermind of the "low-quality briquette scandal," failed to account for 50 million won out of the total 400 million won he took from the "coal association" during the last 1 year, clarifying only the outlay of 350 million won. Why did the puppet prosecution leave the whereabouts of the 50 million won in obscurity, failing to clarify it, if it had not fallen into the pocket of traitor Chon Tu-hwan?

Branding the Chon Tu-hwan group as the chieftain and mastermind of corruption in South Korea, the commentary says: Like master, like man.

The punishment of a few "government officials" involved in the "low-quality briquette scandal" by the Chon Tu-hwan group this time was a trick to evade its responsibility for the crime and quell the growing voice of protest by shifting it onto the fries when discontent at the low quality and high price of the briquette burst forth among the people.

If corruption is to be eradicated in South Korea, Chon Tu-hwan, the despicable traitor and mastermind of scandals, must be removed first of all and the military fascist rule be brought to an end.

CSO: 4120/29

CHOE HONG-HUI, PARTY TOUR CHONGJIN

SK130503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo, and his party now staying in the homeland visited Chongjin.

They went first with deep reverence to a statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song erected in the city. Then they visited the Kim Chaek iron and steel works.

I have never imagined that the city, a small town in the past, has changed its looks beyond recognition, Mr Choe Hong-hui noted, and said: In the past Chongjin was a military base of the Japanese imperialists for the invasion of the Asian mainland. But today the city has turned into a developed industrial district under the wise leadership of the great President Kim Il-song.

While inspecting this iron and steel works alone, I have clearly realised that the economic power of the country is very great and the national strength is tremendous.

The rise of a nation depends upon a great leader, I think.

All these amazing changes in the homeland are attributable entirely to the correct leadership of the great President Kim Il-song.

Expressing the firm determination to make their contribution, though humble, to the cause of putting an early end to the tragedy of the territorial division, the members of Mr Choe Hong-hui's party wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great President Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Kim Chong-il for the day of glory.

Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party watched an exhibition performance of our Taekwondo players in Chongjin.

CSO: 4120/29

CHOE HONG-HUI, PARTY CALL KIM CHONG-IL, KIM IL-SONG BRILLIANT LEADER

SK101557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Oct (KCNA)--Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taegwondo, and his party now staying in the socialist homeland visited revolutionary battle sites in Yanggang Province from 5 to 7 October.

They first saw with reverence a statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and large groups of sculptures erected by the Lake Samji, while hearing about the immortal revolutionary feats performed by the great leader, the legendary hero of the anti-Japanese struggle.

Noting that the statue of the great leader has been built grandiousely against the background of Mt Paektu, they said with deep admiration that the grand monument is a masterpiece of the world.

Through our inspection we clearly realized that the dear leader initiated and guided the construction of the battle sites and erection of such a wonderful grand monument, they said, and stressed: Mr Kim Chong-il is indeed a brilliant leader.

Then, they went to the Samjiyon revolutionary museum and the Chongbong camp.

Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party climbed Mt Paektu, the holy mountain of revolution, after inspecting the revolutionary battle sites in Pochonbo and Taehongdan.

While inspecting the Pochonbo revolutionary battle sites, one of them said that he deepened his knowledge of the history of the revolutionary struggle of the great president. He continued: General Kim Il-song was possessed of extra-ordinary intelligence and art of command already in the young age of 20 and organised and commanded the Pochonbo battle widely known to the world.

This was why overseas compatriots praised him as a young general and General Kim Il-song already at that time.

General Kim Il-song is indeed the outstanding military strategist and most ardent patriot who turned a large army of the enemy to play in his hands with his clairvoyance.

People can get a better knowledge of the greatness of the general when they come and see this historic place, a beacon of hope for the small nations in their liberation struggle.

On the top of Mt Paektu, Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party said that they could not repress deep emotions, while looking down the clear water of the Lake Chonji and beautiful mountains and rivers of the homeland. They shouted at the top of their voices "long live the great President Kim Il-song!" and "long live the national reunification!" expressing due reverence for the respected and beloved leader.

Noting that their life-long desire to come and see Mt Paektu was realised, they extended thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song for bestowing the honour upon them. Mr Choe Hong-hui said: Mt Paektu is always cherished dear in my heart. I most deeply respect and revere the great president. Because General Kim Il-song is a great man of the nation who waged an anti-Japanese war for many years in Mt Paektu and in the Manchurian plain and eventually liberated the fatherland, at the time of the 1919 movement representatives of the nation shouted "long live independence." But independence was not achieved.

In the trying period of the Japanese imperialist rule it was only General Kim Il-song who waged the anti-Japanese war for many years in Mt Paektu, overcoming all sorts of difficulties.

General Kim Il-song is the peerless patriot in the world.

Saying that when they commanded a view of mountains and rivers of the homeland from the top of Mt Paektu, they felt a more ardent desire for the country's reunification, Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party stressed: Our fatherland of the same land should be reunified at the earliest date.

CSO: 4120/29

TAEKWONDO DELEGATION VISITS NAMPO

SK191024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo, and his party staying in the homeland visited the Kumsong tractor plant on 13 October.

It is a miracle that this plant which could not make properly even a hoe or a sickle in the past has now developed into a modern factory producing tens of thousands of tractors annually, they said. This plant, they added, makes us feel strength and national pride and honour.

A member of the party said: Through the inspection of this plant alone, we could immediately perceive the fatherly love and outstanding leadership of President Kim Il-song for freeing the working people from backbreaking toil.

Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party went round Nampo. Saying that Nampo which was insignificant in the past has undergone a tremendous change, leaving no trace of its old look, Mr Choe Hong-hui stressed: Everywhere in the north construction has progressed successfully, there is no gulf between the rich and the poor and everyone enjoys a happy life.

The compatriots in the homeland owe this welfare state good to live in entirely to the correct leadership of President Kim Il-song.

Another member of the party said that such inexhaustible resource and strength displayed today by our once forsaken nation are a product of the man-centred policy for bringing up people into a most powerful beings. He added that the chuche idea discovered by President Kim Il-song is, indeed, a great idea.

The party also inspected the Nampo glassware factory.

On the same day, they watched an exhibition performance of Taekwondo players of our country in Nampo.

CSO: 4120/29

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CARAZO VOICES SUPPORT FOR ROK PEACE EFFORTS

SK140322 Seoul YONHAP in English 0310 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 14 Oct (YONHAP)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carzo Odio Wednesday said the Korean question, like all other disputes, should be resolved by dialogue, and declared that North Korea's refusal to comply with Seoul's initiatives calling for an inter-Korean dialogue indicated that the communist country was not desirous of peace.

Speaking at a news conference prior to his departure following a three-day state visit here, Carazo described the recent increase in the two-way trade between South Korea and Costa Rica as a "good sign" for future economic cooperation between the two countries, and called for more bilateral cooperation in the private sector to accelerate such cooperation.

He said the Costa Rican people appreciate the role South Korea plays as a bulwark against not only North Korean communism but world communism, and added that, for this, the freedom-loving nations of the world should be grateful.

Carazo, proponent of the United Nations peace university yet to be established, said in answer to a reporter's question that he would appreicate South Korea's support in materializing the plan, which, he said, aims at "establishing a lasting peace in the world."

In a joint communique issued by Carazo and his host President Chon Tu-hwan, the Costa Rican president expressed his "full support" for Chon's standing proposal calling for an inter-Korean summit meeting and Seoul's efforts aimed at an "early admission" of both South and North Korea into the United Nations. The admission of the two Koreas into the world body is opposed by North Korea, on the ground that it would perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula.

The communique said that the Korean president expressed his "understanding and support" for the Costa Rican leader's proposal calling for the establishment of a UN peace university.

On bilateral economic and technical cooperation, it said, the two presidents have agreed to "promote mutually beneficial cooperation in all practical areas" and expand the scope of bilateral cooperation in accordance with a South Korean-Costa Rican agreement on scientific and technical cooperation.

CSO: 4120/30

SEOUL STUDENTS PLEDGE LOYALTY TO KIM IL-SONG

SK140530 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] According to the Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, members of a chuche idea study association at a university in Seoul held a meeting in August 1981 and adopted a resolution to commemorate the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the people, as a grand national holiday. The resolution is as follows:

April 15, 1982, is the most significant birthday of General Kim Il-song, the matchless patriot, the hero of the people, the ever-victorious iron-willed commander and the sun of national salvation. Commemorating this day as a supreme national holiday is the unanimous desire and duty of our people who hold in high esteem General Kim Il-song as their leader and entrust their destiny to him. Ardently believing in the chuche idea, we adopt the following resolution to commemorate the 70th birthday of General Kim Il-song as a most felicitous, supreme national holiday:

First, we will more firmly arm ourselves spiritually with Kimilsongism. Thus, we will become the general's loyal sons and daughters who, being proud of holding in high esteem General Kim Il-song as a leader, respect and admire him forever and display loyalty to him generation after generation.

Second, we will become evangelists of Kimilsongism who spread the immortal chuche idea invented by General Kim Il-song among the people of all walks of life. We will rapidly increase the ranks of those who believe in Kimilsongism and show loyalty to the general to the end, firmly believing that the great General Kim Il-song alone can save our people and help them lead a happy life.

Third, we will become the flagbearers of the struggle to thoroughly materialize Kimilsongism in South Korea. To hasten the day when we will respectfully guide General Kim Il-song to the rostrum of reunification, we will exert all our energy and efforts to vigorously call the people of all walks of life to implement the plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by him.

Fourth, we will organize various explanatory lecture meetings to familiarize ourselves with the greatness of the general, the sagacity of his leadership and his noble communist morality.

Fifth, we will hold a meeting on the morning of 15 April 1982 to pledge endless loyalty to General Kim Il-song. Long live General Kim Il-song! We respectfully wish General Kim Il-song a long life.

CSO: 4120/29

ROK DAILY REPORTS FURTHER ON N. KOREAN SPY RING

SK140641 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Oct 81 p 8

[Text] The Defense Security Command (DSC) announced yesterday that it had arrested three Yonsei University students and two other people on suspicion of having engaged in anti-government and pro-communist activities manipulated by North Korean agents in Japan.

The key figure is Kim Tae-hong, 25, a senior in the economics department at Yonsei who is from a Korean family in Kobe, Japan. The DSC said Kim visited Pyongyang early this year during winter vacation and joined the North Korean Workers' Party.

Two other students are U Tae-hyong, 24, and Pak Song-ŭ, 24, both classmates of Kim, who are accused of supporting communist ideology and failing to report Kim's activities to the authorities, according to the DSC announcement.

Yi Tae-su, 22, a former student in the economics department at Yonsei and now serving with a combat police unit, and Yi Ki-hyon, 24, a member of a special military command, are suspected of having leaked classified information about their organization to Kim.

Seventeen other people who have been contacted by Kim have been investigated by the DSC but the command decided not to take any prosecutive action against them because it was determined that they did not commit any serious law violations.

The announcement said Kim, the youngest of the seven children of Kim Pil-to, now dead, was recruited by a staff member of the pro-Pyongyang CHONGNYON organization in Hyogo Prefecture in 1974 and was given communist indoctrination by an agent named Nakamura.

He was given the mission of infiltrating student society in South Korea and agitating for pro-communist and anti-government movements, the DSC said.

He passed an examination for entrance to universities in the home country conducted by the Education Ministry for young overseas Korean residents and was admitted to Yonsei University in March, 1978.

After that, he allegedly contracted fellow students discontented with the political situation, led them to read socialist publications and agitated them to engage in anti-government demonstrations, according to the announcement.

Last January 28, he made a boat trip to Wonsan, North Korea, from the coast of Yamaguchi and stayed in North Korea until February 21. In Pyongyang, he received communist education and training in espionage techniques and joined the workers' party, the DSC said.

The DSC said he had been supplied with a total of 1,620,000 yen (4,800,000 won) by North Korean agents in Japan for his subversive activities over the past four years and made reports to them, travelling between Seoul and Kobe 12 times.

U Tae-hyong and Pak Song-u became communist sympathizers in the course of reading Marxist publications for their studies and had close relations with Kim between late 1979 and early 1980.

The DSC said Kim supplied them with communist ideological books he had obtained in Japan. Kim presented U Tae-hyong with a radio receiver, with which U listened to North Korean broadcasts continuously, according to the announcement.

Kim became acquainted with Yi Ki-hyon through mutual friends. Lee allegedly provided Kim with military secrets concerning the location, organization and mission of his command when Kim visited him at his unit twice.

Yi Tae-su became close with Kim when he learned Japanese from Kim in March 1980. He quit school last March and joined the combat police.

CSO: 4120/30

JSP COMMITTEE ADOPTS POLICY ON KOREA

SK130855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Oct (KNS-KCNA)--The special committee for measures on Korean affairs of the Japan Socialist Party recently held a general meeting and adopted an action policy for intensifying the movement for supporting the democratization of South Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The action policy titled "Present Situation and Tasks" noted: It is for further strengthening the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military integration that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is heightening tension, raising a hue and cry over the so-called "threat from the north" at the instigation of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

It pointed out that the moves surrounding Japan's "aid" to South Korea are aimed to further tighten the military tie-up between the South Korean fascist clique and the Japanese reactionaries. Emphasizing that under such a situation the movement against Japan's "aid" to South Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea should be more energetically waged, the action policy referred to the following immediate fighting tasks: To systematically probe into the "aid" problem, military problem and other problems between Japan and South Korea and expose their truth through the Diet.

To urge various organisations to take a fighting posture for coping with the new situation.

To strengthen the activities of the National Council for normalization of Japan-Korea relations.

To establish the "council of various circles for thinking of the Korea affairs" (tentative name) embracing personages of various circles--scholars, intellectuals, religionists, lawyers and trade union leaders--to rouse public opinion on the Korean question including the Japan-South Korean question.

To publish "information on Korean affairs" (tentative name) in the Japan Socialist Party for grasping the Korean situation.

To conduct activities for translating into practice the joint declaration of the Japan Socialist Party and the Workers Party of Korea on the establishment of a northeast Asian regional nuclear-free, peace zone.

CSO: 4120/29

JAPANESE VISITORS DEMAND U.S. PULLOUT FROM KOREA

SK131115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--The delegation of activists of solidarity committees in Tokyo, Japan, headed by Ayazo Kubo, representative member of the Tokyo Council of Japan-Korea Solidarity and military critic, which had visited our country, issued a statement in Pyongyang prior to its departure for home.

The statement actively supported the struggle of the Korean people against the foreign forces and for reunifying the country on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. It said: We vehemently denounce the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and actively support the South Korean peoples struggle for democracy. We know well that it is none other than the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists who are obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Japanese Government and monopoly capital, in league with the U.S. imperialists, are backing the military fascist dictatorial system of the South Korean puppet clique and scheming to fix the division of Korea. And they are intensifying the arms buildup and strengthening the reactionary forces and hastening the Japan-U.S.-South Korea military integration at an accelerated tempo.

They are also persisting in the war provocation manoeuvres including large-scale military exercises. We oppose all these manoeuvres and cannot tolerate the fixation of "two Koreas."

We will further strengthen the struggle against the Japan-U.S.-South Korea military integration to defend peace in Japan and the world.

We strongly demand the immediate and total withdrawal of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea and a radical change in the Japanese Government's policy towards Korea.

We firmly support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

In conclusion the statement said: We resolve to more powerfully wage the Japan-Korea solidarity movement for actively supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and encouraging the South Korean peoples struggle for democracy.

CSO: 4120/29

ITALIAN FESTIVAL DELEGATES ON REUNIFICATION

SK080502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--Delegations of the organs of communist and workers parties of 25 countries which attended the festival of LUNITA, the organ of the Italian Communist Party, held recently in Turin, Italy, made public a joint statement on the reunification of Korea, according to a report.

The statement says: The U.S. imperialists should stop at once their interference in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their aggression troops and nuclear weapons and military equipment.

They should give up at once the "two Koreas" plot aimed at dividing Korea in two parts forever, discontinue all actions obstructive to the reunification of Korea and comply without delay with the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

Stressing that the military fascist ruling system should be liquidated and a democratic regime be established in South Korea, the statement continues: We strongly denounce the military fascist clique of Chon Tu-hwan, a faithful stooge of the U.S. imperialists, for trifling with the question of the reunification of Korea by bringing forward deceptive "proposal of mutual visits" in accordance with the script of his master and demand that Chon Tu-hwan be removed from "power" without delay and brought to and punished at the court of judgement by people.

Firmly believing that the only correct way of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is to realise the proposal for instituting the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point policy of the unified state put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we express full support to them.

CSO: 4120/29

PCE FESTIVAL DELEGATES ISSUE STATEMENT ON KOREA

SK090350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--Delegations attending the festival of MUNDO OBRERO, the organ of the Spanish Communist Party, recently issued a statement on Korea, according to a report.

Noting that it is the most important point for defending Asian and world peace to remove tension in Korea and realise her reunification, the statement says: Believing that the new reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point policy of the unified state put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song are the most realistic and fair propositions for Korea's reunification, we extend full support to them.

We strongly demand that the United States renounce the "two Koreas" scheme, stop patronizing the South Korean military fascists, accept without delay the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and withdraw its troops and all its destruction weapons from South Korea without delay.

We hold that the fascist oppressive machines and evil laws must be destroyed in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan clique step down from "power" and the South Korean society be democratized.

We earnestly appeal to the world peace-loving people to extend unquestioned support and encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle to reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

CSO: 4120/29

S. KOREANS PRAISE KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

SK151058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1344 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--People of all walks of life in South Korea highly praise the chuche idea founded by the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song and ardently revere the dear leader Kim Chong-il, who formulated his revolutionary ideas as Kimilsongism as the great successor to his revolutionary cause, convinced of a bright future of the Korean nation, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party For Reunification."

A certain Yun who returned to Seoul from an African country to which he had been sold as a construction worker said to his colleagues: As there is no one in the world who does not know the sun in the cosmos, so there is no one who does not know the great General Kim Il-song and the chuche idea founded by him. General Kim Il-song is the great leader directing the world along the road of independence.

An inhabitant surnamed Kim in Inchon said that during his tour of an Asian country he saw that personages of the academic circles of that country formed a society for the study of the chuche philosophy and changed the subjects of their philosophical study and espoused the chuche idea. This, he noted, eloquently tells that the most universal and great doctrine of our era is the chuche idea and respected and beloved President Kim Il-song is the most distinguished thinker and theoretician without an equal in all ages and all countries.

A religionist surnamed Choe residing in the Chongno District, Seoul, said: Many people have believed in God for a long period but God has brought them nothing. He continued: The chuche idea is an immortal, great idea firmly promising the eternal prosperity of our nation and the happy future of our compatriots. Therefore, the man whom our fellow countrymen should wholeheartedly hold in high esteem for ever is President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and the ideology we should accept is the chuche idea, I think.

A university professor in Seoul surnamed Kim said to his students: If young people are to discharge the mission they assume before history and the age, they should start from grasping the chuche idea. He stressed: Dear Mr Kim Chong-il, who has perfectly grasped the immortal chuche idea, formulated and proclaimed the great chuche idea as Kimilsongism by connecting it with the August name of the general. Mr Kim Chong-il is precisely the great successor to the revolutionary cause of the general and a master of thought and theory glorifying his revolutionary ideas.

CSO: 4120/29

BRIEFS

CHON CLIQUE 'STRANGLER OF PRESS'--Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--The puppet minister of culture and information showed up at "a celebration of the founding anniversary of the press association" held in Seoul on 13 October and made a "congratulatory speech," babbling that it is "a request of the times" to make "utmost efforts" for the "expansion of the freedom of the press" and that the newspapers should be made replete with the "spirit of the times" to enhance their dignity, according to a report. This is, indeed, a shameless jargon. The whole world knows that the puppet clique dually and trebly censors and controls the printing registers and manuscripts of all the publications by faking up and malrevising fascist evil laws such as the "basic law on the press" and, if an aspect of the truth is reflected on a paper, it arrests men of the press at random and penalizes them. A Japanese journal recently reported that the control of and interference in the South Korean newspaper offices by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique "have been doubled after the repeal of the martial law." It said: "The newspapers are being removed from truth. It is a lawless land." This is a stark fact. No matter how hard the Chon Tu-hwan clique may try to conceal its fascist nature, this will only further reveal its ugly colour and brazenness as the strangler of the press and the traitor to the nation. [Text] [SK190416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 19 Oct 81]

STUDENT DEMONSTRATORS ARRESTED--Pyongyang, 18 Oct (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique arrested six students of the Songgyungwan University in Seoul on 16 October on charges of violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration," according to a report. When over 500 students of the Songgyungwan University were holding a campus demonstration, shouting slogans in demand of the resignation of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan on 7 October, the above-said students scattered anti-"government" leaflets and encouraged the demonstrating students. That day, too, the fascist hooligans sent the puppet police to arrest many students. [Text] [SK181041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0904 GMT 18 Oct 81]

'CLIQUE' SENTENCES UNIVERSITY STUDENT--Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique at a trial held at the east branch of the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court on the 14th passed 2 years in prison upon Nam Chil-ho, a second year student of the Konguk University in Seoul, according to a report. The fascilst clique had arrested and persecuted him on charges of "violation" of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration" because on 8 June he called upon his fellow students in the campus to hold a demonstration for campus autonomy and against the fascist "system of fixing the number of graduates." [Text] [SK152214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 15 Oct 81]

STUDENT SCATTERS ANTIGOVERNMENT LEAFLETS--Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--Chong Yong-su, student of the Sejong College in Seoul, scattered anti-"government" leaflets and appealed to his fellow students to hold a demonstration, according to a report. On 20 September he printed more than 300 leaflets in his sister's house in Kuro-dong No 2, Yongdungpo District, Seoul, preparing for an anti-"government" struggle. Around 11 on the morning of 4 October he distributed leaflets to students in the corridor of the school, appealing to them to rise in a demonstration to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan group. For this patriotic action he was arrested on 14 October by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on charges of "violation" of the notorious "law on assembly and demonstration." [Text] [SK152240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 15 Oct 81]

JAPANESE GROUP'S VISIT DENOUNCED--Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--TASS, 12 October denounced the South Korean visit of a Japanese "war industry delegation." It said: According to the KYODO News Service, during their stay in South Korea, leading experts of military industrial complex and retired "generals," who have changed their high posts in the "Self-Defence Agency" to the armchair of "advisor" of concerns producing weapons, will have a series of talks with the upper crust of the Seoul clique and command of the army on military problems and visit South Korean puppet army units. The present juncket, the first in recent few years, proves that Japanese military industrial complex working hard to rapidly increase the export of weapons and military technique tries to intensify its relations with the Seoul clique. It is not accidental that the "inspection of the biggest South Korean factories producing weapons" is included in the trip program of the representatives of military business. Observers in Tokyo pointed out that "manufacturers of weapons" of Japan persistently demanding Japan's intensified war preparations and close military-political alliance with Seoul are inclined to fin ance the war programme of Chon Tu-hwan and partake in the rearming of the South Korean puppet army. [Text] [SK151118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 15 Oct 81]

U.S.-BUILT WALL ON DMZ--Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--Diplomatic envoys and embassy officials of various countries in Pyongyang visited Panmunjom and saw the reinforced concrete wall built by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique along the military demarcation line on 13 October on the occasion of the first anniversary of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. On the 14th the guests visited the combined fruit farm in Kwail County. [Text] [SK151120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 15 Oct 81]

OBSERVER TO UN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE--Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--The chief of the permanent observer mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations recently held a press conference in the United Nations, according to a report. A large number of reporters of various countries of the world were present at the press conference. The chief pointed out that the delegates of many countries attending the 36th session of the UN General Assembly directed deep attention to the Korean question and actively supported the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Stressing that not "two Koreas," but one Korea must be admitted to the United Nations, he explained in detail the problem of convening a conference for the promotion of national reunification proposed in the 6 August joint statement of political parties and public organisations of our country. [Text] [SK130436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 13 Oct 81]

SEAGA EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR CHON--Seoul, 13 Oct (YONHAP)--Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica Tuesday expressed his support for Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's peace initiatives toward North Korea, and for Seoul's efforts toward the admission of both Koreas into the United Nations as "an interim measure pending ultimate peaceful unification." These sentiments were included in the joint communique issued by Seaga and his Korean counterpart Nam Tok-u at the end of the former's four-day visit to Korea. The communique also declared that the two countries would encourage joint economic ventures on the private level and revitalize the existing Korea-Jamaica joint economic committee to enhance economic cooperation. The 12-point communique also said that the two prime ministers have signed a cultural agreement to further strengthen cooperative relations in other fields. It further said that an agreement on economic and technical cooperation would be finalized through diplomatic channels to set up a government-level joint commission. The prime minister from the Carribean country will leave Seoul Tuesday, winding up his Seoul trip which included meetings with high-ranking Korean Government leaders, including President Chon and Premier Nam. [Text] [SK130252 Seoul YONHAP in English 0237 GMT 13 Oct 81]

KOMEITO SHIFTS POLICY TO PRO-SEOUL--Tokyo, 14 Oct (YONHAP--Japan's opposition Komeito (clean government) Party Tuesday decided on a new basic policy, which stresses the establishment of a new friendly relationship between Tokyo and Seoul and departs from its former position of favoring Pyongyang. The new policy, which acknowledges the existence of tension on the Korean peninsula, was adopted during the party's central executive committee meeting, dealing with security and diplomatic policy. The party also acknowledged that the situation on the Korean peninsula was related to the security of Japan, and emphasized the need to cooperate economically with South Korea. The MAINICHI SHIMBUN, commenting on the shift in the Komeito's Korea policy, said it was made after party chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri's visit to Seoul last August. [Text] [SK140146 Seoul YONHAP in English 0137 GMT 14 Oct 81]

NODONG SINMUN GROUP RETURNS--Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--The delegation of NODONG SINMUN headed by Choe Chil-nam flew back home yesterday after attending the festivals of LUNITA, the organ of the Italian Communist Party, and MUNDO OBRERO, the organ of the Spanish Communist Party. [Text] [SK082223 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 8 Oct 81]

STUDENTS STAGE ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS--Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--Students of the Kyonghui University in Seoul staged an anti-"government" demonstration on 29 September, according to a foreign press report from Seoul. Around 1 hour, 20 minutes that day, three students called upon the fellow students to turn out in a demonstration for the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist "regime," scattering leaflets carrying anti-"government" slogans, with a placard in their hands, on the roof of the building of the college of liberal arts and science of the university. In response to their ardent appeal, a number of students staged a campus demonstration in high spirits. This struggle had been kept in the dark for the news blackout by the fascist clique till they made public on 7 October the fact that the three students--Kim Myong-ki, Chong Hui-ku and Kim Ki-son--had been arrested on charges of "violation of the law on assembly and demonstration." The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique resort to frantic suppression in an attempt to head off the anti-"government" struggle of the students, but their just struggle goes on vigorously. Students of the "Hanguk College of Foreign Studies" in Seoul also staged a demonstration struggle on the very day when the students of the Kyonghui University waged an anti-"government" struggle. On 17 September, students of the Seoul University also waged a demonstration against the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. [Text] [SK080420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 8 Oct 81]

STUDENTS DEMAND CHON'S RESIGNATION--Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--Over 500 students of the Songgyungwan University in Seoul on 7 October circled the campus in a file, shouting slogans demanding the resignation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, according to a report. The fascist clique posted the "special riot police" and many plain-clothesmen around the campus in its frantic crackdown on the students and arrested a number of them. [Text] [SK082222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 8 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/29

ROK SUMMARY OF ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATION PLAN

SK160526 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 81 p 5

["Summary" of administrative reform plan for each ROK ministry and office]

[Text] Economic Planning Board

The Policy Coordinating Bureau will be merged into the Economic Planning Bureau. The post of assistant minister for economic cooperation, as well as the Foreign Capitals Management Bureau and the Economic Cooperation Bureau will be abolished, turning their functions over to the Ministry of Finance. An Examination and Analysis Bureau will be established.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Treaties and Legal Affairs Bureau and the International Organizations Bureau will be merged into one bureau to be called the International Treaties and Organizations Bureau while the Economic Affairs Bureau and International Commerce Affairs Bureau will be merged into one bureau, to be called the International Economics Bureau.

The Telecommunications and Documents Bureau will be abolished. The function will be taken over by the document management officer at the Information-Cultural Affairs Bureau.

Ministry of Home Affairs

The Local Development Bureau and the post of nature conservation officer will be abolished. The post of the training planning officer at the Local Administration Training Institute as well as six sections will be abolished.

Ministry of Finance

The post of assistant minister for international financial affairs will be abolished. The Foreign Exchange Bureau and the Government Properties and Enterprise Bureau will be merged by the International Finance Bureau and the Treasury Bureau respectively.

Ministry of Education

The Textbook Compilation Bureau will be merged by the Office of School Supervision. The Social and International Cooperations Bureau and the Physical Health Education Bureau will be merged into one bureau, to be called the Physical Health and International Bureau. The posts of officer in charge of construction affairs and officer in charge of foreign loan-financed projects will be abolished. As a result, five sections will be closed.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

The posts of assistant minister for agricultural affairs and the assistant minister for foodgrain and livestock administration will be abolished. The Farmland Development Bureau and the Farmland Management Bureau will be merged into one to be called the Farmland Bureau.

Meanwhile, the Agricultural Development Bureau and the Agro-Economic Bureau will be merged as will the Foodgrain Policy Bureau and the Grain Management Bureau.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry

The posts of assistant minister for industrial policy and the assistant minister for light industry will be abolished. The Textile Industry Bureau and the Chemical Industry Bureau will be merged. The Defense Industry Bureau will be merged by the Machinery Industry Bureau while the Import Policy Bureau will be merged by the Trade Bureau. In addition, the Industrial Estates Bureau and the Marketing and Price Policy Bureau will be abolished. Thus, altogether five bureaus are affected by the abridgment plan.

Ministry of Energy and Resources

The Planning Bureau and the Resources Development Bureau will be merged. The posts of policy coordination officer and the mines safety management officer will be abolished.

Ministry of Construction

The Overseas Cooperation Bureau will be abolished and its function will be taken over by the Management Bureau. The Industrial Locations Bureau will be abolished and its function will be turned over to the National Physical Planning Bureau. The Water Works and Sewerage Bureau will be merged by the Urban Planning Bureau.

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

The Public Health Bureau and the Sanitation Bureau will be merged, and the Emigration Bureau will be abolished. The posts of policy coordinator (second-grade) and maternal and child health officer (third-grade) will be removed, and 10 four-grade junion officers will be eliminated. The post of deputy director of the National Health Institute will be abrogated and the post of safety researcher will be created.

Ministry of Labor Affairs

The Overseas Labor Affairs Bureau will be eliminated.

Ministry of Transportation

The Transport Coordination Office will be revamped into a bureau, and the Urban Transport Bureau will be merged into the Land Transport Bureau. The Tourism Promotion Bureau and the Tourism Guidance Bureau will be merged. The survey division will be created at the Regional Aviation Office.

Ministry of Communications

The Telecommunications Bureau, the Operations and Maintenance Bureau and the Planning Bureau will be abolished, and the Communications Policy Bureau will be established. The post of technical coordinator and nine divisions will be removed. The Communication Facility Office and its eight regional branches will be abolished. Accordingly, a total of 165 officers including second grade and third grade officers will be eliminated.

Ministry of Culture and Information

The Broadcasting Administration Division and the International Exchanges Bureau will be disbanded, and the Culture Arts Bureau will be divided into the Culture Bureau and the Arts Bureau.

The post of culture and arts promotion officer and two divisions will be eliminated. The post of the director of the Hyonchungsa Shrine Management Office will be lowered from the present first grade to the fourth grade, and the post of the deputy director will be abolished. The regional division of the Overseas Information Department and the post of management officer at the National Museum will be abolished. The posts of the directors of the King Sejong Shrine Management Office and Chilbaekuichong Shrine Management Office will be lowered from the present third grade to the fourth and fifth grades.

Ministry of Government Administration

The Examination Bureau will be abolished. Two members of the Appeals Review Commission will be reduced. The posts of the deputy director of the Central Officials Training Institute and the management officer of the Government Buildings Service will be abolished.

Ministry of Science and Technology

The Atomic Energy Bureau and the Nuclear Regulatory Bureau will be merged.

National Unification Board

The status of the planning and management officer will be downgraded from first grade to second grade. The Policy Planning Office and the Office of Research will be merged.

Veterans Administration Agency

The posts of the officer in charge of controlling subordinate organization and the officer in charge of self-reliant relief affairs will be abolished. The

vocational training center at the National Veterans Hospital will be closed in accordance with the inauguration of the national veterans relief complex.

In addition, five regional branches will also be closed.

Forestry Administration

The Forest Resources Research Institute will be closed. Its function will be taken over by the Forestry Research Institute.

Tobacco and Gingseng Monopoly Administration

The Ginseng Bureau will be abolished. Its function will be taken over by the Production Bureau and the Manufacture Bureau. The office's 11 branches will be closed.

National Tax Administration

The Pension Funds Collection Bureau will be closed.

Customs Administration

The First Section and the Surveillance and Investigation Bureau and the Investigation Bureau of the Pusan Customs Office will be merged.

Ministry Manpower Administration

Two fourth-grade officers at its head office and the four two-grade officers and one fourth-grade officer at its regional offices will be reduced.

Rural Development Administration

The post of academic and industrial fund coordination officer and three coordinators will be abolished. Instead, the Agricultural Chemical Research Institute will be established.

Fisheries Administration

The post of international fisheries affairs officer and one section will be abolished.

Industry Advancement Administration

The Technical Guidance Bureau will be scaled down by abolishing two sections.

Patents Administration

The Documentation Bureau and two sections will be closed.

Environment Administration

The post of the director of the National Environmental Protection Institute will be lowered from the present first degree to that of research officer.

National Railroad Administration

The posts of planning and management officer and materials management officer will be abolished, and the Electric Locomotive Division will be eliminated.

Maritime and Port Administration

The Finance and Accounting Bureau will be removed, and the post of finance and accounting officer will be created. The post of director of the Pusan District Maritime and Port Authority will be lowered from the present first degree to second degree, and the post of director of the Masan District Maritime and Port Authority will be lowered from the present second degree to third degree.

Social Purification Committee

The membership of the committee will be diminished from the present eight to five, the posts of the second-grade and third-grade consultants will be removed, and the post of fourth-degree administration officer will be created.

Administrative Improvement Commission

The council will be abolished and its function will be transferred to the Ministry of Government Administration. The transferred officials will be temporarily employed in working on plans to improve elements impeding growth and development. Twenty officials will be displaced (one ministerial-level, four vice ministerial-level, four first-grade, four second-grade, and seven fourth-level officials).

Office of Planning and Coordination

The office will be closed and its function of juvenile guidance will be transferred to the Administrative Coordination Department and its function of deliberation and analysis to the Economic Planning Board's Deliberation and Coordination Bureau yet to be established. Seventeen officials will be displaced (one vice ministerial-level, two first-grade, five second-grade and nine fourth-grade officials).

President's Council of Economic and Scientific Advisors

Its secretariat will be closed along with two ministerial and vice ministerial-level posts of the Standing Council members. The minister of the Economic Planning Board will concurrently assume the Standing Council membership. Fourteen officials will be reduced including one first-grade, three second-grade and eight fourth-grade officials.

Secretariat of the National Security Council

The secretariat will be abolished and its function will be transferred to the Emergency Planning Committee. Four officials will be displaced (one first-grade, one second-grade and two fourth-grade officials).

Office of Administrative Coordination

One coordinating official's post will be abolished and the department will take over the Office of Planning and Coordination's function of juvenile guidance. One first-grade and one second-grade officials will be displaced but three fourth-grade officials will be added to the office.

Secretariat of the Office of Prime Minister

The rank of one first-grade officer will be downgraded to second grade.

CSO: 4120/31

SEOUL DAILY HAILS ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATION

SK160145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Reduced Administration"]

[Text] The reduction of the government organization made public yesterday is revolutionary, to all appearances. The remodeled administration is to do without as many as 531 posts in its upper echelon, including two minister and six vice minister-level positions.

By any standards, the action is unprecedented in the republic's history. In fact, it is not only unprecedented but also a conspicuous reversal of the past tendency of reorganization which, in most cases, has expanded the administrative machinery. Such enlargement was unavoidable, on the one hand, to cope with the increasing volume and complexity of administrative work that accompanied the nation's endeavor for industrialization over the past two decades.

But on the other hand, even the necessary expansion of the government, if repeated, can hardly preclude the possibility of excessive stretch which results in partial overlapping of functions and thicker red tape, accordingly. In retrospect, this has been the case with most reorganizations carried out under the previous administration.

The sweeping organizational change which is to go into force soon with a revision of the relevant laws, amounts to a major initiative taken by the government in realizing the promised reforms in several aspects of national life. First of all, the reduced administration answers well the rising call and, for that matter, the need for slashing government spending as much as possible, so that more funds may be pipelined into programs for greater welfare, a prominent goal of the fifth republic. The repeal of over 530 positions is estimated to save the government 30,000 million won a year.

The importance of the reorganization is as outstanding from the functional viewpoint. The top-heavy structure of the pre-reduction government is prone to blunt administrative efficiency due to the large bureaucratic ladder plans and policies have to climb up for final approval. Such an extended process is more vulnerable than a simple one to sneaking irregularities and corruption.

Another noteworthy point of the change is the assignment of officials lower in rank than the current requirement for a number of offices. Positioning high-ranking officials where juniors can perform well is comparable to creating [word missing] for specific persons. Special-purpose committees and other bodies of a similar nature also need periodical review to determine the length of their life.

Still, the reorganization will hardly achieve its basic aim unless matched by a higher standard of efficiency and a stronger sense of responsibility on the part of each official. For this purpose, the operational rules for officials need adjusting and their in-service training or education further strengthening to improve the quality of civil service and assure its integrity.

In this regard, the government administration minister's suggestion for possible transfer of certain administrative jobs to private hands is worth active consideration. In order for the small government to do better than an obese but static one, such turnover is to be encouraged wherever it is considered feasible.

CSO: 4120/31

ROK DAILY COMMENTS ON ADMINISTRATIVE REALIGNMENT

SK160135 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Pak Chang-sok]

[Text] The just-drafted formula for administrative reform shows the unswerving resolve of the incumbent government to make itself simpler, and maximize its efficiency in the conduct of state affairs.

This also coincides with the government's fundamental intention to serve, not lord it over, the people.

The reorganization was formally suggested by President Chon Tu-hwan in a message issued last Labor Day, when he announced the elevation of the labor administration to ministry level.

Public voices demanding that the fat be trimmed from the government have been high within and without bureaucratic society.

In this respect, the administrative realignment is deemed desirable from the viewpoint of enhancing efficiency in state administration and saving money.

The goal of the government reorganization is enabling the administration to operate in an autonomous and democratic way by simplifying paperwork procedures.

Another purpose is to reduce government interference on a gradual basis in the private sector, thereby encouraging creativeness in the private sector not only in economic but in industrial fields.

Actually, the size and role of the government has grown enormously during the past few decades, in tandem with the immense expansion of national life thanks to rapid economic development.

The government has made a series of reorganizations on about 35 occasions since the birth of the Republic of Korea Government in 1948.

However, they were all conducted in the direction of increasing bureaucratic posts, especially at high levels.

As a result, the government organization has been too much subdivided, causing the creation of a large number of positions which perform ramified but similar functions.

The excessive expansion of the government organization has been pointed out as a major element detrimental to national growth and development.

The government machinery is too vast compared with those of advanced countries, according to government administration ministry officials.

For example, the number of bureaus in central administrations recently reached 201, about twice the figure of 114 in Japan. Japan has a population three times Korea's.

According to statistics compiled by the Government Administration Ministry, the number of bureaus has almost tripled during the past 20 years from 87 to 201.

A bureau-level office in the central administration in Korea has 36 staff members on average, roughly a fifth the figure of 160 in Japan.

In case the projected realignment of the administrative reorganization is implemented as drafted by the government, about 30,000 million won will be saved annually in the government budget, government officials say.

CSO: 4120/31

NEED FOR PEACEFUL TRANSFER OF POWER DISCUSSED

SK140831 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 13 Oct 81 p 3

[Column: "Reporter's View": "Gathering of Four U.S. Presidents" by Yo Yong-mu, Director of the Newspaper's Research Department]

[Text] On 9 October, U.S. President Reagan met with 3 former presidents--Ford, Carter and Nixon--at the White House, beaming and chatting with them side by side. The photograph of them must have impressed and pleased all who saw it. Those four, the incumbent and former presidents, met together on that day for the latters' participation in the funeral of the late Egyptian President al-Sadat, at the request of President Reagan. Due to its significance, marking a rare and precious occasion, newspapers headlined the event "gathering of the century," thus inviting the readers' attention.

The photograph has made everyone realize how important the peaceful transfer of power in a democratic state is and how helpful to the country are former presidents in case of emergency.

Where there is not a peaceful transfer of power it is difficult to see an incumbent and former presidents warmly sitting together like this. Furthermore, if such a gathering itself is impossible, the question of making use of them for the state's benefit cannot even be imagined.

Whatever their personal and party relations, Reagan, Ford, Carter and Nixon were once political rivals in competition for the presidency. They fiercely fought each other in party presidential nomination campaigns or in the heated presidential election campaigns between the Democratic and Republican Parties. They, nevertheless, can completely forget the bitterness of the campaigns and can immediately unite together whenever their country calls them. We very much envey this. We, thus, think that we should put this idea into practice in the future.

In his inaugural address last March, President Chon Tu-hwan made a promise to achieve, by all means, a peaceful transfer of power after 7 years. On every occasion thereafter, he has stressed that it is absolutely necessary to achieve a peaceful transfer of power so as to have the democracy take root in this soil. It seems that the repeated promise of President Chon has been made because we have not had even a single instance of a peaceful transfer of power throughout the whole history of our constitutional government.

The first president, Syngman Rhee, stayed in power for four consecutive terms despite the vehement opposition of the people. However, he stepped down from power because of death-defying student demonstrations. The fourth president, Yun Po-son, resigned less than 1 year after the 16 May military revolution.

President Pak Chong-hui, though he remained in power for five terms, died in the tragic 26 October incident during his term in office, which spanned 18 years. Therefore, he could not establish a tradition of achieving the peaceful transfer of power, which all the people desire.

In a democratic state, it is understood that the peaceful transfer of power means one without any anomaly or political upheavals, from the ruler, who was elected in a democratic way, to the successor, who is elected through democratic voting, upon the former's termination of office.

When the peaceful transfer of power is realized in our country in the future, there can be such a get-together of the incumbent and former presidents. Moreover, when such a good practice continues, the people's unity will be automatically achieved.

The political and diplomatic activities of the former U.S. presidents have become more conspicuous in recent days.

On his tour around 12 Asian countries last March, Mr Ford conveyed a secret message from President Reagan during his talks with the leadership of the Communist China. Last September, Mr Carter held talks with Communist Chinese leaders, including Deng Xiaoping. Moreover, within their country, too, they exercise their influence directly or indirectly over the formation of the people's political consciousness by expressing their political opinions through written memoirs, interviews with mass media, and special lectures.

In the United States, in which the tradition of the peaceful transfer of power has already been established, former presidents are not old soldiers who fade away from the stage as soon as they resign, but they continue to serve the country, never dying nor fading away.

CSO: 4108/24

SPEECHES BY OPPOSITION PARTY LEADERS REPORTED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] With the attendance of all cabinet members, including Prime Minister Nam Tok-u, the National Assembly session on October 5 heard speeches by Rep. Yu Ch'i-song, leader of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP), and Rep. Yi Man-sop, vice president of the Korea National Party (KNP). The majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP) has decided not to deliver its leader's speech at the parliamentary session.

"If the government really means to usher in a new era, it should demonstrate its resolute determination to remove all vestiges of the old system which still remain in our political, economic, social, and cultural fields; and a series of measures to that end must be sought," DKP President Yu said.

"There still exist vestiges of the old system in our society. The reason is because evil elements of the former Yusin (Revitalizing Reform) system are still kept in our present laws and systems governing our living. Moreover, the former Legislative Assembly, which acted in behalf of the National Assembly under martial law, had to hastily deal with the legislation, abrogation and amendment of many laws and decrees, thereby neglecting those vestiges of the old system," he said.

Yu demanded that the Basic Press Law be rewritten. Quite a few journalists have been dismissed from office for reasons which are hardly convincing; and the merged radio and TV now tend to turn into the government's mouthpieces, he said.

"I think that the foundation should be laid for party politics in order to practice democratic rule," Yu said. He asked for reconsidering the question of organizing "supporters' groups," which he said may result in placing too much emphasis on supplying political funds to a specific party.

Pointing out that "the artificial shift of generations to force those in the 50's and above to retire from office, is just a waste of national strength," he also demanded that this be reconsidered as well.

A gist of his speech at the National Assembly follows:

"On that the Constitution of the Fifth Republic provides for the single term of the president, our party had evaluated it as an epochal reform which would block one from remaining in power too long. However, it is regrettable that in spite of such express provisions, the National Assembly still fails to get any institutional support in its role and function.

"Our party has repeatedly called for, and I have personally recommended to the President, lifting the ban on political activities for all still under it and setting free those victims who are still kept in prison. All these were intended to achieve our national harmony and unity.

"At present, the government advocates having democracy take root in this land. But no concrete plan for that was found in the President's policy speech.

"The local autonomy system which is expressly provided in the Constitution can no longer be delayed with such cliche's as a local financial self-sufficiency, and so forth.

"We are aware of how severely our diplomacy and security had to suffer uncertainties when our politics had been repeatedly crippled in the past. First of all, we must exercise precautions so that the proposition for our self-reliant national defense may not be overexaggerated. We must further strive to urge Japan to realize the need to strengthen the group security among Korea, the U.S., and Japan.

"I believe that the political and social stability based on our national harmony and unity as well as self-restraint with which any specific social stratum or group would not try to rule the whole for their own philosophy and interests, must eventually be our overall ability in national security."

CSO: 4108/17

DKP HEAD ON YUSIN SYSTEM, PRESS FREEDOM

SK111140 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 6 Oct 81 p 2

[Keynote Address by Yu Chi-song, President of the Democratic Korea Party, at the Regular Session of the ROK National Assembly Held on 5 October]

[Text] There are many elements around us which are cause for strain and restrict us. The North Korean Communist Group, turning a deaf ear to the aspirations of the 50 million Korean people for the peaceful unification of the fatherland, is strengthening its military capability without giving up its policy of reunification through communizing the South. The inflation caused by the increase in the price of oil in the international market and the economic recession prevailing in the world have also imposed burdens on us. At a time when hardships at home and abroad plague us, nothing is more urgently required than national unity and concerted actions. We must not view the seriousness of the situation through rose-colored glasses.

The purpose of our call for a revision of the national assembly law is to correct those portions in which are embedded remnants of the old political system and some new items which run counter to the general practices of a parliamentary democracy. What we want changed are only those things that fundamentally destroy the functions of a parliament: the limits imposed on speeches by the members of the national assembly; the nominal authority to investigate government offices; and the contradiction found in banning a review of national budgets while claiming management by the national assembly centered in the steering committee. We must clearly understand that the degree of democratic development can be measured by the extent of a parliament's functions. A parliament without the function of keeping the government in check is nothing but a disguised democratic system.

In a previous address, I repeatedly asserted the urgency of national harmony to achieve the democratic development of the fifth republic. Our repeated calls for a lifting of the ban imposed on those who have been babbed from participating in politics are meant to achieve the goal of national harmony and to completely cure us of our past wounds.

National harmony is a prerequisite for embodying the principle of competition, which is the basic idea of a free democracy. A society which does not guarantee fair competition in the fields of politics, the economy and social affairs cannot be called a democratic one. The democracy which the absolute majority of the people desire and which the Democratic Korea Party is endeavoring to implant here requires the embodiment of the principle of fair competition, clearing away the remnants of the Yusin system.

I do not quite understand the government when it says it cannot immediately enforce local self-government systems, which are stipulated in the constitution.

Financial self-reliance in major cities such as Seoul and Pusan has greatly improved, and there is an urgent need to establish self-governing bodies in these areas for various reasons.

I also have to talk about the government and the national assembly, and about the majority and opposition parties. Even the government and the majority party need to use a certain process of persuasion when they are pushing strong policies. The type of rule which forces people to unconditionally obey runs counter to the slogan of grand national harmony.

It is well known how much the discord between segments of our society, which increased due to the Yusin system, weakened our security capability despite the strengthening of our military equipment in material terms. In this view, I believe that the security concept should be substantially changed from that of the past. First of all, we must guard against an unnecessarily expanded interpretation of the issue of self-defense.

The need to strengthen the collective security system among Korea, the United States and Japan to counter the threat from the communist bloc has been raised as a pending matter because the situation in Northeast Asia has changed. We must direct greater efforts to make Japan understand this situation as soon as possible.

It was appropriate for the government to try to work out a socioeconomic development plan aimed at encouraging individual creativity, while trying to stop pushing the government-led, goal-oriented development plan of the past in its fifth 5-year economic development plan.

However, while it is stated that the aim was to nuture a fair society as the core of the plan, the rate of social security expenditures has been increased only 0.2 percent compared with the fourth 5-year development plan. While championing a drastic expansion of denationalization, the government has never tried to consult the national assembly--the representative institute of the people--in this regard. All this shows that nothing has changed from the past in the government's way of thinking.

The plan talks about the unfairness of the distribution of wealth for those in the low-income brackets, but makes no mention of any steps to reform such matters. The scale of the national budget for 1982 has been expanded to drastically, and it has been worked out in a way which runs counter to the concept of "a fair society."

I truly urge the government to provide the suffering low-income people with hope for tomorrow, because providing people with reasonable hopes will eventually serve as the strongest foundation for the peaceful transfer of power.

I am against the introduction of the education tax, because we are convinced that the funds required can be raised through a reasonable readjustment of the 1982 budget, such as through a reduction in all wasteful elements in the budget and a reduction in the categories of tax exemptions, without imposing additional burdens on the people.

The climate of distrust--a deep-rooted evil custom inherited from the Yusin system--will not disappear simply by opening up a new era or declaring the inauguration of the Fifth republic. To establish a society in which we can enjoy mutual trust and a clean and happy society, above all we must end the climate of mistrust. The residue of the old system still exists in our society because evil elements of the Yusin system are embedded in the laws and systems regulating our life.

I am convinced that the major task of this current session of the national assembly is to free the people from the damage inflicted by the Usin system as soon as possible. To this end, I again propose the organization of a special committee to revamp our laws and decrees.

On many occasions, I have found press reporting and comment to be unfair and dishonest, and it is regrettable that freedom of the press is greatly controlled. I do not intend to enumerate here the areas in which the authorities have intervened in our journalistic institutions. I am convinced that measures to correct such a thing can immediately be taken, because all of us strongly concur in this. Thus, I expect cooperation from all members of the national assembly on the revision of the relevant laws, including the basic press law, which has been called for by our party.

CSO: 4108/24

GOVERNMENT, PARTIES AGREE TO REPEAL YUSIN ERA LAW

SK170521 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 17 Oct (YONHAP)--The Korean Government and the National Assembly have agreed to repeal the special measures law on national security during the current assembly session.

The agreement was reached Friday in a meeting of Prime Minister Nam Tok-u and leaders of the major political parties, including floor leaders, secretary generals and chief policy planners.

Participants at the meeting were of the opinion that the law has virtually lost its validity, under the constitution of the Fifth Republic launched early this year, Chung Chong-tek, the first minister for political affairs, said.

The 12-article law, enacted in December 1971 under the late President Pak Chong-hui to legalize a state emergency proclaimed three weeks before, empowers the president to take extra-constitutional measures.

These measures include the presidential authority to curb unauthorized assemblies and demonstrations, to restrict freedom of the press and publication, and to regulate labor disputes.

Rep. Ko Chae-chung, floor leader of the minority Democratic Korea Party, said that the participants at the meeting also agreed in principle to abolish the emergency decree on economic stability and growth, invoked in 1972 to freeze loans owed by business enterprises to individuals.

CSO: 4120/31

ROK OFFICIALS ON PRESS LAW, LOCAL AUTONOMY

SK151410 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Oct 81 p 2

[Column: "Gist of the Interpellation at the National Assembly Session" Covering 14 October Session of the ROK National Assembly]

[Excerpts] Minister of Culture and Information Yi Kwang-pyo: not just in regard to the basic press law but also in regard to other types of licenses and registrations, the right to rescind them is reserved for the offices which approved them. The court then reviews the actions taken by these offices. This is how the system of laws works. Article 24 of the basic press law is not much different than the related clauses of the former press and communications laws. The purpose of the article is to regulate irregularities by newspaper men and deal with the lack of the required newspaper facilities. Thus, I think the article seldom affects the present press and news agencies. However, prudence would be exercised in the enforcement of the law. The government has no plans to revise the basic press law.

Representative Kim Chin-pae of the Democratic Korea Party: the laws on local autonomy are still valid. The government has resorted to expediency in regard to the law on provisional measures enacted in 1962. The use of the term "provisional" for 20 years clearly constitutes a violation to the constitution.

The basic press law should be reviewed again for amendment. The culture and information minister has the authority to cancel the registration of newspapers and news agencies. He can determine the survival of press organs. This runs counter to the spirit of the constitution.

Of course, the constitution has a provision on restricting the freedom of the press. But, even in such a case the provision stipulates that the essential contents of the press should not be encroached upon. The authority for determining the existence or abolition of press organs should be given to the judiciary.

Prime Minister Nam Tok-u: In regard to local autonomy, a careful study is necessary because it inevitably involves the financial self-reliance of the local governments, an adjustment of the relations between the central government and local government offices, a review of the existing government laws and regulations and preparations for the problems that will arise from the implementation of local autonomy. Accordingly, it is unlikely that the local autonomy system will be put into practice in 1983. I can only say that the government has started a positive study on the matter.

CSO: 4108/24

DKP ASSEMBLYMAN QUESTIONS ECONOMIC POLICY

SK131148 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 13 Oct 81 p 2

[From the Column: "News Behind the News"]

[Text] At the 12 October National Assembly session, Rep Hong Sa-tok of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] asked "political" questions on economic matters, thus driving the majority bench almost to the point of agitation. Speaking at the rostrum as the second man interpellating government officials on hand, he directed his attack against Prime Minister Nam Tok-u by describing the economy in the 1970's as "one of a suicidal resource distribution which was marked by granting favors" and badgered him with such remarks as, "with what attitude and resolve did you participate in the new era?" and, "old wine is still old wine even if it is in a new bottle."

Citing figures in criticizing the disproportionate distribution of wealth among income brackets, Rep Hong said, "Political non-democracy leads to economic non-democracy." He also said that the realization of a just society--the goal of the new era--is fictional when viewed from the contents of the 5-year plan. His remarks caused stirring among the majority bench and as if becoming aware of this, he started to shoot arrows at the side of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] by saying, "Encouraged by the signs of astonishment and agitation manifest among my colleagues of the DJP, I will ask you, the prime minister."

On the matter of wages for workers, Rep Hon challenged the DJP by saying, "Please repeat here what the finance minister advocated in a meeting with the labor minister advocated in a meeting with the labor minister and I will drop my question if only 10 percent of the majority concurs with the explanation." He several times created moments of excitement by touching on defense outlays, introducing a "theory of marginal utility of national security."

Drawing to a close, he made barbed remarks, saying, "I have still many things to ask you ministers. But the time limit does not allow me to ask you any more. So, you ministers should be grateful to the legislative assembly."

Rep Yi Chae-hwan of the DJP, in the course of interpellating, calmly responded to Rep Hong by saying, "I think that Rep Hong's mention of the DJP is a matter to be considered from the standpoint of political ethics."

CSO: 4108/24

SEOUL DAILY VIEWS CIVIL RIGHTS, CRIMINAL LAW

SK082358 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Civil Rights vs. Hunch"]

[Text] We often hear the term "hunch," which is preferably used by those engaged in the law-enforcement profession such as police, prosecutors and judges.

A seasoned investigator may undeniably have an extrasensory perception of "sixth sense" in the face of a criminal incident, that may be helpful in solving a criminal case.

In a democratic and modernized society nowadays, however, excessive reliance on crude judgment based on the hunches of an investigator can hardly be justified, needless to say.

Rather, it must be of an extreme absurdity under any circumstances, merely exposing striking backwardness in a society, in view of the legal justice we uphold.

We are referring to this in connection with the latest topic concerning the so-called voluntary protection of a youthful collegian for as many as 15 days by police following the murder of a co-ed from Pusan that took place in Seoul.

Investigators were said to have used an intuitive sense in deciding this youth was the murderer, yet having no material evidence at all.

Thus, finally he was allowed to return home only after he had been virtually detained, running against democratic judiciary principles.

No one will deny that this is an age of scientific investigation among law-enforcement personnel at all levels, making their pledge to guarantee the basic rights of citizens under any circumstances to the fullest.

If a criminal case lacks material evidence, how can we believe in the scientific disposal of it for whatever reason?

Even though the young collegian was released, how can he be compensated for what he has suffered already?

Democratic citizens believe that even a single innocent citizen should be protected though 10 criminals may escape.

This is nothing but common sense in contemporary human society upholding democratic principles.

We often criticize the law enforcement authorities for their failure to deal satisfactorily with vicious criminal incidents taking place one after another, making citizens feel uneasy and placing them under intimidation in the face of the rampancy of violence and crime.

The inability to probe criminal incidents desirably is of course a serious matter, which immediately undermines our basic rights to be free from crimes, particularly in this process of national modernization and advancement.

Nevertheless, the fundamental civil rights of people should be protected and duly guaranteed even if law enforcement authorities may be able to solve "one criminal incident out of 10."

It is one thing that they are blamed for their poor investigative capability and it is quite another to disregard the basic civil rights of people.

In other words, the related authorities can restore their honor by respecting legal justice to a corresponding degree.

Even much belatedly, the related authorities should take the latest lesson most seriously, so that they may not repeat past wrongs.

And it is our conviction that the incident involving the collegian will provide a turning point in the renovation of legal circles by no longer excessively relying on intuitive perception.

CSO: 4120/31

FORMER NCU DEPUTIES TO FORM SOCIETY

SK111320 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] In the wake of the recent gatherings of professors-turned lawmakers and of female lawmakers in the national assembly, those lawmakers who were deputies to the defunct National Conference for Unification [NCU] are discussing the formation of a fraternal society in the assembly.

Such a move is now being promoted under the sponsorship of representative an Kap-chun of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] and So Chong-yol of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], it has been learned.

Representative So Chong-yol disclosed on 10 October that the plan for the formation of a society of former NCU deputies turned lawmakers would take shape during the current regular assembly session, adding: "Most of the former NCU deputies in the assembly have expressed support for the idea."

So said: "The former NCU deputies appear to be treated cooly simply because they participated in the Yusin system in the past. What was wrong in the past was that the ruler stayed in office for a long term. But the achievements in economic development deserve positive assessment."

In explaining the purpose of the society, he said: "The former NCU deputies want to contribute to the development of the state with dignity in their own way."

Among the incumbent lawmakers, those who were deputies to the NCU include 12 from the DJP, 8 from the DKP, 6 from the Korea National Party and one independent, a total of 27.

CSO: 4108/24

ROK ARRESTS ENERGY MINISTRY OFFICIALS FOR BRIBERY

SK130643 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Oct 81 p 8

[Text] The Seoul prosecution arrested Yun Sok-ku, 47, director of the Coal Bureau of the Energy-Resources Ministry, and two senior officials at Seoul city hall and the Korea Coal Corporation yesterday on suspicion of taking bribes from coal briquet makers in Seoul.

The other officials are Choe Yong-chin, 46, chief of the Fuel Section, Industries Bureau of Seoul City, and Kim Kwang-su, 39, head of the No 1 Business Section, KCC.

They will face charges of bribery and violating the additional punishment law on specific crimes, which provides heavy penalties for large-scale bribery and other felonious crimes.

The arrests were made in the course of an intensive probe of suspected collusion between makers of coal briquets, the main household fuel called "yontan," and officials overseeing the business, resulting in the sale of low-quality briquets in the Seoul area.

President Chon Tu-hwan has been learned to have expressed concern about the progress of the investigation in a phone call to Seoul prosecution chief Kim Sok-hwi after he inspected facilities of a major yontan producer Saturday morning.

Earlier, the Seoul prosecution arrested three executives of large yontan makers in connection with the production of low-calorie briquets and booked several other yontan businessmen on suspicion of violating the provisional law on coal briquet supply.

The three ranking officials arrested yesterday are accused of having received money from the Korean Coal Association, which sought their favor for the raise of coal and yontan prices and loose supervision of the business of its members.

The prosecution said that Yun was suspected of having accepted a total of 19,400,000 won from the coal association and individual yontan makers over the past three years. In particular, he allegedly received 3,500,000 won last April and 1,500,000 won in August when coal and yontan prices were hiked.

Choe of Seoul city hall is suspected of having received 1,950,000 won from yontan makers, including Chongwon Yontan Co., which allegedly delivered 300,000 won to him last December when city hall was inspecting the production process of yontan companies.

CSO: 4120/31

ROK ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS GOVERNMENT MINISTERS

SK150613 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Minister of Health and Social Affairs Chon Myong-ku said yesterday the government will continuously expand the medical insurance system to cover 94.3 percent of the population by 1988.

In testimony on the last day of the six-day National Assembly interpellation session, Chon said the government will ensure that workshops employing more than 16 persons will implement the medical insurance scheme in 1983.

Businesses with more than five employees will be made to follow suit beginning in 1985 with a result that 65.5 percent and 94.3 percent of the population will benefit from the scheme by 1987 and 1988 respectively, he said.

The top health official observed that what he called an equivalent of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDS) will be established next year at a cost of 7,700 million won for effective food quality control.

Promising to crack down on low-quality food producers, he made it clear that those manufacturing low-quality food at the risk of causing casualties are subject to punishment by death under law.

Prime Minister Nam Tok-u said the Seoul City Government will be made to transfer part of its power to its lower administrative units such as "gu" and "dong."

Nam said a restructuring of the metropolitan administration is now being conducted.

The government is studying the wisdom of introducing the agricultural damage insurance system in 1987 as part of an effort to protect farmers from agricultural damages, he said.

The assembly wound up the six-day question-answer sitting later in the day, and will start panel sessions today.

Minister of Culture and Information Yi Kwang-pyo said the government has not intention to redress the basic press law at the moment.

Referring to article 24 of the law which empowers the minister to cancel the registration of periodicals, Yi said the stipulation is designed to preclude possible irregularities in the press.

However, none of the existing newspapers and news agencies seem to be adversely affected by the stipulation, he clarified.

Minister of Home Affairs So Chong-hwa testified that he will see to it that efficiency and protection of human rights are ensured in crime investigations amid mutual understanding and cooperation between the prosecution and the police.

So also observed that the government does not consider enabling the police to look into crimes independently of the prosecution, becuase it involved amending the constitution and other laws. Currently, police can probe crimes under the direct control of the prosecution.

So's testimony was supported by Minister of Justice Yi Chong-won who said the so-called separation of criminal investigation by the police from the prosecution is a matter which does not require discussion again.

Yi asserted controversy over the issue was settled last year, when the new constitution was adopted.

The constitution adopts a system which provides that criminal investigation by the police shall be subject to control by the prosecution, he said.

In order to protect the human rights of suspects, the ministry will see that the prosecution supervises criminal investigations from the initial stage, he noted.

In the meantime, Minister of Education Yi Kyu-ho disclosed the government will implement free compulsory middle school education in townships beginning in 1985.

To help expand education opportunities for the children of low-income earners in remote areas and islands, the government will increase the exemption of school fees, he said.

He said that if the assembly approves the government-proposed education bill, education tax revenues will be spent first in eliminating the shift class system and overly crowded classes in primary schools.

Minister of Labor Affairs Kwon Chong-dong said the government envisages introducting the employment insurance system some day.

The minimum wage scheme is difficult to implement at the moment, however, he said.

He also said the government will not propose a wage hike guideline next year, allowing businesses to determine their wage increases as they please.

Three lawmakers took the floor, focusing their questions on a wide range of social issues. They were Rep Kim Chan-u of the Democratic Korea Party, Rep Cho Hyong-po of the Korea National Party and Rep Hong U-chun of the Democratic Justice Party.

CSO: 4120/31

NAM ANSWERS LAWMAKERS QUESTIONS 8 OCTOBER

SK090540 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Nam Tok-u, disclosing that foreign liabilities as of the end of last August totaled $30,300 million, said yesterday the nation can hold its own in managing foreign loans.

Answering lawmakers' questions at a National Assembly interpellation session, Nam said that the principal and interest repayment rate has dropped from 21 percent in the years before 1970 to 13 percent this year.

There will be no major problem in managing foreign liabilities, but the government will take utmost care in handling foreign loans with the lion's share going to businesses of high productivity, he stated.

Lawmarkers of rival camps, expressing misgivings about the "formidable amount of foreign liabilities," called upon the government to readjust the fifth five-year economic and social development plan in such a way as to retrench foreign loans.

The nation cannot help introducing foreign investments for some more time to come, and the government's international payments operation plan is appropriate, he claimed.

Four lawmakers asserted the current foreign liabilities of over $30,000 million would reach more than $60,000 million by 1986.

They were Kim Yong-song of the Korea National Party (KNP), Ho Kyong-man of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP), Kim Chong-ki of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and No Tae-kuk of the Parliamentary Fraternity Club (PFC).

In response to the KNP lawmaker's call for freezing next year's budget at the level of this year's, the premier said the government has no intention to revise the fiscal 1982 money bill, because its downward readjustment will hamper the otherwise smooth economic operation.

Referring to the overall economic condition, he said businesses as a whole are beginning to pick up with export and industrial production showing 20 percent and 9.6 percent annual increases respectively.

If the nation pursues the fifth five-year economic programs steadily, the overall economy will stand a good chance of steady recovery, he said. He said the government will not import foreign grains in the future, because the nation has a large stockpile.

Lawmakers' queries centered on the foreign debts, readjustment of the fifth economic plan, the modification of the taxation mechanism and promotion of small and medium industries and agriculture and fisheries.

Deputy Prime Minister-Minister of Economic Planning Sin Pyong-hyon said the government will strike a balance between heavy chemical and light industries in investments.

In the meantime, Minister of Finance Yi Song-yon testified that the government finds it difficult now to increase the personal income tax exemption level set at 135,000 won a month.

Touching on the controversial value-added tax system, Yi said the government is not willing to abrogate it, although it plans to readdress its shortcomings continuously.

The government is bound to adopt education tax in a bid to improve education facilities, he said.

An estimated 11,100,000 million won will be needed over the next five years to fund education projects and 9,600,000 million won will be appropriated from general budgets and the remaining 1,400,000 million won will be raised through education tax, he noted. [figures as published]

CSO: 4120/31

BRIEFS

REWRITING OF 242 LAWS--The government has finished its rewriting of a total of 242 laws, aimed at uprooting basically elements of favoritism and other irregularities prevailing in society. The government project was formally reported by Kim Yong-ok, chairman of the Administrative Improvement Committee, to a session of an interministry council for deliberation on elements detrimental to national growth, which was held in the capitol conference room from yesterday. Chairman Kim revealed that his committee had also improved paperwork procedures in 395 civil petition fields for the convenience of citizen's lives. As part of its efforts to do away with factors hampering national development, the government will resume issuing licenses for new construction business, which have been banned since 1973. Other features of the government project are alleviation of restrictions imposed on imports of export-use materials and a revision of the criminal code. [Text] [SK172250 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in Englihs 18 Oct 81 p 1]

DJP COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN--Seoul, 18 Sep--Korea's majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP) picked Rep Na Sok-ho, 47, as chairman of the party policy committee Friday. The post had been vacant since September 9 when Rep Yi Chin-u resigned, assuming moral responsibility for the so-called rush mat schandal, involving more than a dozen other assemblymen and the Federation of Korean Education Associations. The party designated Rep Chong Chae-chol, 53, as head of a National Assembly budget-settlement committee to be formed soon. Reps Maeng Un-chae, 46, and Cho Chung-chae, 45, were named deputies to the NA taking over vacancies caused by the same scandal. [Text] [SK180634 Seoul YONHAP in English 0320 GMT 18 Sep 81]

ENERGY MINISTER'S DISMISSAL SOUGHT--The three major political parties are moving to seek a motion calling for the dismissal of Minister of Energy and Resources Pak Pong-hwan with regards to the recent coal briquette scandal. They are also considering involving the parliamentary right to look into the government's coal-related administration. Pong Tu-wan, spokesman of the majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP), insisted yesterday that those who are involved in the production of low-quality coal briquettes should be punished regardless of their ranks or positions. In a statement, the spokesman said "the tremendous amount of illegal profits" earned by "yontan" (coal briquettes) producers should be recollected, and demanded that the government work out measures to prevent recurrence of similar incidents. The statement was issued following a meeting attended by key officeholders of the majority party. Meanwhile, Sin Sang-u, secretary-general of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP), said his party has decided to file a motion calling for the dismissal of the minister of energy and resources, and invoke the parliamentary power to probe state administration. [Text] [SK150603 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Oct 81 p 1]

PRESS COORDINATION MEMBERS--Along with the recent personnel reshuffle of the judicial officials, the government has named three judges as members of the press coordination committee effective 22 September. On the same day, Yi Won-pae of Seoul, Yang Yong-tae of Kwangju and Yi Ik-u of Chonju were relieved of their posts. The new members of the press coordination committee are: Yi Sun-u, Chief Judge of the Seoul Civil Court, for the Seoul area; Kim Ung-yol, Chief Judge of the Kwangju District Court, for the Chonju area. [Text] [SK271030 Seoul Sinmun in Korean 26 Sep ul p 2]

CSO: 4108/24

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK EXPECTS 7 PERCENT ECONOMIC GROWTH IN 1981

SK131246 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister-Minister of Economic Planning Sin Pyong-hyon said yesterday Korea expects an annual economic growth of a seven percent, slightly higher than the original target of five to six percent, this year.

Sin also stated the government need not take any special measures to help boost business and promote investments.

In testimony at a plenary National Assembly interpellation session, the deputy premier said it is difficult to materialize the minimum wage system at the moment.

In response to lawmakers' demand for the immediate introduction of the system, he said the government will make a careful study of it on the premise that it will be implemented some day.

On the fourth day of the six-day question-answer session, three lawmakers took the floor, focusing their queries on readjustment of heavy and chemical industry projects and purchase of rice and other grains.

Recalling the government laid too much stress on achieving economic growth in the past decade, Sin said the government will endeavor to achieve balance and harmony in distributing income.

The minister noted the government will put policy emphasis on raising people's incomes and increasing people's employment.

The government does not consider modifying the 1982 national budget bill nor the fifth five-year economic and social development plan and it is still premature to talk about revising the plan in connection with the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, he said.

The government will exert continuous efforts to eliminate factors which are feared to hamper redistribution of incomes, he said.

Unveiling that wholesale and retail price indexes stood at 12.7 and 14.2 percent respectively as of the end of last month, he predicted the government will manage to curb this year's price rise below 20 percent.

If oil prices retain stability and contingencies do not arise, the nation will be able to restrict price rises below 12-14 percent next year, he said.

The government intends to maintain a rice stockpile of 9,600,000 bags, and it is very hard to increase the rice purchase price by 30 percent, he remarked.

In an attempt to promote private-initiative economic activities, the government will establish what he termed a private industrial policy council.

In the meantime, Minister of Energy and Resources Pak Pong-hwan testified it would be inevitable for the government to raise oil prices late this year.

The minister said Korea imports 60 percent of its crude oil from Saudi Arabia for $32 per barrel and the price is expected to rise to $34 at the OPEC meeting late this year.

He said the government will check the quality of briquettes twice a month and work out a briquette quality control package.

The government will also increase coal briquette prices to realistic levels to help improve the quality of briquettes, he said.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry So Sok-chun said the government will help promote industrial electronics industries.

Rep Cho Ki-sang of the majority Democratic Justice Party said farming should be promoted not from an economic but from a political viewpoint.

If the government does not invest in farming, he warned Korea's economic foundation will be undermined.

Rep Hong Sa-tok of the Democratic Korea Party said the fifth socio-economic development program lacks ways of redistributing incomes, which he said are essential to materializing a welfare society.

He pointed out that 20 percent of the population monopolizes 75 percent of the total income.

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK PLANNING MINISTER ON ASEAN PROJECTS

SK080214 Seoul YONHAP in English 0205 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 8 Oct (YONHAP)--Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said Thursday that the Korean Government would encourage the nation's industry to invest in large-scale development projects in the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries.

In a message to an annual conference of Korean-ASEAN business leaders, which opened its one-day meeting at the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) building here, Sin praised the ASEAN countries for their efforts to accelerate economic growth, and said, "Korea is ready to provide to the ASEAN community its manpower and technical knowhow, accumulated in the process of its own industrial growth." The message was read by Choe Chang-nak, vice economic planning minister.

Sin, South Korea's top economic planner, said the Korean economy will emerge out of the doldrums this year and be back on the track to growth. In pursuing growth, he said, efforts will be made to ensure stability, and the initiative in running the nation's economy will be handed over to the private sector.

Sin said the ongoing conference will translate into fruitful cooperation the momentum provided by President Chon Tu-hwan's tour of the ASEAN countries last summer.

At this year's meeting sponsored by the FKI, some three hundred business leaders including 97 from the ASEAN countries will discuss the establishment of a secretariat for Korean-ASEAN economic cooperation at the nongovernmental level, and explore the possibilities for further cooperation between Korea and the five countries in such areas as construction, plant construction, trade, resource development and joint ventures.

The participants are also expected to urge their governments to conclude bilateral agreements for the prevention of double taxation and investment guarantee between Korea and the ASEAN countries, to pave the way for accelerated economic cooperation.

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK, ASEAN COMPANIES NEGOTIATE ON JOINT VENTURES

SK090114 Seoul YONHAP in English 0134 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 9 Oct (YONHAP)--Following the annual meeting here of Korean and ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) business leaders Thursday, negotiations are under way between Korean firms and companies of the five Southeast Asian nations for possible joint ventures and other forms of economic cooperation, industry sources here reported Friday.

Among the areas envisioned for cooperation are on oil refinery in Indonesia and the manufacture of automobilies in Singapore and the Philippines.

The Hyondai group, one of Korea's largest business conglomerates, has entered into negotiations for joint venture oil refinery and timber processing projects with Indonesian firms and a bridge construction project in Malaysia. Hyundai is also discussing the possibility of manufacturing "ASEAN cars" with Singaporean and Philippine interests.

The Samsung group, another industrial giant in the country, has embarked on negotiations for airplane maintenance and a joint TV set production with Indonesian interests and trade in crude oil and other products with Malaysian interests, the sources said.

Meanwhile, they said, the Daewoo group is discussing the manufacture of coal conveyers for an Indonesian company and negotiating the creation of a joint venture trading firm with a Malaysian company.

The following are some of the major projects for which negotiations are reportedly under way between Korean firms and their ASEAN counterparts:

--The Lucky Group: coal mining and petroleum exploitation in Indonesia, petrochemical project in Malaysia and electronic plant construction in Thailand.

--The Ssangyong Group: road construction in Indonesia, construction projects in Malaysia and skyscraper construction in Singapore.

--The Hyosung Group: tire production in Indonesia, timber processing in Malaysia, and heavy electric equipment exportation to the Philippines.

--Daelim: oil refineries in Indonesia and Singapore, and housing construction in Malaysia.

--Sunkyong: joint venture in timber and plywood production in Indonesia and Malaysia.

--Samhwan: highway construction in Indonesia and construction projects in Singapore.

--Chinro Brewery Co: importation of liquor ingredients from Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, and reexportation of finished products to the three countries.

--Korea Air Lines: opening of an airway between Seoul and Singapore.

--Korea Plywood Manufacturing Co: wood processing Indonesia.

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK, ASEAN BUSINESS LEADERS AGREE ON COOPERATION

SK080900 Seoul YONHAP in English 0758 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 8 Oct (YONHAP)--Business leaders from Korea and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member countries, meeting here for their annual conference Thursday, have agreed to set up "liaison groups" in Korea and the five ASEAN countries to promote bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation at the nongovernmental level.

According to a joint communique issued at the end of the one-day meeting, the ASEAN delegation asked for Korean participation in some of their countries' major development plans, especially in the area of industrial joint ventures.

The conference's four subcommittees reviewed a total of 32 projects in the ASEAN countries in the areas of construction and industrial plants, resources, trade, joint ventures and technology, according to the statement.

They included projects in the fields of forestry and coal mining in Indonesia, plywood processing in Malaysia, antimony mining and offshore gas exploration in Thailand, chrome mining in the Philippines and road and plant construction in the Southeast Asian countries.

The participants also agreed to recommend to their governments that Korea and the ASEAN countries cooperate at the Multifiber Agreement (MFA) meetings in Geneva, a North-South conference aimed at coordinating the conflicting interests of textile-exporting developing countries and the industrialized importing countries.

The communique said that the liaison groups to be formed in Korea and the five countries to strengthen economic cooperation in the private sector will also promote "mutual exchange of information, technological collaboration, joint ventures and participation in economic development projects."

The delegates to the conference, 94 businessmen from the ASEAN countries and some 200 from the Korean business community, approved of the bilateral agreements on the prevention of double taxation and investment guarantee being concluded by their governments, the communique said.

They agreed to hold the fourth Korea-ASEAN business leaders conference in November of next year in Manila.

The following is a list of projects reviewed at the meeting for possible Korean participation:

Resources Development

Indonesia:

--three forest projects including one at Irianjaya forests.
--four plywood plant projects
--two coal mining projects including one in southern Sumatra.

Malaysia:

--two joint venture projects involving plywood plants
--a coal mining project.

Thailand:

--an antimony mining project
--an offshore gas exploration project in B region, east-western Thailand.

The Philippines:

--a chrome mining project.

Construction and plants (projects to be undertaken as joint ventures and with technical cooperation):

Indonesia:

--Aeknaul-Pematang road project
--Middle Java 5th road project
--Middle Java water line project
--Dumai hydrocracking complex
--Gresik cement 4th expansion project
--agrochemical project
--Bukit Asem project
--formalin project

Malaysia:

--Dinding water supply stage II
--39-story building project
--Sandankan airport - civil project
--Junior Baru port expansion project
--Penang bridge project
--Perak-Halla cement project
--ship repair project
--Perak state steel plant project

Singapore:

--Palau Bukom refinery project

Thailand:

--Don Muang airport expansion project
--Bangkok water supply project
--gas processing project

Philippines:

--Paranaque spillway project
--Maramag hydroelectric power dam project
--Manila northern road betterment project
--4th Ibrd highway project

CSO: 4120/31

ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF SEOUL OLYMPIC GAMES EXAMINED

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Oct 81 p 7

[Text]

Seoul's success in inviting the 1988 Olympic Games is expected to give a new impetus to the Korean economy.

The prospective "Olympic business boom" has already begun with a phenomenal rally in the stock market.

Seoul has special reasons to claim doubled international confidence and reputation.

Reasons:

1) Seoul overcame a great disadvantage as a divided country in winning the Olympic venue right; and

2) Seoul showed itself to be a model of newly industrializing country en route to defeating pre-favorite Nagoya, Japan.

In other words, Korean economic potential has played a leading role in enabling the divided country to clinch the Olympic venue right.

Furthermore, the Olympic venue right will probably speed the internationalization of the Korean economy.

The construction industry will be blessed with record-high domestic demand thanks to the 1988 Olympics.

About $2,280 million will be necessary to construct sports facilities, an athletes' village and the related facilities for the 1988 Olympics, according to an estimate by the Seoul organizers.

Furthermore, a lot of big construction projects are sure to go to local builders prior to the Olympic Games.

They include the expansion of Kimpo International Airport, and the construction of subways, hotels and other social infrastructures.

The 1988 Seoul Olympics are estimated to draw 350,000-odd tourists, hinting good days for the Korean tourism industry.

The depth and width of an Olympic business boom can be vividly read in the Japanese case.

Apparently affected by the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, Japanese private facility investment registered an annual growth rate of 40.9 percent in 1960 and 36.8 percent in 1961.

In the Olympic period, the Japanese annual economic growth rose to 12 percent, which economists say led to the present prosperity of the Japanese economy.

Construction

Besides the construction and tourism industries, the Olympic business boom will stimulate many other industrial sectors including electronics, communications, food processing and various services.

In fact, the 1964 Tokyo Olympics changed the Japanese industrial structure and people's living standards a great deal.

The Olympic business boom increased the weight of construction and manufacturing industries as against agriculture and fisheries in Japan.

Japanese sales of television sets and refrigerators skyrocketed by 90 percent and 66 percent, respectively, in 1965 as compared with 8 percent each in 1957.

But the Olympics have not always created prosperity in

their host countries.

Munich, Montreal and Moscow may be called Olympic victims as they suffered financial losses due to their excessive investment in the Olympic Games.

Seoul's 1988 Olympic organizers are not worried about possibly excessive investment in Olympic facilities.

"Seoul's population is likely to exceed nine million persons. That fact means that Olympic-related facilities, except the sports complex, can be converted into the houses accommodating ever-growing population," said an official on the organizing committee.

The government has insisted that a lot of Olympic-related infrastructure construction programs are related to the nation's fifth five-year economic and social development plan (1982-1986).

But specialists' private view is that the government should make a minor change in the five-year plan to effectively prepare for the 1988 Olympic Games.

The estimated Seoul Olympic bill of $2,280 million represented a 3.6 percent burden on the gross national product (GNP), based on 1981 prices.

This percentage means that the Olympic bill will be 40,000 won per person.

Domestic observers opine that the burden of the Olympics is not so large in light of Korean economic potential and capacity.

In the coming five years, the nation is expected to need about $43 billion in foreign capital for its continuing economic development plan.

And the nation is not expected to suffer difficulties in obtaining that amount of foreign capital.

Rather, the 1988 Olympic venue right is certain to facilitate the inflow of foreign capital to this Republic.

In 1988 when the nation will stage the Olympics, the Korean GNP and per-capita GNP are expected to reach $100.8 billion and $2,340, respectively.

These figures far exceed the Japanese tally in the 1964 Tokyo Olympic year, amounting to $90.7 billion and $833.

CSO: 4120/25

'YONHAP' REVIEWS ROK SHIPBUILDING CAPACITY, PROSPECTS

SK170451 Seoul YONHAP in English 0228 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 17 Oct (YONHAP)--The inauguration Saturday of Daewoo Shipbuilding Co's 1.2-million-ton drydock in Okpo of Koje Island off the country's south coast marked a milestone in the history of Korean shipbuilding industry, making Korea the world's fifth largest shipbuilding power, with an annual shipbuilding capacity of four million tons.

In recent years, the Korean shipbuilding industry grew in great spurts partly because the industry was declining in the West, while the volume of world shipping has been increasing, and also because the Korean business boldly invested in the industry with the government's active support.

Korea's annual shipbuilding capacity grew from 250,000 tons in 1972 to 2.8 million tons in 1980, with foreign shipbuilding orders using up some 1.71 million tons, worth around 1.54 billion U.S. dollars last year. This represents the second largest number of orders received by any shipbuilding industry in the world. Japan received the largest number of orders.

As of the end of June this year, Korea won 930,000 tons of foreign shipbuilding orders worth 1.31 billion dollars, 17.5 percent more than was received during the same period last year on a tonnage basis.

Foreign shipbuilding orders totaled 2.7 million tons worth 3.5 billion dollars as of the end of July this year.

As the industry's bullishness continues, the government and the shipbuilding industry plan to further increase Korea's shipbuilding capacity to as much as six million tons by 1986, the last year of the country's fifth five-year economic development plan, to make the country the world's second largest shipbuilder.

However, the Korean shipbuilding industry faces a number of difficulties.

Except for the four major shipbuilders--the Hyundai Shipbuilding Co., the Daewoo Shipbuilding Co., the Korea Shipbuilding Corp., and the Samsung Shipbuilding Co.--the remaining 155 firms are very small, with a combined annual shipbuilding capacity reaching only 350,000 gross tons.

Another important factor is that Korea seems to be losing its international competitiveness because of relatively high wages in Korea. According to experts here, the ratio of wages to the cost in the shipbuilding industry is now as high as 25 percent.

The most challenging competitions to Korean shipbuilding among the newly emerging shipbuilding powers industry are Taiwan and mainland China. Mainland China has an annual shipbuilding capacity of 700,000 tons, and Taiwan's foreign shipbuilding orders in 1980 reached nearly 50 percent of Korea's, according to sources here.

Thus, the challenge for Korea's shipbuilding industry is to hold down costs and increase productivity through the utilization of modern management techniques. The industry must also introduce advanced foreign management methods, and adapt them to its own needs.

CSO: 4120/31

ROK TO BECOME WORLD'S FIFTH LARGEST SHIPBUILDER

SK150059 Seoul YONHAP in English 0053 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 15 Oct (YONHAP)--Korea will become the fifth largest shipbuilding country in the world when the Daewoo Shipbuilding Co. inaugurates its 1.2 million ton dry dock in Okpo of Koje Island, the country's third biggest island off Pusan, shortly.

Company officials said Thursday that the Okpo shipyard would boost the country's shipbuilding capacity from the current 2.8 million tons to four million tons, the fifth largest in the world.

The construction of the Okpo shipyard took more than eight years, and required more than 327.5 billion won (some 478 million U.S. dollars), both in domestic and foreign capital.

More than six million man-days were utilized to reclaim 400,000 pyong of sea to build the 1.2 million-ton largest single dry dock in the world (one pyong equals 3.4 square meters).

While still under construction, the Okpo shipyard had begun to receive shipbuilding orders from abroad and to build ships since September 1979.

It has so far received orders amounting to 1.1 billion U.S.dollars for chemical products carriers, tankers, seawater disposal plants and oil prospecting rigs.

The yearly turnover of the Okpo shipyard is projected to increase from 673 million dollars in 1982, to 800 million dollars in 1983, and again to more than 1.8 million dollars in 1985.

Another attraction of the Okpo shipyard is the 104-meter-high and 206-meter-wide Goliath crane which can lift ground structures of up to 900 tons. This crane is claimed to be the largest in the world, the officials said.

CSO: 4120/31

BRIEFS

BOND ISSUES FOR ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT--Seoul, 13 Oct (YONHAP)--The Korean Government plans to float bonds worth 71.5 billion won (one dollar is worth about 685 won) on the foreign money market in order to secure part of the money required for the development of electric resources for 1982, the Energy-Resouses Ministry said Tuesday. The 1982 cost of the electric resources development is estimated at 2.66 trillion won, including 2.02 trillion won for construction projects. Of the total cost, the state-run Korea Electric Co. will obtain 1.2 trillion won from its own coffers and foreign loans, while the government and banks will provide 941.3 billion won, and the remainder will be covered by the projected bonds, electricity debentures, and other resources yet to be determined. [Text] [SK130047 Seoul YONHAP in English 0039 GMT 13 Oct 81]

SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PLANS--Seoul, 14 Oct (YONHAP)--The Korean Government plans to spend 70 billion won (some 1.1 billion U.S. dollars) over the next five years to foster the country's semiconductor industries as technology-intensive industries. According to a semiconductor technology promotion program released Wednesday by the Commerce-Industry Ministry, the export target for semiconductor products is 1.5 billion U.S. dollars in 1986 when the fifth five-year economic development plans ends. During the five-year period, the localization of production of semiconductor products will reach 90 percent and semiconductor technology will be developed to such an extent that large scale integrations will be manufactured domestically by 1986. The technology development funds will be raised both by the government (20 billion won) and private enterprises (50 billion won). Basic and sophisticated technology will be developed mainly by research institutes under the supervision of the government, and application or commodity development technology, by private research institutes. The funds will also be used to train technological manpower of over 1,000 and to induce advanced semiconductor technology from abroad. [Text] [SK140913 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 14 Oct 81]

IBRD INTERESTED IN DAM PROJECTS--Seoul, 15 Oct (YONHAP)--The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has expressed its willingness to take part in the construction of seven multipurpose dams projected by the Korean Government. The World Bank's intention was disclosed Wednesday, when a six-member IBRD mission met with President An Kyong-mo of the state-run Industrial Site and Water Resources Development Corp., to discuss Korea's water resources development. The mission is in Korea to observe the construction of the Chungju multipurpose dam financed by the IBRD. Korea is planning to construct seven more multipurpose dams one each on the estuary of Naktong River, at Hapchon, Chuan and four other places. [Text] [SK150101 Seoul YONHAP in English 0058 GMT 15 Oct 81]

ASSEMBLY APPROVAL OF LOAN PLANS--Seoul, 15 Oct (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan's administration will move for the legislative approval of 21 loan inducement plans from several international financing institutions, during the regular National Assembly session, officials at the economic planning board said Thursday. The officials said that the public loans, totaling some 2.2 billion U.S. dollars, will be used for the improvement of the industrial structure, the expansion of water-supply facilities and other projects to be conducted next year, the first year of the country's fifth five-year economic plan. The World Bank will provide 955 million dollars through seven inducement programs; the Asian Development Bank, 393 million dollars through eight programs; and several other international banks and financial organizations will provide the rest. The National Assembly, now in its regular session, will examine the loan programs and approve them, the officials added. [Text] [SK150140 Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT 15 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/31

NEED FOR QUALIFIED INTERPRETERS BECOMES ACUTE

SK131404 Seoul YONHAP in English 0752 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 13 Oct (YONHAP)--Korea's need for professional interpreters seems more immediate than ever, with the rapid growth of the country's foreign trade in recent years, and especially because of Korea's being selected as host for the 1988 summer olympics.

Despite the increasing need for qualified interpreters, institutions to train them are rare in Korea.

The graduate school of interpretation and translation at Seoul's Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, the only graduate school of its kind in Korea, opened in August 1979. It provides eight two-year Korean-foreign language courses and 13 three-year foreign language courses. The two-year courses include Korean-English, Korean-French, Korean-Chinese, Korean-Spanish, Korean-German, Korean-Japanese, Korean-Russian and Korean-Arabic.

Among the three year course are English-French, English-Chinese, English-German, English-Russian and English-Spanish.

According to Dr Kim I-pae, dean of the graduate school, the school produced its first 14 graduates last August. [He said] that more than half of the annual newcomers gave up in the middle of their courses, after finding themselves unable to keep up.

Kim said that a good interpreter should be equipped with a knowledge of politics, economics, literature and other things not to speak of fluency in the languages concerned.

Noting that Korea would need more than 1,700 interpreters when the Seoul Olympics begin, Dr Kim urged the government to pay more interest in training professional interpreters.

The salary of a professional interpreter varies, but according to some sources, a simultaneous interpreter might charge as much as a quarter million won (about 370 U.S. dollars) for six hours of work.

CSO: 4120/31

BRIEFS

ENGLISH IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS--Seoul, 13 Oct (YONHAP)--The Korean Government has reportedly decided to teach English to primary school students beginning next year as part of its efforts to improve the country's foreign language education. Education Ministry officials said Tuesday that students at the fourth, fifth and sixth grades of primary school will receive English lessons one hour a week as part of their extra-curricular activities. Currently, English is taught from the middle schools level. The move to introduce English at an earlier stage has been very controversial. But the government has decided in favor of it on the assumption that the sooner we learn the language, the more proficient we will be in its use, the officials said. The Education Ministry has already earmarked 800 million won (1.2 million U.S. dollars) for the strengthening of foreign language education in secondary schools across the country next year. The funds will be used to provide middle and high schools with tape recorders and other necessary equipment to improve language training programs for middle and high-school English teachers both at home and abroad. [Text] [SK131402 Seoul YONHAP in English 0746 GMT 13 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/31

SEOUL DAILY VIEWS WALKER'S SPEECH ON U.S.-ROK CULTURAL TIES

SK090044 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Oct 81 p 1

[The "Jargon" Column]

[Text] There is no more difficult word to define than "culture," because it has many meanings. Ten years ago UNESCO conducted a survey to discern the various meanings of "culture" used around the world. The survey findings revealed that "culture" has about 200 different meanings--exceeding the number of countries in the world.

At a meeting of the Korea-American Association on the evening of 6 October, U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Walker delivered a speech entitled "Korean-American relations in the 1980's: The cultural dimension." The association is a forum often used by American ambassadors to Korea when they had something to say about U.S.-ROK relations. The term "culture" as he defined it is somewhat different from what it means in Korea. This may be because of a difference in the cultures of the two countries.

Westerners often use the world "culture" to describe a way of life or a way of thinking. Viewed this way, there seems to be a considerable cultural difference between Korea and the United States. It seems to be an American idea that U.S. culture is diverse, whereas Korean culture is almost homegenous.

Ambassador Walker predicted the 1980's will be a period of readjustment--a period when "cultural" differences between the two countries will be reduced. The United States seems to believe it is necessary to mold Korean culture into a more pluralistic one. However, it is not an eady task to reshape cultures.

In the 1980's Korea's progress is expected to be more notable, and the nation's international position will be enhanced. Korea has formal diplomatic relations with 115 countries and trade ties with 160 countries.

In 1988 Korea will host the summer olympics. The political and economi conditions in Korea make it inevitable that we internationalize our society. To achieve this, our consciousness must first be internationalized. We now must review and readjust our "culture."

Internationalization means making as few enemies as possible and refraining from any word or deed which could antagonize others. Nationalism is essential for the survival of a small and weak nation. However, it is likely to invite international isolation if it goes too far. Internationalization necessitates the diversification of information and opinion. It constitutes a condition for our survival. We will have to endure some inconveniences inherent in this readjustment because there can be no gain without costs.

CSO: 4108/24

ROK PLANS TO PROMOTE OVERSEAS EMIGRATION

SK160140 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Oct 81 p 8

[Text] The Health-Social Affairs Ministry will push ahead intensively overseas emigration, family planning, and the adoption of orphans by foreign families during next year in strenuous efforts to curtail population growth, it was revealed yesterday.

According to a ministry report to the National Assembly, the ministry will send 40 farming families to Argentina, Chile and Paraguay during next year. The government will provide them with 2,000 ha of farmland initially, the report showed.

Promoting emigration based on family relations, the ministry will encourage private organizations to expedite the emigration of small industrial firms.

The ministry will form a non-government committee for this purpose and will dispatch joint missions overseas to survey the situation related to the emigration of industries and to arrange this type of emigration, the report revealed.

Emigration permissions will be issued to 38,750 persons next year compared with 37,000 this year, according to the report.

It showed that 2,205 million won had been earmarked for emigration sector in the ministry's budget.

The ministry, worried about a possible population explosion resulting from the sharp increase in child-bearing couples, will give various priorities in social benefits to sterilized people, the report revealed.

Medical insurance subscribers will get insurance benefits in case they undergo sterilization and other contraception operations from next year.

People from poor families will be given government loans prior to others if they undergo sterilization operations. They will also be selected as beneficiaries of medical aid prior to others.

Along with tax favors, small-size families with two or less children will be given priority in obtaining scholarships and in buying houses.

As for overseas adoption of Korean orphans, the ministry will ease restrictions on the selection of countries and will promote it by bringing up organizations specializing in the field, according to the report.

Adoption of Korean orphans by foreign families peaked after the Korean war and has declined over the last decade upon the government's decision to raise them in their native land.

CSO: 4120/31

BRIEFS

POPULATION PLANNING PROGRAM PROPOSED--Seoul, 10 Oct (YONHAP)--Under a draft plan to curb the population increase rate during the fifth five-year economic plan, which starts next year, the Korean Government will offer various favors and incentives for families restricting the number of their children to two. These incentives include income tax reductions, housing priorities, subsidized education, and medical insurance. The government plans to launch a nationwide drive to lower the population increase rate to 1.57 percent by 1986, from the current rate of 1.67. The draft plan, prepared by 12 pertinent ministries, also calls for further expansion of the family planning program, encouragement of emigration, and educational campaigns to explain the government's population policy. Without such measures, the country's population is expected to reach 44 million by 1986, six million more than the current population. [Text] [SK100251 Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT 10 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/31

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

SK120750 Seoul YONHAP in English 0739 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 12 Oct (YONHAP)--Costa Rica's President Rodrigo Carazo Odio arrived here Monday afternoon on a three-day state visit as guest of President Chon Tu-hwan.

On his arrival at Seoul's Kimpo international airport on a crystal clear Korean autumn day, Carazo, his wife Estrella, and a 12-member official party including Foreign Minister Bernd Hiehaus were welcomed by President and Mrs Chon and other senior officials of the Korean Government in an official welcoming ceremony.

Carazo, the first Costa Rican president to visit Korea, will meet with his Korean counterpart at Chongwadae, South Korea's presidential mansion, Tuesday morning to discuss "ways to expand bilateral cooperation, political and economic." [as received]

On Tuesday afternoon, the Costa Rican leader will address a plenary session of the unicameral National Assembly. Carazo will be the fourth foreign head of state to address the Korean Parliament. The last foreign president who spoke before the National Assembly was U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson, who made an official visit here in 1966.

Diplomatic observers here see Carazo's visit as part of the South Korean Government's efforts to bolster its relations with countries of Central and South America, a vital area of diplomatic contest between South and North Korea, along with Africa and the Middle East.

Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga is in town at the invitation of Prime Minister Nam Tok-u, on a four-day official visit, which began Saturday.

Since it established diplomatic relations with South Korea in 1962, Costa Rica, which upholds a pro-Western foreign policy, has supported the Seoul government at international forums including the United Nations.

The Central American nation established diplomatic relations with North Korea in 1974, but its relations with the communist country, South Korean officials said, have been minimal.

On the other hand, there has been a steady increase in South Korea's trade with Costa Rica. Official Korean statistics show that South Korea exported some

4.8 million U.S. dollars worth of goods including steel products, electric appliances and textiles to Costa Rica last year. Meanwhile, Costa Rica exported 290,000 dollars' worth of products to Korea, including meat and coffee beans.

Bilateral trade and other forms of economic cooperation, including joint ventures, are expected to be discussed by the two presidents, Korean officials said.

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHON ADDRESSES DINNER HONORING COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT

SK140232 Seoul YONHAP in English 0126 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 14 Oct (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan said Tuesday evening that South Korea and Costa Rica, as Pacific nations, are partners in the common pursuit of liberty, peace and prosperity.

In his remarks at a Chongwadae (Korea's presidential mansion) dinner honoring Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, Chon hailed Carazo's visit here as a "meaningful milestone" in further cementing the ties of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Central American nation.

Explaining his unsuccessful overtures aimed at realizing an inter-Korean summit meeting, Chon castigated communist North Korea for rejecting his offers and continuing to indulge in provocative acts (toward the South), which, he said, heighten the tension on the Korean peninsula.

"I do not believe that North Korea will be able to continue to shun our peace-making efforts. With patience and sincerity, we will continue to do our utmost to establish a lasting peace on the peninsula."

In his reply, Carazo endorsed Chon's bid for a tete-a-tete with North Korean leader Kim Il-song and said his current visit will serve to further strengthen the ties of friendship that bind South Korea and Costa Rica.

"Through this visit, I have reaffirmed the courage with which your people are safeguarding freedom against the constant threat of aggression from the enemy," said Carazo, the first Costa Rican president to visit Korea. "The freedom-loving nations of the whole world should appreciate your efforts to resist totalitarianism and repel the menace of subversion."

CSO: 4120/31

ROK, JAMAICAN PRIME MINISTERS DISCUSS COOPERATION

SK111030 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Korea and Jamaica yesterday agreed to conclude an economic, scientific and technological agreement to strengthen the government-level cooperation and increase the activities of the nongovernmental Korea-Jamaica Joint Economic Committee.

This agreement came during a meeting between Prime Minister Nam Tok-u and Jamaican Prime Minister Edward P. G. Seaga who arrived in Seoul earlier in the day on a four-day visit at Nam's invitation.

A Korean source said that the two premiers exchanged views on international situations with stress placed on Northeast Asia and the Caribbean area and on ways and means of promoting bilateral relations in a "sincere and friendly" atmosphere for more than one hour in Nam's capitol office.

Nam explained in detail President Chon Tu-hwan's peace proposals made toward North Korea on January 12 and June 5 while Seaga expressed his deep understanding about the Seoul government's peaceful unification efforts and said "time is on Seoul's side," according to the source.

Seaga hoped for joint investments in Jamaica by Korean business and industrial companies and explained that such labor-intensive businesses as garments, footwear and electronics are among the promising areas for Korean participation.

Nam pledged that he will encourage active participation by Korean companies, the source said.

Following the meeting, the two premiers signed a cultural agreement.

The 11-point accord is aimed at promoting scientific, educational and cultural exchanges.

The Nam-Seaga meeting was also attended by Minister of Commerce and Industry So Sok-chun; Vice Minister of Foriegn Affairs Kim Tong-hwi; Korean Ambassador to Kingston Choe Sang-chin; Kum Chin-ho, secretary-general to the premier and Kim Sok-kyu, director-general of the American Affairs Bureau at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Those from the Jamaican side were Dr Allan Kirton, permanent secretary at the office of the prime minister; E. Frank Francis, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Lloyd M.H. Barnett, director of the Foreign Ministry's Political Division; John Pickersgill, director of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Division, and Kenneth Jones, director of the Agency for Public Information.

In the evening, Premier and Mrs Seaga attended a dinner hosted by Nam at the guest house of the Hotel Shilla.

Today, the Jamaican leader will visit industrial establishments in Ulsan and Pohang.

CSO: 4120/31

SEOUL DAILY VIEWS CARIBBEAN LEADERS' ROK VISITS

SK130951 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Caribbean Visitors"]

[Text] The leaders of two Central American countries are in town--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio flew in yesterday for a three-day state visit and Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Philip George Seaga is due to leave today after a four-day official tour.

Together with the recent trip here by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and the forthcoming visit by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon early next month, their tours underline an auspicious fruition of the nation's vigorous new diplomatic efforts aimed at expanding and substantiating its external relations.

Notable is that the two visits, overlapping in part, involve chief executives from countries situated in the same Caribbean region.

What is more remarkable is that each of the visits has distinct implications for Koreans. President Carazo is the first foreign leader to make a state visit here since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic and also the first to deliver an address before the current National Assembly, an event scheduled for today. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Seaga is the first head of government from a nonaligned nation to visit the Fifth Republic, an occasion which is additionally meaningful as Jamaica is a council member of the powerful Nonaligned Movement of Third World countries.

And the talks which the Costa Rican and Jamaican visitors will have or have already had with their respective hosts, President Chon Tu-hwan and Prime Minister Nam Tok-u, and other Korean leaders are expected to have far-reaching effects in further strengthening Korea's existing bilateral relations with their nations.

For one thing, the high-level talks will have resulted in a better understanding of and paved the way for closer cooperation in tackling each other's national issues. Outstanding in this respect is Seoul's sincere and realistic approach to lessening tension on the Korean peninsula and bringing about a workable settlement of inter-Korea questions, a task that is worthy of due international support.

Probably having a greater impact on mutual interests are the discussions on ways to further promote or newly cultivate Korea's relations with the two countries in such tangible fields as economic cooperation, trade and sociocultural exchanges.

For this purpose, the Jamaican prime minister signed with his host a bilateral cultural agreement, providing for closer cooperation in the sectors of science, education and culture. Besides, the two premiers reportedly agreed in their talks to inject vigor into the function of the Korea-Jamaica Joint Economic Committee and probed effective ways of facilitating joint ventures in about a dozen specific industrial projects, including clothing and footwear production as well as electronics.

Stepped-up economic cooperation in spheres ranging from fisheries to manufacturing industry is also a major topic for the Costa Rican president in his meetings with President Chon and other Seoul leaders. In addition, wider avenues are certain to be provided to cement bilateral relations, which already feature three agreements signed during the past decade covering cultural exchanges, trade and science-technology cooperation.

The visits by President Carazo and Prime Minister Seage are thus hoped to be long remembered as having provided new momenta in upgrading--and what's more substantiating--Korea's relations not only with their countries but also other Latin American nations.

CSO: 4120/31

AARRO CONFERENCE OPENS IN SEOUL; NAM SPEAKS

SK160114 Seoul YONHAP in English 0109 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 16 Oct (YONHAP)--The Seventh Conference of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization (AARRO) opened Friday morning in Seoul, with delegates from 15 member countries, four observer countries and four international organizations.

Korean Prime Minister Nam Tok-u opened the conference by praising AARRO's invaluable accomplishments in exploring ways of relieving rural poverty in the African and Asian regions, since the organization's founding in 1962.

Nam noted, however, that there were still many people in rural areas who were denied decent lives, and urged all member countries to "join in the crusade for a new world of common prosperity."

He said that the Korean "saemaul undong" (new village movement), started in 1970, can be regarded as one method of meeting the challenges of rural development, and added that Korea is "willing to cooperate in sharing and exchanging our experiences with all our friends."

Korean chief delegate Ko Kun, agriculture-fisheries minister, was elected chairman of the Seoul conference.

Ko explained to the delegates the results of the Korean Saemaul Undong and of the government's plans in the agricultural and fisheries sectors during the country's fifth five-year economic and social development plan period which starts next year.

During the conference, which is continuing until October 23, participants are to discuss their rural development policies, as well as exchange technological information.

At Friday's meeting, it was also decided to hold the eighth AARRO conference in Mauritius.

CSO: 4120/31

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NAM URGES JAPAN TO PLAY DUE SECURITY ROLE

OW080931 Tokyo KYODO in English 0852 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 8 Oct (KYODO)--South Korean Prime Minister Nam Tok-u has urged Japan to play a "due role" for security in Northeast Asia.

Speaking at a National Assembly session Wednesday, Nam called for establishment of trilateral security systems involving South Korea, the United States and Japan.

Both South Korea and Japan have a separate security treaty with the United States but there is no such accord between Seoul and Tokyo.

"There will be no South Korea-Japan security treaty even in the future," Nam said.

"Under these circumstances," he went on, "we want Japan to play a due role for regional security."

Nam said the two countries still do not share the view over how they should promote regional security and economic cooperation but added: "We have come much closer to each other in our perceptions as a result of our recent series of talks."

Nam referred to the Japan-South Korea foreign ministerial meeting in Tokyo in August, that was followed by the regular ministerial conference in Seoul last month.

The meetings produced no tangible agreement, however, on South Korea's request for dollar 6 billion in Japanese government loans, which Seoul linked to its "enormous" defense efforts to maintain peace on the Korean peninsula.

CSO: 4120/31

GAP BETWEEN KOREA, JAPAN STUDIED

Tokyo TOITSU NIPPON in Japanese 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "How to Bridge the Gap Between Korea and Japan"]

[Text] For the sake of "new Korea-Japan relations," a deepening of mutual understanding by the citizens of the two countries is desired, but according to a "public opinion poll on foreign relations" conducted by the Prime Minister's Office with 3,000 Japanese men and women from all over the country as subjects (published on the 20th), the results are that on the one hand 62 percent responded that Korea-Japan relations are "important," but on the other hand a 53 percent majority responded, "I don't have any friendly feelings toward Korea." In this public opinion poll which has been conducted every year for the past three years, this is the first time that respondents stating, "I don't have any friendly feelings toward Korea," exceeded 50 percent.

Because this poll was conducted from the end of May to the beginning of June, the responses came just as the Korea-Japan Foreign Ministers' Conference was postponed for Japan's convenience after a change in Japan's foreign minister. It was a period when there was the least discord between Korea and Japan since the start of Korea's Fifth Republic and perhaps it may be understood as expressing the ordinary feelings of the average Japanese. By the way, the data retrieval rate was 79 percent with more than 2,300 responding.

Althought 35 percent "feel friendly toward Korea" (43 percent the previous year) and 62 percent think that Korea-Japan relations are "important," what should we think about the result of 53 percent who "do not have any friendly feelings toward Korea" (47 percent the previous year)?

Contrasting Public Opinion Polls in Both Countries

On the one hand, what about Korea's public opinion poll? The most recent is a poll conducted in the middle of July three years ago by the "Chuo Nippo" publication with 3,400 men and women as subjects (the response rate was 91.4 percent and it was published on 22 September the same year). According to that poll, as for feelings of "like or dislike" toward Japan, 58.6 percent responded "dislike," including 21.2 percent who responded "extreme dislike." Conversely, those responding "like" were limited to 12.9 percent, including the 1.3 percent who responded "extreme like."

The results of the two countries' public opinion polls can be said to be contrasting.

Certainly in the understanding of the people of the two countries, there are factors which are pluses for improving relations between the two countries. Looking at Korea's poll, three years ago at the time the poll was started, a response was requested to the question, "what was your impression of Japan five years ago?" In that poll, 69.9 percent responded "dislike" and 7.6 percent responded "like." Thus there is indication of a trend that the impressions toward Japan are gradually improving. On the other hand, in this last Japanese poll, those responding, "I don't have any friendly feelings toward Korea" exceeded one-third with 35 percent.

However, a bad impression of the other is still deeply rooted between the people of both countries. Concerning what should be done, this is an issue that should be given serious consideration not only by the government authorities on both sides but also by the opinion leaders.

From our perspective, we think that the major factor is that there is still no mutual understanding of the other's situation. Even so, since the relative importance Japan occupies for Korea is greater than the relative importance Korea occupies for Japan, it means we have to ask for greater effort on the part of Japan to understand Korea. This difference in relative importance can be understood completely if one compares the relative importance Japan occupies in Korea's total trade and the importance Korea occupies in Japan's total trade.

In the process of diplomatic negotiations between the two countries since the Korea-Japan Foreign Ministers' Conference of this past August, various discussions were held surrounding such outstanding issues as a "6 billion dollar public loan to Korea." But the point we feel most strongly from commentaries and criticism in Japan is the significance of Korea's "wish to re-examine" the economic relations of the two countries during the 16 years since the normalization of diplomatic relations has not been reported to the Japanese people, to say the least. Of course, this is not to say, support and report Korea's assertions, but it is saying what are Korea's reasons for its "wish to re-examine." But this has not been explained to the Japanese people.

"Reciprocity" Measures Are Very Basis

From the Koreans' perspective, the greatest outstanding question in Korea-Japan relations during this time is the correction of the huge trade imbalance. Despite the fact that this correction has been continuously requested for nearly the last 10 years, Japan simply says this "is a long term question" and in contrast to this has expanded import regulations against Korea.

It is not just the Koreans' judgment; no other judgment can be made but that Japan planned the guarantee of a one-sided profit in its relations with Korea.

Concerning this, Japan's assertion that even now Korea-Japan trade "contributed to Korea's export to the third world countries" and "all countries must be looked at---not just the two countries" can lead to no other conclusion except that in order for Korea to strengthen its exports to the third world it is obliged to offer a one-sided profit to Japan in its trade. The relations have been precisely this during the 16 years since normalization of relations.

The question depends on countermeasures Japan takes so that the Koreans can have a constructive impression concerning relations with Japan in both direction and in substance, such as structural measures such as industrial regulation and technology transfer, steps to make a positive balance in trade, and measures to ease the influence of the extreme trade imbalance every year by means of capital cooperation.

It is Korea which has to continue to undertake intense security preparedness, and if there were not the reality of Korea-Japan relations symbolized in the enormous accumulated trade deficit, the impressions of Japan should have taken a far more favorable turn. To the extent this is not resolved, it will be difficult to avoid the vicious cycle of Korea's tough opinion poll towards Japan and the resulting Japanese backlash.

This public opinion poll again showed the "gap" between the people of the two countries. Focusing on the fact that the major factor is the relationship between the two countries is one without reciprocity, and not looking too much at secondary factors, I would like to have understood the alarm bells indicating the necessity of true improvement of relations between the two countries.

9400
CSO: 4105/6

BRIEFS

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT ADDRESS--Seoul, 13 Oct (YONHAP)--Costa Rica's President Rodrigo Carazo Odio said Tuesday that, despite physical distance, Korea and Costa Rica subscribe to common values and principles, and declared, "No barriers on disagreements could break the bond of friendship and fraternity between our two nations." Addressing a plenary session of the National Assembly, Korea's one-house parliament, Carazo, who arrived here Monday on a three-day state visit, praised the South Korean people and government for their "courage and perseverence" with which, they had achieved the country's present growth, and said, "the Korean people, disciplined by their often lonely yet courageous struggle, will be forever." The Costa Rican president was the fourth foreign head of state to address the Korean parliament in the Republic of Korea's history. The last foreign leader to speak before the National Assembly was U.S. President Lyndon Johnson, who made an official visit here in 1966. [Text] [SK131407 Seoul YONHAP in English 0725 GMT 13 Oct 81]

SPORTSMEN EXCHANGES WITH E. EUROPE--Seoul, 8 Oct (YONHAP)--Korean sportsmen will actively seek exchanges with their counterparts in the Eastern European countries and other nations with which South Korea has no diplomatic relations. The Korean Amateur Sports Association (KASA) has decided to make positive attempts at such exchanges with those countries, which Korea had formerly kept at arm's length because of political reasons. A highly placed KASA source said Thursday that the decision had been prompted by the International Olympic Committee's awarding of the 1988 summer Olympic Games to Seoul, which he said could have wide-ranging implications for the expansion of the country's sports exchanges with the rest of the world. [Text] [SK080840 Seoul YONHAP in English 0743 GMT 8 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/31

ROK, U.S. OFFICIALS AGREE ON AGRICULTURAL TIES

SK130148 Seoul YONHAP in English 0117 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 13 Oct (YONHAP)--South Korean Agriculture-Fisheries Minister Ko Kun and visiting U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block agreed here Monday on the necessity of facilitating bilateral cooperation in the agricultural and fisheries fields, based on the principle of mutual benefit and prosperity.

During the hour-long meeting at the Agriculture-Fisheries Ministry, Ko asked his U.S. counterpart to exercise his influence in lowering U.S. federal tariff rates for Korean mushrooms and canned goods, and in expediting a joint venture between Korea and the United States in the Indian corn processing plant now under negotiations by private business interests of both countries.

Block showed deep interest in Korea's importing more rice and other agricultural products from the United States, taking advantage of the credit facilities made available by the U.S. financing institutions, including the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), according to sources at the bilateral ministerial meeting.

Ko and Block agreed that Korea is one of the major agricultural products export markets for the United States.

Ko, Yi Pyong-ki, assistant minister for food grain and livestock administration at the minstry, and three other aides represented Korea at the conference; and Block, U.S. Undersecretary of Agriculture Seeley G. Lodwick, and U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard L. Walker represented the U.S.

Block arrived in Seoul Sunday, accompanied by his wife and an entourage of 21 U.S. officials, at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Ko on the first leg of his tour of Asian countries.

The U.S. mission visited the truce village of Panmunjom on the demilitarized zone dividng South and North Korea Monday afternoon.

During his four-day stay here, the U.S. secretary will pay courtesy calls on President Chon Tu-hwan and Korean Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon.

Block is also scheduled to preside over a meeting of U.S. agricultural attaches and counsellors assigned in the Asian area before leaving here for Japan, mainland China and Hong Kong.

CSO: 4120/31

ROK DAILY DISCUSSES RISING IMPORT BARRIERS

SK090012 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Oct 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Rising Import Barriers"]

[Text] It appears that the world trade environment has gone beyond the stage of uncertainty and entered a phase of upheaval with almost all countries bent on pursuing their own interests only. As advanced nations are still suffering from prolonged economic stagnation combined with inflation with little hope of recovery in the near future, the growth of global trade volume which ran up to as much as nine percent a year in the early 1970s has now declined to two to three percent.

While advocating free trade in principle, or in lip service, developed industrial countries are increasingly resorting to import-restriction measures on grounds of protecting their domestic industries and coping with rising unemployment. Even the functions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), an authoritative international institution dedicated to promoting free trade, are being deplorably weakened as most member nations evade fulfilling their obligations. The Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) and Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) are drifting toward strengthening import restrictions rather than promoting free trade at the insistence of advanced countries.

Korea, as a developing country and, more specifically, a newly industrializing country, which must depend heavily on exports to sustain economic growth, or even economic survival for that matter, finds itself more and more pinched by rising import barriers in major overseas markets. In some of the cases, we are made a victim of trade conflicts between economic powers in this age of economic multipolarization.

How to effectively cope with such unfavorable international trade environment is therefore a crucial question that may very well decide the future of the Korean economy. In this connection, we are alarmed by the report that the volume of incoming letters of credit, a vital indicator for future export performance, began to fall in September below the level of a year before.

A study report by Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA), released this week, deserves serious attention by all concerned with the export industry as well as the government economic authorities. According to the report, as many as 148 items or 28.5 percent of the nation's total exports are affected by import restrictions abroad.

Most of the restrictions Korean commodities are subjected to are of classical types. They include the so-called "voluntary" restraint by Korean exporters imposed by bilateral agreements with importing countries. Textiles are the typical item coming under this category. There is also the escape clause in the GATT which provides for protectionist "safeguard" measures, now being abused by importing nations to limit imports such as footwear and electronic goods. Then the antidumping duties and counrervailing tariff against subsidized exports.

As long as the rising import barrier is a reality, regrettable as it is, we must develop wisdom to overcome it. First of all, it is imperative for our exporters to expand shipments to nonrestrictive markets in the Third World, and Eastern Europe, if possible.

At the same time, our export industry should intensify their efforts to produce sophisticated, higher-priced goods to earn more within a given quantitative import quota in an existing market, through thorough quality control, improving designs and keeping current with changing fashions. Joint-venture production in the target country itself and intensified commodity publicity drives in the markets are some other desirable means of promoting our exports.

It must be emphasized, however, that our traders and industrialists avoid stirring a sentiment of resistance to our products in any of our export markets by refraining from unnecessary excesses in sales offensive. An orderly marketing attitude and sincere endeavor for balanced trade on our part are needed.

CSO: 4120/31

BRIEFS

1982 EXPORT TARGET INCREASED--Seoul, 9 Oct (YONHAP)--The Commerce-Industry Ministry has set Korea's export target for next year at 25.3 billion U.S. dollars on the free-on-board basis, and the import goal at 31.33 billion dollars on the basis of cost, insurance and freight (CIF). Along with this, the ministry decided Thursday to increase this year's export target by 500 million dollars to 21 billion dollars and reduce imports by 800 million dollars to 27 billion dollars. The 1982 export figure shows a rise of 20.4 percent from the readjusted export target for this year and the import figure, an increase of 15.9 percent from the readjusted import scale in 1981. As of October 6, Korea's exports amounted to 15.71 billion dollars. It is the first time since 1978 that the government has set the export growth rate at above 20 percent. A ministry official said that in order to achieve the eight percent economic growth envisaged by the government for next year, the country should export 20 percent more than this year's figure. However, the attainment of this export goal is uncertain, because of the anticipated reduction in the overseas demand for Korean products, the continuing gain of U.S. dollars against other major currencies, and the high interest rates in international money markets. [Text] [SK090104 Seoul YONHAP in English 0100 GMT 9 Oct 81]

TV EXPORTS CREATE CONTROVERSY--Seoul, 13 Oct (YONHAP)--Some Korean TV manufacturers are trying to export black-and-white TV sets to the United States at dumping prices, thus giving rise to protests from their rivals in Taiwan and other developing countries. Business sources here said Tuesday there is a growing demand for black-and-white sets in the United States because major U.S. black-and-white TV manufacturers have given up this line because of their poor price competitiveness, and are importing finished products from Korea and Taiwan. Korean TV manufacturers have offered the General Electric Co. of the U.S. 14-inch TV sets at 44 to 45 dollars per unit, 10 percent lower than the usual export price. Last year, Korea emerged as the biggest black-and-white TV set exporter in the world by selling more than five million sets overseas, 21 percent of the world's total black-and-white TV exports. [Text] [SK130158 Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT 13 Oct 81]

DOMESTIC RAW MATERIALS--Seoul, 13 Oct (YONHAP)--Korean exporters have used more and more domestic raw materials for their export commodities in recent years, according to a tally released Tuesday by the Korean Customs Administration. The tally showed that the ratio of domestic raw materials to imported raw materials for export commodities for this year was 55.7 percent as of the end of July. Local exporters used 4.6 billion U.S. dollars' worth of domestic raw materials and imported 3.6 billion dollars' worth of raw materials. The statistics also said that the ratio of local

raw materials began to preceded that of the foreign raw materials in 1977 and rose to 56.1 percent in 1979. The ratio of domestic resources slightly dropped to 54 percent last year because of the prolonged economic recession in the country. Government officials welcome the increased ratio of domestic raw materials for export products as signalling the improvement of the foreign-exchange earning rate of export commodities. They attribute this increased ratio primarily to the government's efforts to convince domestic manufacturers to increase their use of Korean raw materials. [Text] [SK130154 Seoul YONHAP in English 0128 GMT 13 Oct 81]

ROK, NEW ZEALAND TRADE COOPERATION--Seoul, Oct 7 (YONHAP)--Korea and New Zealand have agreed to combine their efforts to further expand bilateral trade and economic cooperation. The agreement came during the 12th annual meeting of the two countries' trade ministers, So Sok-chun and B. E. Talboys, in Seoul October 5-7. To that end, New Zealand will import an additional 300 Korean-made passenger cars called "Pony," and Korea will give first preference to the Oceanic country's livestock products when it imports such dairy products from abroad. According to a 19-point joint communique issued at the end of the three-day Seoul conference, Korean firms participating in international biddings to be hosted by the New Zealand Government will be given favorable consideration. In order to accelerate bilateral economic cooperation, the two countries will increase their capital invesetments in each other's countries and expand personnel and technical exchanges in the fisheries sector. The government of the two countries also agreed to provide every possible facility for a meeting of private shipping company officials, scheduled to be held either in Seoul or in Wellington in November, to discuss the establishing of a regular shipping line between the two countries, according to the joint communique. The meeting--the 13th of its kind--will be held in Wellington next year. New Zealand's Foreign and External Trade Minister Talboys and his entourage left here Wednesday afternoon. [Text] [SK070939 Seoul YONHAP in English 0755 GMT 7 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/31

YIM CHUN-CHU ATTENDS MEETING MARKING KIM VISIT

SK091106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--Workers and trade unionists in Pyongyang on 8 October held a loyal meeting before the monument erected at the fork of roads to Mangyongdae and Kangson to commemorate the 36th anniversary of the day when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who made a triumphant return to the homeland after liberating it, first went to Kangson to meet workers there, passing by his native village Mangyongdae visible within a hailing distance. Set up at the meeting place was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Yim Chun-chu and Chang Yun-pil, Kim Man-kum, Yi Yong-su, Kim Yong-nam and other personages concerned and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters were present at the meeting together with workers and trade unionists in the city.

At the meeting the speakers recalled that on 9 October 1945, the great leader went to Kangson, leaving at the fork of roads to Mangyongdae and Kangson the mark of his great intention thinking first of the revolution before thinking of his native place and visiting workers before meeting his grandparents and family. And they said that the fork of roads to Mangyongdae and Kangson is the road of revolution shining with glory which could be walked only by the great leader who has been devoting his whole life to the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The great road of revolution of the respected and beloved leader who is walking the road of constant on-the-spot guidance with those steps with which he passed by the fork of roads to Mangyongdae and Kangson is brilliantly succeeded with the wide guidance of the glorious party centre, they stressed, and pointed out: With the great guidance of the glorious party centre, the lofty intention of the respected and beloved leader is coming into full bloom and bright future of communism is hastened.

At the meeting the poem "May the Story of the Fork of Roads to Mangyongdae and Kangson be Handed Down in History Forever" was recited.

CSO: 4120/28

'NODONG SINMUN' REMINISCES ON 'GLORIOUS DAYS'

SK121617 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN allotted two whole pages to reminiscences of An Sin-yong and Mun Cho-yang, participants in the struggle in the period of the early revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song under the title "Looking Back on the Glorious Days When We Held the Sun of the Revolution in High Esteem."

The authors recalled with deep emotion the glorious days when the young communists of Korea held the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the sun of revolution 50 years ago.

An Sin-yong vividly retrospects the day when she attended a lecture on the situation given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Jilin, northeast China, in May 1927 and was overjoyed to see that there appeared a leader to save the destiny of Korea. It was in October 1928 when the great leader was guiding a mass demonstration of students against the Jilin-Hoeryong railway project of the Japanese imperialists for an aggression on Manchuria.

In those days An Sin-yong, a member of the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, learned in excitement the revolutionary pean "The Star of Korea" from Kim Hyok, a revolutionary poet and composer, at a meeting attended by Cha Kwang-su and other young communists. The song was imbued with the boudnless joy and pride of young communists who greeted the great leader as the guiding star of the Korean revolution. Hearing the song, the great leader stopped them from singing it, even getting angry and saying why should a young man like him be praised that way. The young communists had never contradicted the words of the great leader. But they would not comply with these words only. Thus, the song was widely disseminated among the people. An Sin-yong also disseminated this song back at the Jiangdong Anti-Imperialist Youth League to which she belonged.

Ho Yul who had once got involved in a sectarian strife but later had become chairman of the Jiangdong Anti-Imperialist Youth League, taking the right course after meeting the great leader, explained the meaning of the song to the league members. He said in an excited tone that, if we are to chase the Japanese imperialists out of our homeland and accomplish the historic cause of the liberation of the fatherland, all of us must hold the great leader in high esteem and rally around him.

Mun Cho-yang reflects on the days when he was in charge of a section of the Wuchiatzu Anti-Imperialist Youth League.

Pak So-sim, a young intellectual, was laid up with tuberculosis while walking a worthy road, upholding the teachings of the great leader.

The great leader had just been freed from the Jilin prison, but not caring for his own health, he looked after the young intellectual with utmost care and took a measure for his medical treatment.

One day he walked 80 kilometers to call at his straw-thatched hut where he conversed with him, the sick man, during the night, lying side by side with him. Learning that Pak So-sim gave his life a wide berth for the mere reason that she was of a well-to-do family origin, the great leader persuaded him warmly, saying that he should not be so narrow-minded. But call her to him, educate her and let her nurse him.

The great leader's love was so warm and renevolent that the young communists deemed it a noble duty of the revolution to repay his loving care.

The authors also recount the story that in South Manchuria Cha Kwang-su, Kim Hyok, Choe Chang-kol and other young communists devoted themselves to the struggle to defend and implement the revolutionary ideas of the great leader and his chuche-oriented lines and policies.

In response to the teachings of the great leader, Choe Chang-kol joined the nationalist independence army and educated commanders and men to rally them in the Anti-Imperialist Youth League.

When Kim Hyok contracted a serious disease while performing a revolutionary duty, he was advised by members of the revolutionary organization to take a rest for medical treatment. But Kim Hyok said how could a revolutionary soldier of the great leader take a rest when the great leader was undergoing painful sufferings in prison in this cold winter and determinedly left to meet him and receive a new task from him.

Cha Kwang-su used to stress that to defend and safeguard the great leader is the greatest duty of the young communists to the fatherland and the revolution.

Chang Ul-hwa, son of the richest family in Fusong, also ardently revered the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He was brought up into a communist by the tireless education of the great leader and actively helped him in his revolutionary activities.

The authors tell an emotional story that the great leader spent sleepless nights, forgetting meals, at the thought of his arrested comrades.

In the last part the reminiscences say: It was neither at the request of anyone nor for any position or distinction after the liberation of the country that the young communists revered the great leader so ardently and remained loyal to him.

Their loyalty was based on the unshakable faith that the victory of the Korean revolution and bright future were assured only when they attend the great leader as the centre of unity and cohesion and advance along the road indicated by him and it stemmed from their lofty revolutionary duty and spotlessly clean conscience at receiving the immortal precious political lives embraced in his bosom, covering a road full of turns and twists.

CSO: 4120/28

BRIEFS

KIM IL-SONG WORKS--"On Socialist Pedagogy" containing immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was recently brought out in Russian by the Foreign Languages Publishing House. Contained in the books are 23 works including "You Must Learn and Learn to Be Excellent Cadres of the New Korea," "On the Thorough Implementation of the Principles of Socialist Pedagogy in Education," "For the Successful Introduction of Universal Compulsory 11-Year Education," "On Further Developing the Nursing and Upbringing of Children" and "Theses on Socialist Education" published by the great leader during the period from 1947 to 1978. [Text] [SK070547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0000 GMT 5 Oct 81] Pyongyang, 6 Oct--"On the Guidance and Management of the Socialist Economy," a collection of teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was recently brought out in English by the Foreign Languages Publishing House. Contained in the book are classic propositions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the guidance and management of industry, the guidance and management of agriculture, the organisation of goods distribution, public catering and service, state's financial management, the principles of planning the national economy and unified and detailed planning and the success in economic guidance and management. [Text] [SK070547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 6 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/28

INFORMATION ON DPRK MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on units of the Korean People's Army (KPA), the People's Constabulary, and other military units has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the source lines: NC-NODONG CH'ONGNYON, MC-MINJU CHOSON.]

KPA Ho Yong-hwan Unit	the KPA red flag vanguard unit to which Comrade Ho Yong-hwan is attached is getting socialist education and doing combat duty with SWYL chairman Kim Yang-sul [NC 3 May 81 p 2]
KPA Ch'oe Hui-ch'un unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Ch'oe Hui-ch'un is attached is using published materials for anti-U.S., anti-South Korean education [NC 7 May 81 p 3]
KPA Kim Yong-chun unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Yong-chun is attached is getting anti-South Korean, anti-capitalist education [NC 7 May 81 p 3]
KPA Kim Pyong-mo unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Pyong-mo is attached is getting anti-South Korean, anti-capitalist education [NC 7 May 81 p 3]
KPA Kim Sang-kyun unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Sang-kyun is attached is helping cooperative farms and studying with SWYL chairman Ch'oe Kil-yong [ryong] [NC 7 May 81 p 3]
KPA Chang Tok-hwa unit	the KPA unit of which Comrade Chang Tok-hwa is SWYL chairman is getting education through reading revolutionary books [NC 12 May 81 p 2]
KPA Ch'a Song-kun unit	the KPA unit of which Comrade Ch'a Song-kun is SWYL chairman is using newspapers for study [NC 14 May 81 p 2]
KPA Kim Hi-ku unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Hi-ku is attached is getting anti-U.S. education in its SWYL organization [NC 15 May 81 p 3]

KPA Cho Yong-son unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Cho Yong-son is attached held a meeting on 18 May to denounce the South Korean suppression of students at Kwangju [MC 19 May 81 p 4]
KPA Ko Kyu-chin unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Ko Kyu-chin is attached held a meeting on the 18th to denounce South Korean suppression of students at Kwangju [MC 19 May 81 p 4]
KPA Song Hwa-min unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Song Hwa-min is attached held a meeting on the 18th to denounce South Korean suppression of students at Kwangju [MC 19 May 81 p 4]
KPA Mun Ki-ch'ol unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Mun Ki-ch'ol is attached is studying the anti-Japanese revolutionaries [MC 20 May 81 p 2]
Constabulary Chon Up-pong unit	the constabulary unit to which Comrade Chon Un-pong is attached is reading about the anti-Japanese struggle [NC 20 May 81 p 2]
KPA Kim Chong-ch'un unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Chong-ch'un is attached was visited on 15 May by the PLA friendship inspection delegation [MC 24 May 81 p 4]
KPA Ch'ae Su-ch'ol unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Ch'ae Su-ch'ol is attached was visited by the PLA friendship inspection delegation [MC 24 May 81 p 4]
KPA Kim Po-nok [rok]	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Po-nok [rok] is attached is reading about the Korean War [NC 31 May 81 p 3]

9122
CSO: 4108/23

ECONOMY DEVELOPS RAPIDLY

SK151610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1551 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--The Korean economy is making a rapid development, firmly relying upon its raw materials, fuel and technique.

Industrial output last year was 17 percent up on the preceding year. It recorded a high growth rate of 15.9 percent on an annual average in the 1970s when the world floundered in an economic crisis. This indicates that the Korean economy is advancing constantly at a high rate, not affected by any economic fluctuation, as it depends on its own resources and technique.

An active struggle has been waged in Korea for effectively using the nation's resources, with the juche-orientation of the national economy as the primary task.

In the 1970s when many countries were developing power and chemical industries on the basis of oil, arguing for its high economic advantages, Korea developed overall industries including power, chemical, building materials and metal industries on the basis of its home resources such as rich hydraulic, coal and other resources. Thus the independence of the industry was firmly guaranteed.

The self-supply rate of raw materials and fuel is above 70 percent.

The economic potential of the country is growing day by day with new industrial branches depending on the solid home raw material and fuel bases and technique taking shape and a large number of modern factories and enterprises cropping up.

Roughly 9,000 objects of industrial construction were completed in the first 3 years of the second seven-year plan (1978-1984) alone.

Korea aims at the production of 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 16 million tons of iron ores, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 12-13 million tons of cement and 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers in 1984, the last year of the present seven-year plan.

At that time, the might and independence of our economy will grow incomparably stronger.

CSO: 4120/28

KIM IL-SONG GREETS CONSTRUCTION OF NEW PLANT

SK141120 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Excerpts] A modern movilon mill has been built in Hamhung, an industrial city. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to the construction workers who built the mill. In the message he extended warm congratulations and gratitude to those engaged in the construction of the movilon mill, such as construction workers, youth shock brigade members, scientists, technicians and helpers, expressing satisfaction with the fact that they have built in a brief period a modern movilon mill--one that will make great contributions to the development of the nation's economy and the promotion of the people's living standards--by carrying out a vigorous labor struggle in response to the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress.

Those who were engaged in the construction of the mill, he noted in the message, have scored the great labor exploit of building in 1 year or so a modern movilon plant by displaying mass heroism out of their boundless loyalty to the party and the revolution.

He also noted that they have built the mill up to modern standards by demonstrating, from the first day of construction, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle in overcoming difficulties that faced them, by thoroughly implementing the party policy that calls for efforts in construction work to be done intensively and industriously and for the waging of a speed battle, and by actively introducing various advanced work methods.

Saying that the mill is of significance in strengthening our country's chuche industry, consolidating the self-reliant national economy and improving the people's living standards, the building of the mill, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song noted in the message, has made it possible to solve the problem of cotton for bedding through the use of plentiful domestic raw materials and to supply raw and other materials more sufficiently to various domains of the national economy.

He also highly praised the labor exploits of the workers who have erected another monumental creation of the KWP era by implementing the party's demand for production of chuche movilon fiber. Pointing out that the construction workers and working class that were engaged in the construction of the mill were faced with the honorable task to normalize the production of movilon and effect greater upsurges in production and construction, in response to the programmatic tasks laid forth at the historic Sixth Party Congress, he said in the message that

construction workers and helpers should erect more and better monumental edifices--which will shine generation after generation--by thoroughly implementing the party policy to perform construction wirk intensively and industriously and by vigorously waging the speed battle.

Guidance functionaries, workers, technicians and office workers of the movilon mill should normalize the production of movilon and, in the days to come, increase the production capacity by doing a good job of economic organization and by taking part in enterprise management in a manner worthy of their role as the master, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song noted in the message.

He expressed his confidence in the message that they will creditably perform the revolutionary tasks assigned them by vigorously carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to learn from unsung heroes and by energetically advancing in the manner of the chollima spurred by the speed battle--holding high the banner of three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

A ceremony commissioning the mill was held on 10 October on the spot. Seen at the site of the ceremony were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song and such slogans as, "long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song," and "long live the honorable KWP."

On hand at the ceremony were comrades Kim Hwan and Kye Ung-tae, functionaries concerned such as Yi Kil-song, Cho Chang-tok and Kim Hyong-chong, construction workers and workers of the movilon mill. The ceremony started with singing in chorus the "Song of General Kim Il-song." Amidst stormy applause, Comrade Kim Hwan conveyed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's congratulatory message. A report was delivered.

Afterwards, cadres and functionaries who were present at the ceremony inspected the mill's production processes.

CSO: 4120/28

BRIEFS

CARGO SHIP BUILT IN CHONGJIN--Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--The youth and workers of the Chongjin shipyard built a 14,000-ton cargo ship "Oun Youth" and launched it. They built it before the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea as a loyal gift of the youth and children of the country to the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. By waging an energetic drive with boundless loyalty to the party and the leader, they successfully built this large modern cargo ship with their own efforts and technique and home materials in a short period of less than 3 months. The ship was named "Oun Youth" according to the unanimous desire of the youth and children to convey the revolutionary history of the glorious party centre for ever. The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a congratualtory message to the youth and workers of the Chongjin shipyard, highly estimating their feats. The launching ceremony of the large cargo ship "Oun Youth" was held on 18 October. [Text] [SK190419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 19 Oct 81]

PYONGYANG TROLLEY PLANT--The KWP Central Committee sent a congratulatory message to workers, technicians and office employees of the Pyongyang trolley plant. In the message, the Party Central Committee extends warm congratulations to workers, technicians and office employees of the Pyongyang trolley plant, who significantly greet the 20th anniversary of the first historic on-the-spot guidance [to the plant] by the great leader. The message points out that on 10 October 1961 the great leader personally saw the first trolley made in our country by the workers of the Pyongyang trolley bus plant, and he elucidated a profound plan to transport the passengers of the capital by trolley cars. He pointed the direction for the plant to follow by giving frequent on-the-spot guidance and many programmatic teachings. The Party Central Committee notes that the workers, technicians and office employees of the Pyongyang trolley plant manufactured by themselves various machines and facilities, including a 400-ton press and gantry cranes, by thoroughly implementing the leader's teachings and the party policy. Thus, they developed the plant, once a small car repair shop, into a large plant which produces modern trolley cars and various means of transportation by laying a firm material and technical foundation for production. Through their devoted struggle, the program of installing trollies in Pyongyang City has been successfully carried out and convenience in transportation and in the daily life of the citizens of the capital city is being more smoothly guaranteed. A gathering to convey the Party Central Committee's message was held on 9 October at the site. Comrade So Yun-sok and personages concerned attended the meeting together with the workers, technicians and office employees of the plant. [Excerpts] [SK110654 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 9 Oct 81]

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS--Pyongyang, 5 Oct--Efforts are made in Korea to increase the solidness of railways while replacing the means of transport with modernized, heavy-duty and high-speed ones. The railway detachments under the Ministry of Railways replaced 108,000 sleepers, laid 72,000 cubic metres of gravels on the railroads, collected 465,000 cubic metres of gravels and solidified gravels under 4,657,000 sleepers over the last 4 months. They also replaced light-duty rails with heavy-duty ones and renewed outdated connectors, pads and bolts to further increase the solidness of railways. [Text] [SK060721 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 5 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/28

EDUCATION MAKES RAPID PROGRESS IN DPRK

SK131509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--Education has made a progress at fast pace in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during the 36 years after the liberation.

Intellectuals of chuche type who received education under the peoples regime after the liberation, now workers full of vigor in their 40s and 50s, are playing a big role in different fields.

Placing education before all other work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has carried on his ideological and theoretical activities for the solution of the educational problem for a long period and has wisely guided the educational work for its development.

Education was in a deplorable state in Korea under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. In those days, nearly a half of the school age children were left outside primary school in the present area of the northern half of the republic. There were only 43 middle schools and no college or university was to be found.

After the liberation, countless schools at all levels have been built under a far-reaching plan of the great leader.

In 1980-1981 schopl year our country had some 10,000 schools at all levels, among them 170 universities and colleges, 516 higher specialized schools, above 4,000 senior middle schools.

In 1978 the number of the students and school children per 1,000 heads of the population recorded 372 to top the world's list.

The universal compulsory middle school education, the first of its kind in Asia, was enforced in 1958 to be followed by a universal nine-year compulsory technical education and then by an 11-year compulsory education which came into force in full in 1975.

The tuition fees were completely abolished long ago and the state fully bears the educational expenses. Stipends are issued to the students of the higher specialized schools and colleges and universities and the expenses for the extracurricular activities, experiments and practice, excursion, study by inspection, and camping are all paid by the state.

The contents and methods of education have been steadily improved to suit the basic principles of socialist pedagogy along the road indicated by the educational theses put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. As a result, the number of the schools and classes of honour and excellent students and the number of those students has rapidly increased and useful personnel firmly armed with the chuche idea and prepared mentally, morally and physically have been trained in great number.

Along with the regular educational system, a study-while-working system of education has been established. Eighty-five factory colleges, including branch colleges, are operating at big plants and enterprises in different domains of the national economy and there are still greater number of factory higher specialized schools.

At the time of liberation, there were only scores of technicians who had finished the courses of higher educational institutions. But now the number of the technicians and specialists exceeds one million.

Our country is now preparing for a compulsory higher education to implement the policy of intellectualising the whole society.

While increasing the number of the colleges and universities and higher specialized schools, our country will set up many factory, farm and fishermens colleges and a college on television.

CSO: 4120/28

BRIEFS

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS STUDENTS--Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki on 12 October met the delegation of students of the graduating class of the Choson University headed by Kim Hong-chol, dean of the literature faculty of the university, and another delegation of students of the graduating class of the university headed by Pak Chu-yong, deputy section chief of the normal education faculty of the university, staying in the socialist homeland and had a talk with them in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Present on the occasion were Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK130421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 13 Oct 81]

NEW MINERAL WATER SPRING--Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--A new spring of mineral water, efficacious and plentiful, was discovered in Sinhung-ni, Yongchon County, north Pyongan Province, the northwestern border area of Korea. According to analytical data, this mineral water, the main element of which is iron-aluminium alum, is efficacious especially for ulcers and skin diseases. A sanatorium with 500 beds and a large hotel are now under construction there. North Pyongan Province has many mineral springs including Okhodong in Sonchon County well known all over the country. The main elements of the mineral water are sodium carbonate, iron-aluminium alum, magnesium, etc. While discovering more mineral springs in this area abundant in efficacious mineral water, the state disburses a larger amount of funds for the building of sanatoria and furnishes them with modern medical equipment and facilities year after year. In the province the number of the sanatoria increased nine times and that of the beds 4.4 times in 1980 as against 1968. [Text] [SK131527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 13 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/28

MEETING MARKS 'KOREA TODAY,' 'KOREA' PUBLICATION

SK150446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting marking the publication of the 400th issue of the journal KOREA TODAY and the 300th issue of the pictorial KOREA was held in Pyongyang on 14 October. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

Attending the meeting were journalists, editors and translators of the Foreign Languages Publishing House, men of the press and external propaganda workers in the city.

Chu Hyon-ok made a report at the meeting. He said that the journal KOREA TODAY and the pictorial KOREA which were founded by inheriting the brilliant traditions of our party's publications established in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, have traversed a glorious road of constant progress and development under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He pointed out: The great leader clearly indicated the direction of external propaganda in each period and at each stage of the revolutionary development and has always led the external propaganda publications to make a positive contribution as a defender of our party's policy to the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Our external propaganda publications including the journal and the pictorial have entered a new stage of development thanks to the wise leadership of the glorious party centre.

The bold and large editing operation and tested guidance by the party centre was a decisive factor of a great revolutionary change in our external propaganda publishing work and a source of strength which made the journal KOREA TODAY and the pictorial KOREA have a clear feature of our party's external propaganda publications and positively contribute to hastening the worldwide victory of the cause of chuche.

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

YIM CHUN-CHU AT MEETING ON JOURNALISTS UNION DAY

SK130442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Journalists Union was held on 12 October at the theatre of the Pyongyang Moranbong Art Troupe. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Yim Chun-chu and Comrade Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Ki-nam, Kim Song-kol, Kim Yong-hak and Chu Hyon-ok and other personages concerned and journalists and editors in the capital and from local areas.

At the meeting Comrade Yim Chun-chu first read out a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea to the entire members of the Korean Journalists Union. It says that the Korean Journalists Union has thoroughly carried out our party's policy of the press under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song over the last 35 years, thereby creditably discharging its honourable mission and duty.

The Journalists Union, it stresses, has waged an energetic struggle to resolutely defend and safeguard the Central Committee of our party headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song politically and ideologically at any cost and train the entire journalists and editors as communist pressmen of chuche type boundlessly faithful to the party and fully prepared politically and practically and thereby built up the union into a revolutionary organisation firmly equipped with the monolithic ideology of the party and made a contribution to enhancing the militant function of our party's press.

Then Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Journalists Union, delivered a report. The reporter pointed out that the Korean Journalists Union was founded on 11 October 1946, under the meticulous guidance and deep care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader clearly indicated the road to be followed by the union in each period and at every stage of the development of the revolution and constantly led it to increase its militancy, he said.

The Journalists Union, developed under the wise guidance of the great leader, has greeted in a new era of its development, a great heyday, under the leadership of the glorious party centre, he emphasized.

He pointed out in detail that the party centre has not only given our journalists, editors and the Korean Journalists Union a guiding compass so that they might successfully discharge their noble mission and duty in a new historic stage of the development of the revolution but always directed deep attention to the news coverage, writing, and editting activities of the journalists and editors and the work of the Journalists Union.

He pointed to the great successes made by the Korean Journalists Union by powerfully encouraging the members of the union to carry out the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea under the tested guidance of the glorious party centre.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge.

CSO: 4120/28

GROUPS IN JAPAN CALL FOR BETTER TIES WITH DPRK

SK061122 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Oct (KCNA)--Shizuoka Prefecture on 30 September was the venue of a conference of representatives of the metropolitan, hokkaido and prefectural solidarity organisations of Japan supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The conference was held with a large attendance including Hiroshi Wakabayashi, representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, its General Secretary Akira Iwai and representatives of local solidarity organisations.

Hiroshi Wakabayashi made a report on the situation under the title "Internal and External Situation of Japan and Korea" and a report on the future action program.

Pointing out that the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese authorities are increasing tension in Korea while tightening their military tieup at the dictate of the United States, he sharply denounced the Japanese Government for obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea while seeking to be "a military power."

Expressing full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song, he appealed to the attendants to intensify the movement for supporting the reunification of Korea.

The following action program was discussed and decided upon at the conference:

1. We oppose the offer of "security loans to South Korea" by the Suzuki cabinet and the tightening of military compact between Japan and South Korea.

Remove the tension of the Korean peninsula, withdraw the nuclear weapons from Okinawa and South Korea and stop the start of warplanes and ships from U.S. military bases in Japan to South Korea.

We oppose intercourse between Japanese and South Korean youth and children.

We oppose relations of Japanese political and financial circles with the Chon Tu-hwan "regime."

2. We express solidarity for the South Korean peoples movement for democracy.

We demand the release of Kim Tae-chung and other illegally arrested political prisoners.

We will strengthen solidarity with the movement of the South Koreans overseas for democracy and expose the situation of South Korea.

3. We demand that the Japanese Government accelerate the improvement of relations with the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and, for the present, renounce its untenable discrimination against Korea for the creation of a climate for Korean reunification.

Lift the restrictions on the crossing to the DPRK.

Repeal control on entry from DPRK.

Improve legal and administrative treatment of the Koreans in Japan.

CSO: 4120/28

BRIEFS

KOREANS FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang, 28 Sep--Korean citizens returning to the socialist homeland from Japan in the 185th batch arrived in Chongjin on 27 September by the ship "Mangyongbong." A large crowd of working people and school children and youth in the city enthusiastically welcomed them with warm compatriotic sentiments, waving flags of the DPRK and bunches of flowers. Returnees met with their families and relatives at the wharf. They went to a statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song erected in the city and placed a floral basket beneath it and heartily wished the great leader good health and a long life. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 28 Sep 81]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 28 Sep (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 27 September met the delegation of printing workers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Pu Yun-sin, deputy department director of CHOSON SINBO, and the delegation of film workers of Chongnyon headed by Yo Un-kak, section chief of the Chongnyon film studio, staying in the socialist homeland, and had a talk with them in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kim Chu-yong. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0312 GMT 28 Sep 81] Pyongyang, 28 Sep--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 27 September met the delegation of students of the graduating class of the Choson University headed by Yi Sok-pong, dean of the normal education faculty of the Choson University, staying in the socialist homeland and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Present on the occasion were Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 28 Sep 81]

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS CHONGNYON JOURNALISTS--Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki on 7 October met the delegation of journalists of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Choe U-kyun, editor-in-chief of CHOSON SINBO, on a visit to the socialist fatherland and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feeling. Present here were Yi Chae-kwan and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK090950 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 8 Oct 81]

ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL FETES GROUPS--Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--The Administration Council of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea arranged a banquet for the congratulatory group and delegations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) at the Ngnyu Restaurant on the evening of 7 October. Invited at the banquet were the members of the congratulatory group of Choson University

for celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song University headed by Deputy President of the university Pak Yong-kon and the members of the delegation of functionaries of Chongnyon headed by Vice-director of the Political Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon Hwang Pyong-tae and the delegation of Chongnyon branch workers headed by Deputy Chief of a section of the Propaganda Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon Kim Tong-yol visiting the socialist homeland. Chi Chang-ik, Kim Chu-yong, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned were present there. Speeches were made at the banquet. The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people. [Text] [SK080510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 8 Oct 81]

KOREAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION GROUP--Pyongyang, 8 Oct--The delegation of the Korean Football Association in Japan headed by Yi Pyong-haeng, its chairman, left Pyongyang on 7 October by train after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [SK080538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 8 Oct 81]

KOREAN GROUP IN JAPAN--Pyongyang, 7 Oct--The delegation of the Tokyo Korean Restaurant Cooperative headed by its Director Chong-kun-chae and Director of the Korea-Japan Import and Export Corporation Yun Chae-su and his party left here by plane on 6 October, concluding their visit to the socialist homeland. They were seen off at the airport by Yi Song-nok, Kim In-son and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK080538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 7 Oct 81]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 7 Oct--An Sang-ok, vice-chairman of the Tokyo Metropolitan Traders and Industrialists Association under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), arrived in Pyongyang by air on 6 October for a visit to the socialist homeland. He was met at the airport by Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK080538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 7 Oct 81] Pyongyang, 7 Oct--A delegation of the Aichi Prefectural Traders and Industrialists under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Yi Kwan-song, section chief of the Aichi prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on 6 October for a visit to the socialist homeland. In the evening the Administration Council arranged a party for the delegation at the Ngnyu Restaurant. [Text] [SK080538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 7 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/28

'ARAFAT TOURS SITES IN PYONGYANG

SK112232 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, on a state visit to our country and his entourage visited Mangyongdae on the morning of 11 October. The guests were accompanied by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, and Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned.

They were met in front of President Kim Il-song's native house in Mangyongdae by Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kim Man-kum and other personages concerned. The guests saw with keen interest the historic mementoes at the native house. They posed for a photograph in front of the native house and went round the historic sites of revolution on the Mangyong Hill.

Then Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and his entourage inspected the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School. They were met by Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and leading personnel of the school.

A function welcoming Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, was held at the school. The guests went round with keen interest lecture rooms and educational facilities and watched a shooting exercise of students.

A farewell function took place at the school. Then they visited the Pyongyang metro.

CSO: 4120/28

WFTU BULLETIN MARKS DPRK ANNIVERSARY

SK131521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--A recent issue of FLASHES, the weekly bulletin of the World Federation of Trade Unions, published an article captioned "33rd Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," according to a report.

The DPRK, it says, has now turned into a powerful socialist state with solid foundations of an independent national economy by carrying out socialist industrialisation in a short period of 14 years.

Pointing out that the working masses and people of Korea have won great successes, surmounting all difficulties under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song, the weekly bulletin says: The powerful promotion of the three major tasks of technical revolution made it possible to greatly diminish differences between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial labour and free the women from the heavy burdens of household chores and lift productive forces to a high level.

Introducing the dazzling economic development of our country and the 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction on the basis of concrete figures and facts, the weekly bulletin stresses that when these objectives are attained, the DPRK will become a more powerful country.

Pointing out that the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are maneuvering for the perpetuation of national division and working persistently for the fascistization of South Korean society and the preparations for a new war, it says: President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward a new proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. If this proposal is to be carried into practice and Korean reunification be achieved, the U.S. authorities must renounce the "two Koreas" policy and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea, accept the just proposal of the DPRK for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and withdraw from South Korea their troops and military equipment including nuclear weapons in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly.

CSO: 4120/28

DAILY HITS S. KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH

SK071539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet foreign minister in his speech clarifying the "keynote of South Korean diplomacy" in New York ranted that the "simultaneous entry of the north and the south into the United Nations" is "desirable." Commenting on this rigmarole, MINJU CHOSON today says: This is an intolerable splittist jargon.

Noting that the U.S. tour of the South Korean puppet foreign minister is a trip for split, the author of the commentary says: The Chon Tu-hwan clique again peddled "simultaneous entry into the UN" which had been miscarried, denounced and rejected by the world. This fully reveals its splittist nature.

What cannot be overlooked in particular is the fact that he described separate entry of the north and the south into the UN as a "way of achieving unification."

It is not because the north and the south did not enter into the UN separately that the reunification has not yet been realized and our country remains divided as ever. It is because the U.S. imperialists have been staying in South Korea, doggedly opposing Korea's reunification since their illegal occupation of South Korea following the 15 August liberation and such traitors as Chon Tu-hwan who depends upon the outside forces, trading off the country and the nation to them, has seized "power" and seeks fascism and division and persists in war manoeuvres.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique which is begging for U.S. troops permanent occupation of South Korea, indiscriminately cracking down on people desirous of reunification and answering our efforts for reunification with gun firing in war exercises twaddled about "unification" and "way." This is a sinister intention to veil its splittist and bellicose nature under the mask of "unification."

While talking about a "place of dialogue," the puppet foreign minister again babbled about "mutual visits." Branding this as a brazen-faced sophism, the commentary says: We will consult about the important question of the nation only with those who aspire after reunification, not with a group of such traitors as Chon Tu-hwan, a human-butcher and vicious splittist.

If the question of national reunification is to be settled truly, it is imperative to get rid of the Chon Tu-hwan gang of murderers in South Korea and abolish its military fascist rule, establish a democratic gover-ment and democratize South Korean society. This is an urgent demand of the times and a unanimous desire of the nation. The splitting manoeuvres of the puppets going against the trend of the times and the desire of the nation are bound to go awry.

CSO: 4120/28

INDIAN EDUCATION, CULTURE DELEGATION VISITS

Delegation Arrives

SK132212 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--A government educuational and cultural delegation of the Republic of India headed by Shila Kaul, minister of state in charge of education, culture and social welfare of the Republic of India, arrived in Pyongyang on 13 October by plane.

The delegation was met at the airport by Choe Tae-pok, Chang Chol, Hong Il-chon and other personages concerned and Indian Ambassador Raj Krishna Manucha and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang.

Party for Delegation

SK140517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a party at the Dngnyu Restaurant on the evening of 13 October for the Indian government educational and cultural delegation.

Invited to the party were the members of the government educational and cultural delegation of the Republic of India headed by Shila Kaul, minister of state in charge of education, culture and social welfare of the Republic of India and Indian Ambassador to our country Raj Krishna Manucha.

Choe Tae-pok, Chang Chol, Cho Kyu-il, Hong Il-chon and other personages concerned were present there.

Choe Tae-pok spoke first at the party. Noting that the Indian people under the leadership of esteemed her excellency Prime Minister Indira Gandhi are energetically striving to carry out the new sixth 5-year plan, he said: We highly appraise all the successes of the Indian people and wholeheartedly wish them new success in their future struggle.

Shila Kaul spoke next. The noble aim of national self-sufficiency for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is playing an active and important role in the Nonaligned Movement has been incorporated in the programmatic ideology of chuche propounded by your great leader, His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song.

He further said: India has consistently supported all efforts for the peaceful reunification of Korea through direct bilateral discussions without any outside intervention. We wish the Korean people success in their endeavours.

I would now like to propose a toast to the friendship and solidarity between our governments and our peoples. To the health, long life and happiness of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the health and long life of your dear leader Kim Chong-il, to the health, long life and happiness of President of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and to the health, long life and happiness of Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi.

The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/28

'NODONG SINMUN' SUPPORTS NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

SK151603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN, 14 October carried a signed article headlined "Nonaligned Movement Is Motive Force of Times."

Noting that the Nonaligned Movement is a strong revolutionary force which powerfully inspires and stimulates the world peoples struggle for independence, the article says: The Nonaligned Movement, first of all, resolutely struggles to realise the desire of the humanity for peace. By pursuing the most just peace policy, the nonaligned policy, this movement contributes to preventing the heightening of international tension and defending peace and security of the world as a powerful force of our times against war and for peace. It deals a telling blow to the imperialist colonial system and dynamically accelerates the course of its collapse.

Proceeding from the noble mission it has assumed before the times and history, it set it forth as an important task to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one and is waging an active struggle to realize it.

In the international arena this movement plays an important role in checking the imperialists arbitrariness and solving the international problems in the interests of the people.

All the events which have taken place in the past in the development of the world revolution and the international life fully showed the great vitality of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent political force, and they eloquently show that this movement is a mighty revolutionary force with invincible strength which no one can ignore.

The article further says: The Nonaligned Movement has been able to grow in strength as a powerful motive force advancing human history firstly because it reflects the main trend of the times of independence. The main factor of the steady growth of the Nonaligned Movement as an invincible force lies in that it reflects the gigantic trend of the era of independence and is guided by the idea of anti-imperialism and independence.

This movement has been able to become a powerful motive force advancing human history in conformity with the independent purpose and demand of the world people also because it is united on the basis of independence. By firmly uniting on the basis of independence, this movement has been able to grow in strength as an international movement broadest in history, which embraces hundreds of millions of people and the majority of the countries of the world.

It is also thanks to the active struggle of the nonaligned countries for the expansion and strengthening of this movement that it has been able to demonstrate its might as the motive force of the development of the times.

The nonaligned countries are actively struggling for the development and strengthening of this movement and its unity and cohesion, firmly convinced of the justness of the sacred cause of this movement against imperialism and for independence.

The article stresses in conclusion: The nonaligned countries must make active efforts to make this movement a living movement of greater vitality and more powerfully demonstrate its great might by strictly observing the fundamental principle of this movement and strengthening its unity and cooperation.

CSO: 4120/28

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS ZIMBABWE TREATY ANNIVERSARY

SK120445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Oct (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the first anniversary of the signing of the teaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zimbabwe (12 October 1980).

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN titled "Firm Guarantee for Development of Friendly and Cooperative Relations Between Korea and Zimbabwe" says: The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zimbabwe was a reflection of the desires and aspirations of the two peoples vigorously advancing along the road of struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism, racism and all manner of domination and subjugation and for the building of an independent new society; it was a firm guarantee for bringing friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and the Zimbabwean peoples to a higher stage.

The treaty has also greatly contributed to the accomplishment of the common cause of the peoples of Asia, Africa and nonaligned countries as one showing a model of relationship among the nonaligned countries and countries of the new-emerging forces.

The Korean and Zimbabwean peoples are linked with each other by the unbreakable bonds of friendship for the commonness of their past positions and the goals of their present struggles. The relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Zimbabwe are all the more precious and solid as they are based on the particular intimacy established long ago between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe.

The relations of friendship and cooperation which have constantly consolidated and developed between the governments and peoples of the two countries over the past 1 year patently prove the indestructible might and vitality of friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Zimbabwean peoples.

Today the government and people of Zimbabwe have vigorously risen up in a worthwhile struggle to firmly defend the national sivereignty and build their national economy and national culture, with revolutionary pride and confidence as the masters of the country.

Our people wish the Zimbabwean people greater success in their future struggle for firmly defending the gains of the revolution and for the independent development of the country and the building of a new society and express firm solidarity with their just struggle.

The Korea-Zimbabwe friendship established in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence will come into fuller bloom in the future.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says that the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries will display greater vitality in the future in the common struggle for the building of a new society and new life.

CSO: 4120/28

PAPERS WELCOME ANGOLAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

SK160432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--Papers here today print editorials welcoming the visit of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

An editorial of NODONG SINMUN titled "Goodwill Envoy of the Angolan People" says: The visit of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos to our country will mark an epochal occasion in further expanding and developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation forged between the governments and peoples of Korea and Angola and make a great contribution to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement.

Under the leadership of the Peoples Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) the Angolan people waged an arduous struggle with arms in their hands against the imperialist colonialists and eventually achieved national liberation and founded the People's Republic.

Today the Angolan people have achieved many successes in the struggle to consolidate national independence and sovereignty and build socialism, smashing the repeated subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the enemies at home and abroad.

The Angolan Government and people are directing much efforts to the building of a national economy to ensure the complete independence of the country. The Angolan peoples socialist construction is going on in the rigorous struggle against the aggressive and subversive manoeuvres of the South African racists and domestic reactionaries.

With no machinations, however, can the South African racists block the road ahead of the Angolan people vigorously advancing, with a firm confidence in their just cause.

The changes taking place in Angola are a shining fruition of the correct leadership of the MPLA-Workers Party and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the creative labour of the Angolan people who have vigorously turned out in a worthwhile struggle for the building of a new society.

Pursuing a nonaligned policy externally, the Angolan Government develops friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of socialist countries and developing countries including African countries. The Angolan Government and people oppose the aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South African racists and actively support the struggle of the Namibian and South African people under the slogan of anti-imperialism and anti-racism.

Our people rejoice as over their own over the successes made by the Angolan people in the revolution and construction.

The peoples of Korea and Angola have established the relations of friendship and cooperation in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for independence.

Our party, government and people resolutely denounce the South African racists manoeuvres perpetrated against Angola under the patronage of the imperialists, and express firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Angolan people to defend national independence and sovereignty.

Our people will in the future, too, as in the past further strengthen the solidarity and cooperation with the Angolan people and fight hand in hand with them on the road of anti-imperialism and independence, under the banner of independence, sovereignty and Nonaligned Movement.

MINJU CHOSON comes out with an editorial headlined "Important Event in Further Expanding and Developing Friendly and Cooperative Relations Between Korea and Angola."

CSO: 4120/28

FOREIGN MEETINGS PRAISE KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

SK081140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--Meetings were held in various countries in celebration of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to reports. Hung on the backgrounds of the platforms were portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and portraits of the state and government leaders of the host countries.

A meeting was held in New Delhi under the co-sponsorship of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification. Present there were parliamentarian S.D. Sharma, member of the Executive Committee of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, and other political and public figures and people of various strata.

Speeches were made at the meeting. The speakers said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea founded and led by the great leader President Kim Il-song achieved great successes and victories over the past 33 years.

They stressed: It is thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il that the Korean people could turn Korea into a powerful socialist country.

A meeting was held at the State Sports Development Centre in Georgetown under the co-sponsorship of the People's National Congress and government of Guyana and the Guyana-Korea Friendship Association. Present there were the minister of water and environment who is member of the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana, and personnel of party and government bodies and public organisations, men of the press and a large number of people.

An opening address was followed by speeches of representatives of various strata at the meeting. The speakers said that the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song turned their country into a powerful socialist country with a strong independent national economy and developed national culture and expressed full support to the Korean peoples struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Concluding their speeches, all of them shouted the slogans "long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il!"

A mass meeting of the command of the People's Army of the Syrian Arab Republic was held at the Damascus provincial training centre of the army, at which the chief of staff of the Syrian People's Army made a speech. He said that under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the Democratic People's Republic of Korea covered a road shining with victory and glory over the last 33 years. He expressed the conviction that the Korean people would certainly drive away the U.S. imperialist aggressors and found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a unified state, in beautiful Korea.

A meeting held in Katmandu under the sponsorship of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association was attended by the chairman of the State Council of Nepal, political and public figures, men of the press and people of all strata, more than 700 in all.

Speeches were made by the chairman of the State Council of Nepal and the chairman and vice-chairman of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association.

The speakers reviewed the proud course covered by the DPRK under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and stressed that Korea would certainly be reunified independently in a peaceful way without outside interference.

Letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were adopted at the meetings. A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meeting held in Guyana.

CSO: 4120/28

NEWSPAPERS CARRY ARTICLES ON KIM IL-SONG'S WORK

SK081550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--Papers here 7 October dedicated articles to the 35th anniversary of the publication of "For the Development of Physical Culture and Sports on a Mass Scale," a historic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In his speech "For the Development of Physical Culture and Sports on a Mass Scale" at the congress of sportsmen on 6 October 1946, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly indicated the principled direction and ways to be followed with consistency by our people in physical culture and sports for the building of a new society.

In an article titled "Historic Document Indicating Way for Development of Chuche-Based Physical Culture and Sports," NODONG SINMUN says: The historic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song which set forth a chuche-based policy of popularising physical culture and sports and making them an everyday event on the basis of a scientific analysis of the revolutionary character and mission of socialist physical culture and sports, is an immortal program of building revolutionary physical culture and sports which illumined a new road of building revolutionary and popular physical culture and sports to make a genuine contribution to the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The valuable achievements and experience gained by our country in physical culture and sports over the last 35 years clearly prove that the policy of putting physical culture and sports on a mass basis and making them an everyday event is, indeed, a powerful weapon for the most rapid development of socialist physical culture and sports.

This policy put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song makes it possible to firmly train the entire people as communist revolutionaries and let them creditably discharge their revolutionary duty with a strong physique, the article notes, and goes on to say: This policy is a wise one for constantly developing our physical culture and sports technique at high tempo.

Only by developing physical culture and sports on a mass basis and making them an everyday event, is it possible to bring up the entire people into a powerful being with a strong physique and successfully train fine sportsmen and their reliable reserves among people and continuously develop physical culture and sports science and technique.

Today many excellent sportsmen have been produced in our country and fine successes made in various events to demonstrate the honour of the country and the stamina of the nation. This is a precious fruition of the wise guidance of our party in developing physical culture and sports on a mass basis and making them an everyday event.

The article further says: The validity of this policy has been clearly proved by our revolutionary practice and it is displaying ever greater vitality under the guidance of the party.

With a scientific grasp of the essential demand and significance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy of developing physical culture and sports on a mass basis and making them an everyday event, our party clearly explained concrete tasks and ways for the more thorough implementation of this policy in conformity with the new historic stage, a stage of realising the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea in an allround way, and is giving revolutionary guidance to this work in the van.

Under the wise guidance of the party, today our physical culture and sports have developed on a solid mass basis, firmly preparing all the working people, youth and children for labour and national defence and serving as a powerful means of bringing about a continued upsurge in socialist construction.

CSO: 4120/28

'MINJU CHOSON' COMMEMORATES NATIONAL DAY OF PDRY

SK151552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today carries a signed article headlined "18th Anniversary of the Start of Revolution in Democratic Yemen," whicg says: The Korean people extend warm felicitations and greetings to the people of Democratic Yemen on this occasion.

The start of the armed struggle by the patriotic fighters of Democratic Yemen on 14 October 1963, brought the dawn of national liberation to its people who had been groaning under the colonial rule of the imperialists. It was an event of great significance in the history of their struggle for national independence and liberation.

The article continues: After the victory of the revolution and the proclamation of national independence, the democratic Yemeni people have made great successes in their struggle for defending the independence of the country and developing the national economy and national culture, repulsing aggression and intervention of the imperialists and their stooges.

The government and people of Democratic Yemen are struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism, pursuing the nonaligned policy externally.

Our people sincerely rejoice over the successes won by the democratic Yemeni people in the struggle for achieving the independence and independent development of the country.

The Korean and democratic Yemeni peoples have supported and cooperated with each other in the struggle against imperialism and for the building of a new life.

The Korean people who value their friendly relations with the democratic Yemeni people, will in the future, too, as in the past, make every effort possible to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

CSO: 4120/28

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA'S CELEBRATION OF 1911 REVOLUTION

SK121521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (KCNA)--Various functions were held in China on the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution in China, according to a XINHUA report.

More than 10,000 people from all walks of life in Beijing gathered at the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 9 October to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.

Attending the meeting were members of the Preparatory Committee for the Celebration of the 1911 Revolution and party and state leaders of China Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Hua Guofeng and Deng Yingchiao; members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, members of the secretariat of the CC, CPC; vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress; vice-premiers of the State Council; and vice-chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Also present were participants of the 1911 revolution and veterans who have worked with Dr Sun Yat-sen, relatives of Dr Sun Yat-sen, and Chinese residents from abroad and Hong Kong and Macao and foreign guests.

The meeting was declared open by Ye Jiangying, vice-chairman of the CC, CPC, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress and chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the 1911 Revolution.

Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, made a speech at the meeting. He said: Seventy years ago, in 1911, revolutionaries under the leadership of Dr Sun Yat-sen initiated a revolution in old China that overthrew the Qing Dynasty. That revolution raised the banner of a democratic republic on the territory of China and the Republic of China was founded. This was a revolution of great importance in China's history.

The 1911 revolution put an end to the autocratic monarchy that had ruled China for thousands of years; this was a tremendous advance for Chinese society.

Dr Sun Yat-sen was a great national hero, a great patriot and the great forerunner of the democratic revolution in China. His meritorious deeds are inscribed forever in the annals of Chinese history. He devoted his whole life to seeking national independence, democracy, freedom and the happiness of the people. The Chinese people of all nationalities will never forget his historic accomplishment of raising high in dark China the banner of democracy and revolution.

After reviewing the development of the China's history since the 1911 revolution, he said: China has entered the historical stage of carrying out socialist modernization in all fields. The prime task of great importance for the people of all nationalities throughout China is to concentrate major efforts on socialist construction to modernize agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology.

A task of great importance is to ensure Taiwan's return to the motherland so as to complete the great cause of reunification. All people share this aspiration, especially on the occasion when they are commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. The desire to bring to an end Taiwan's separation from the mainland as quicily as possible has become a rising and irresistible historical trend.

Ten days ago, on the eve of National Day, Comrade Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress, issued another statement elaborating on the policy for the return of Taiwan to the motherland to achieve peaceful reunification. His statement expressed the common will of our party and army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The people of Taiwan, our compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese nationals residing abroad have done much to help reunify the country, and they are bound to respond warmly to the policy announced by Chairman Ye Jianying. People all over the world who are concerned about peace in the Far East are also glad to learn of this policy.

The question of Taiwan is entirely China's internal affair.

Qu Wu, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, Hu Juewen, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of China Democratic National Construction Association, spoke at the meeting.

Round-table talks, exhibitions and other different functions were held in the capital city of Beijing and various cities on the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.

Meanwhile, the paper PEOPLES DAILY, 9 October published an editorial headlined "Reunify the Motherland, Make Her Strong and Prosperous."

CSO: 4120/28

PAPERS OBSERVE FORMATION OF ANTI-IMPERIALISM UNION

SK161540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)—Papers today dedicate articles to the 55th anniversary of the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union, the first true communist revolutionary organisation in our country, by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song (17 October 1926).

An article of NODONG SINMUN titled "Historic Declaration of New Start of Our Revolution" says: Entering the latter half of the 1920s, the national and class contradictions in our country grew more acute than in any other country owing to the brutal colonial rule of the Japanese imperialist aggressors which became ever more hideous.

It represented a fundamental question on which depended the victory or failure of the revolutionary cause and the destiny of the oppressed and exploited toiling masses whether the road of the revolution against the domination of imperialism and all brands of reactionary forces and for the realisation of the independence of the working masses was successfully hewed, or not.

This urgent problem of the times could be brilliantly solved with the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song under the revolutionary banner of indepen dence. The formation of the DIU marked a historic starting point and imperishable landmark at which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song started our revolutionary cause, the revolutionary cause of chuche, for the first time, and opened a new era of our revolution. With the formation of the DIU, the revolutionary struggle of our people entered a new road of development under the banner of independence. From that time our people held in high esteem respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader creating a new era of independence. This is the first reason why the formation of the DIU marked the starting point in developing the revolutionary struggle of our people independently.

With the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song forming the DIU and standing at the head of the revolution, our people who had thirstily waited for the appearance of an outstanding leader could hold in high esteem the great leader peerless in the history spanning thousands of years and our revolution could make a victorious advance along the road of independence.

The next reason why the formation of the DIU marked the starting point in developing the revolutionary struggle of our people independently is that from that time the Korean revolution could have a most correct fighting programme.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: "We set it forth as the immediate task of the Down-With-Imperialism Union to overthrow Japanese imperialism and achieve the liberation and independence of Korea and defined it as its final objective to build socialism and communism in Korea and, furthermore, overthrow all imperialisms and build communism in the world."

The programme of the DIU was the first revolutionary programme of chuche in the Korean revolution which most correctly reflected the socioeconomic situation and class relations in our country and the ardent desire of our peop;e; it was a militant banner which powerfully inspired the people to the sacred struggle for national and class liberation.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the programme of the DIU the Korean revolution embarked upon the road of independence with its independent theory and strategy and tactics.

One more reason why the formation of the DIU was the starting point in developing the revolutionary struggle of our people independently is that the national liberation struggle and communist movement of the Korean people could have their first guiding vanguard organisation, reliable core force.

With the formation of the DIU, the first ranks of communist revolutionaries of chuche type who were strongly armed with the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the chuche idea, and firmly united around him in one ideology and purpose, made their appearance.

Taking over the undying revolutionary traditions the great leader established by leading this organisation, our party, a working-class party of new type, was founded and has been strengthened and developed in to a guiding force of the revolution with invincible might.

The revolutionary struggle of our people for accomplishing the cause of chuche which started with the formation of the DIU has recorded a triumphant advance under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is now dyn amically being accelerated, succeeded by the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea.

Bright is the future of the Korean revolution advancing under the guidance of the glorious party centre, with respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader; only greater victory and glory always lie in store for our people in their future struggle, the article stresses.

CSO: 4120/28

CHOE HONG-HUI VISITS VARIOUS PLACES IN DPRK

SK161645 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1632 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo, and his party on a visit to the socialist homeland toured the area of Mt Myohyang on 10 and 11 October.

They first inspected the international friendship exhibition. They saw with keen interest the precious gifts to the great leader President Kim Il-song from heads of state, governments and people of various countries of the world. They said that through the inspection they gained a better understanding as to how deeply the great president is respected and revered by the world people. Our nation entirely owes it to the great President Kim Il-song that it has become a proud nation today, they stressed.

After going round Mt Myohyang, Mr Choe Hong-hui said: I have travelled many countries. But I could see in no other country that cultural relics are preserved so well in such a scenic spot. As there is the great leader, the mountains and stones, which are mere nature, not to speak of people, are glorified in the homeland.

Mt Myohyang is beautiful in scenery. It is entirely thanks to the great President Kim Il-song who glorifies it that it is called a celebrated mountain.

A member of the party said: It is under the meticulous guidance and care of the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il who upholds the lofty intention of the great president that Mt Myohyang has turned into a recreation ground for the working people, I thnik. It is really gratifying that the problem of succeeding the cause of the respected and beloved leader has been brilliantly solved in the homeland.

The future of the country and the nation is indeed bright because the cause of the great president is to be inherited generation after generation, as they have dear Mr Kim Chong-il as the leader.

CSO: 4120/28

GUYANESE PLAN FOR KIM IL-SONG 70TH BIRTHDAY

SK170446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--A letter to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was recently adopted at the second meeting of the Guyanese National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song held for grandly celebrating his 70th birthday, according to a report.

The letter says: We present at this meeting considered that it is only too natural that the progressive people of the world are going to celebrate the 70th birthday of you Comrade President Kim Il-song as the most auspicious international holiday at this time when you clearly indicating the way for the people to build a free and happy life by founding the immortal chuche idea are highly praised as eternal teacher of mankind.

Today it is a unanimous desire of hundreds of millions of people the world over and a trend of the times to accept the chuche idea and advance under the banner of chuche.

We will firmly build up groups for the study of Kimilsongism and constantly expand their ranks and organise colourful functions to gradnly celebrate the 70th birthday of you the respected and beloved leader and create many excellent literary works of educational value to make a positive contribution to celebrating your birthday as a great festival of the revolutionary peoples of the whole world.

The letter sincerely wishes good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/28

BRIEFS

JOURNALISTS DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--Pyongyang, 8 Oct--A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union left Pyongyang on 7 October by air to attend an international symposium on defence of the democratic rights of the journalists scheduled in Bulgaria. [Text] [SK080538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 7 Oct 81]

AUSTRIAN COURT PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 7 Oct--Franz Pallin, former president of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Austria, left here on 6 October by air for home. During his stay, the guest visited historic Mangyongdae and toured various places of Pyongyang and Taean. [Text] [SK080538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 7 Oct 81]

WHO DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 7 Oct--A delegation of the Southeast Asian regional office of the World Health Organisation headed by Mohamed Musthafa Hussain, minister of health of the Republic of Maldives, arrived in Pyongyang by air on 6 October for a visit to our country. It was met at the airport by Vice-minister of Public Health Yi Chong-yul and other personages concerned, Ram Narain, deputy chief of the liaison office of the United Nations Development Programme in our country, and an official of the Indian Embassy. In the evening the Ministry of Public Health hosted a reception for the delegation at the Ngnyu Restaurant. [Text] [SK080538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 7 Oct 81]

DPRK, FOREIGN DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 7 Oct--A delegation of social scientists of our country left Pyongyang on 6 October by plane to participate in a scientific symposium commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution in China. The delegation of writers of our country returned home yesterday by air after winding up its visit to China. A delegation of Romanian Army journalists headed by Olaru Radu, editor-in-chief of APARAREA PATRIEI, central organ of the Ministry of National Defense of the Romanian Socialist Republic, a delegation of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy headed by Dr Anupam Sen, associate professor of the Chittagong University of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and a delegation of Japanese writers headed by Masamoto Natsubori, writer and director of the Pen Club and chairman of the Committee for the Press and Expression of Japan, arrived here on the same day by air. The delegation of educational experts of Yugoslavia headed by Emil Rojc, member of the Central Committee of the Slovenian Communist League and executive secretary of education, the delegation of the Journalists Union of the German Democratic Republic headed by Herbert Thieme, editor-in-chief of NEUER TAG, organ of the Frankfurt County Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and chairman of the Frankfurt County Journalists

Union, and the Chinese and the Indian football teams which had participated in the international football tournament left here yesterday by air. [Text] [SK080538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 7 Oct 81]

INDIAN SCHOLARS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 29 Sep--A delegation of scholars of India headed by T.B. Mukherjee, president of the Asian Regional Institute of the chuche idea, arrived here on 28 September by plane. [Text] [SK290557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 28 Sep 81]

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 29 Sep--A delegation of NEPSZABADSAG, organ of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on 28 September. [Text] [SK290557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 28 Sep 81]

POLISH AGRICULTURE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 29 Sep--A delegation of the Plock provincial agricultural cooperative of Poland headed by Roman Rzadkiewicz, chairman of the Plock Provincial Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, arrived in Pyongyang on 28 September by plane. [Text] [SK290557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 29 Sep 81]

GHANAIAN CHUCHE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 29 Sep--A delegation of the Ghana National Institute of the Chuche Idea headed by Osei Akyeampong, first deputy general secretary of the People's National Party of Ghana and honorary chairman of the Ghana National Institute of the Chuche Idea, arrived here on 28 September by air. It was met at the airport by Yi Mong-ho and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK290557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 29 Sep 81]

GHANAIAN JOURNALISTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 29 Sep--A delegation of THE GHANAIAN TIMES, organ of the Ghanaian Government, headed by its editor-in-chief Christian Aggrey arrived in Pyongyang on 28 September by plane. It was met at the airport by Chae Chun-pyong, editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON, and personages concerned. In the evening the MINJU CHOSON office hosted a party for the delegation. [Text] [SK290557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 29 Sep 81]

PORTUGUESE KIMILSONGISM DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 30 Sep--Luis Manuel de Araujo, chairman of the Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism, left here for home on 29 September by plane. During his stay here the guest visited historic Mangyongdae and toured various places of Pyongyang and Nampo. [Text] [SK300601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 30 Sep 81]

UNESCO OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 30 Sep--Edith Ballantyne, chairman of the Conference of Non-government Organizations in consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in Geneva, left Pyongyang on 29 September by plane. During her stay here the guest visited historic Mangyongdae and toured various places of Pyongyang and local areas. [Text] [SK300601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 30 Sep 81]

MEXICAN COMMERCE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 30 Sep--A delegation of the Institute of External Commerce of the United States of Mexico headed by Roberto Fridrich, general director of the Mexican commercial representation in foreign countries of the institute, arrived here on 29 September by plane. [Text] [SK300601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0520 GMT 30 Sep 81]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 30 Sep--A delegation of Yugoslav educational experts headed by Emil Rojc, member of the Central Committee of the Slovenian Communist League and executive secretary of education, and a delegation of activists of district solidarity committees of Tokyo headed by Ayajo Kubo, representative member of the Tokyo Council for Japan-Korea Solidarity and Military Critic, arrived here on 29 September by plane. The Soviet Army women's basketball team and the Tokyo radio reporters group of Japan left here yesterday. [Text] [SK300601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0521 GMT 30 Sep 81]

POLISH TECHNOLOGY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 2 Oct--The delegation of the General Organization of Technology of Poland headed by its chairman Alexsander Kopec left here on 1 October by plane. During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and toured Pyongyang, Nampo and Kaesong. [Text] [SK020605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 2 Oct 81]

DPRK, FOREIGN DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 1 Oct--The delegation of the parliamentary group of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Son Song-pil which had attended the 68th general meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held in Cuba, the public health delegation of our country headed by Kim Yong-ik which had attended the 34th Southeast Asian regional general assembly of the World Health Organization and a meeting of health ministers of the Southeast Asian regional member nations of the WHO held in Indonesia and the delegation of the Foreign Ministry of our country headed by Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong which had visited Uganda returned home on 30 September by plane. The delegation of the Chinese Architectural Society headed by its director Yang Tingbao and the Mongolian Trade Union delegation headed by D. Sambu, chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers of Transport, Communications, Commerce and Social Service of Mongolia, left here yesterday for home after visiting our country. [Text] [SK020605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 1 Oct 81]

MEXICAN TRADE INSTITUTE GROUP--The delegation of the Institute of Foreign Trade of the United States of Mexico headed by Roberto Fridrich, general director of the commercial representation in foreign countries of the institute, left here on 2 October by plane. [Text] [SK030857 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 3 Oct 81]

DPRK DELEGATION TO NIGER--Pyongyang, 4 Oct--A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of our country headed by its Vice-minister Kim Hyong-u left here on 3 October by air for a visit to the Republic of Niger. [Text] [SK050744 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 4 Oct 81]

MESSAGE FROM BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV--Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, in reply to his message of condolence sent to the latter on the death of Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the BCP, chairman of the Culture Committee and his daughter. The message dated 29 September reads: I express heartfelt thanks to you for your expression of mourning on the death of my daughter Lydmila Zhivkova. [Text] [SK072210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 7 Oct 81]

AMBASSADOR TO BARBADOS APPOINTED--Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--Pak Ni-hyon has been appointed as DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Barbados, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK072227 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2224 GMT 7 Oct 81]

JAPANESE GREET NEW FRIENDSHIP GROUP--Pyongyang, 7 Oct (KCNA)--Upon the formation of the Association for Promotion of Korea-Japan Friendship messages of greetings came to its Chairman Hyon Chun-kuk from Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Chuji Kuno, chairman of the Dietmens League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; Yohei Kono, member of the House of Representatives from the Japan New Liberal Club; Hideo Den, representative of the Japan Social Democratic Federation; Tsunehiko Antaku, general secretary of the Japan-Korea National Council; Takamichi Kato, chairman of the Mie prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party; Motoo Goto and Akira Ikari of the head office of ASAHI SHIMBUN; Fumio Shimonishi, speaker of the Sakaiminato City Assembly, Tottori Prefecture, Japan; Kazuyoshi Yoshii, chairman of the Japan-Korea Fiserhies Council and chairman of the Ishikawa Prefectural Assemblymen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; and Riichiro Aikawa, executive director, and Masahiro Mihara, general secretary, of the Japan-Korea Trade Association. The messages expressed the belief that the Association for Promotion of Korea-Japan Friendship would further develop the mutual understanding and friendly relations between the Korean and Japanese peoples. [Text] [SK071036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 7 Oct 81]

HWANG CHANG-YOP GREETS GDR COUNTERPART--Pyongyang, 7 Oct (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, upon the 32nd anniversary of the GDR founding. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will further expand and develop, the message wished new success to the president and the GDR people in their endeavours for the implementation of the decisions adopted at the 10th congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. [Text] [SK071024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 7 Oct 81]

YI CHONG-OK GREETS GDR'S WILLI STOPH--Pyongyang, 7 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, on the 32nd anniversary of the GDR founding. The message pointed out that the fraternal people of the German Democratic Republic under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany have registered big success in the struggle to fulfill the first-year assignments of the new five-year plan set forth at the 10th party congress ahead of time. In the belief that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and two peoples will further expand and develop in the future, the message wished new success to the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the people of the German Democratic Republic in their struggle for the building of a developed socialist society. [Text] [SK070522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 7 Oct 81]

VIETNAMESE HARVESTING HELP--On 7 October, (Lan Saim Ba), charge d'affaires of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Embassy in the DPRK, and embassy staff members helped

harvest rice at the Chamsil Korea-Vietnam Friendship Cooperative Farm. The guests cut down rice plants together with the farm workers in the paddies of the first work team. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 8 Oct 81]

TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang, 10 Oct (KCNA)--The Korean trade union delegation headed by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, returned home on 9 October after visting Japan. [Excerpt] [SK100946 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 9 Oct 81]

KWP GREETS JAMAICAN PARTY--Pyongyang, 10 Oct (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to the 43rd congress of the People's National Party of Jamaica on 6 October. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea hails the 43rd congress of your party and, through the congress, extends greetings to the entire members of your party. We wish you successes in the work of the congress which will carry weighty significance for the development of your party.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ST VINCENT GRENADINES--Pyongyang, 10 Oct (KCNA)--Pak Ni-hyon has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to St Vincent Grenadines, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK100442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2222 GMT 9 Oct 81]

BANGLADESH PAPER PRAISES LEADERS--Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--Foreign mass media issued articles on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to reports. A recent issue of the Bangladesh paper NATUN KATA in an article gave a review of the brilliant course covered by the DPRK. It said: All the successes in Korea are entirely a fruition of the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader his excellency President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il. The great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il have, indeed, performed precious exploits which will shine forever in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class and in the history of human liberation and are breaking the ground for the era of independence in the van of the world revolution. The Bangladesh people extend highest honour to the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il. [Excerpt] [SK091111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 9 Oct 81]

SOVIET MEDIA REPORT PLENARY MEETING--Moscow, 8 Oct (KCNA)--Soviet mass media reported about the fourth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. The Soviet paper PRAVDA 8 October carried news of the plenary meeting under the headline "Important Decision." It said: The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea held in Pyongyang discussed the question of reclaiming tideland and obtaining new land. The decision adopted there declares that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will turn 300,000 hectares of tideland into an arable land by damming off the water in the shallow west coastal sea and also acquire 200,000 hectares of new land in the 1980s. When these tasks are fulfilled, an area tantamount to one-third of the nation's total land under grain crops will be added to the arable land and agricultural production will be markedly raised. Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made an important concluding speech at the plenary meeting. TASS reported about the plenary meeting on 7 October. [Text] [SK090335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 9 Oct 81]

PRC MEDIA REPORT PLENARY MEETING--Beijing, 8 Oct (KCNA)--Chinese mass media reported about the fourth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. The 8 October issue of PEOPLES DAILY under the headline "Workers Party of Korea Sets Forth New Tasks for Grand Nature-Remaking and Calls Upon People to Take Active Part in Struggle for This" wrote: The fourth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea was held from 4 to 6 October. General Secretary Kim Il-song presided over the meeting and made an important concluding speech. According to the report on the plenary meeting, when 300,000 hectares of tideland is reclaimed and 200,000 hectares of new land is acquired, Korea will have obtained new arable land accounting for one-third of the total existing area of the land under grain crops. Fulfillment of these two tasks is of very weighty significance in the development of agricultural production of Korea with a small arable land. The paper said that the report on the plenary meeting referred to the construction of the Nampo lockgate and the Taechon power station. The Chinese XINHUA News Agency reported about the plenary meeting on 7 October. [Text] [SK090342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 9 Oct 81]

'ARAFAT PRESENTS GIFT--Pyongyang, 10 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on 10 October. Present on the occasion were Comrade Yasir 'Arafat and his entourage. Comrades O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, Kim Yong-n am, Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki and Kong Chin-tae were on hand. Comrade Yasir 'Arafat explained about the gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw the gift on display and expressed thanks for it. [Text] [SK101757 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1732 GMT 10 Oct 81]

ANTI-IMPERIALIST STATUETTE TO 'ARAFAT--Pyongyang, 10 Oct (KCNA)--A statuette of the anti-imperialist fighter was presented to Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, on a state visit to our country at the square in front of the 8 February House of Culture on 10 October. When Comrade Yasir 'Arafat arrived at the square amid the playing of welcome music, waves of flowers rolled on and the cheers of manse (hurrah) burst forth. An artist presented a bunch of flowers to Comrade Yasir 'Arafat. Chairman of the Pyongyang municipal People's Committee Kim Man-kum presented Comrade Yasir 'Arafat with a statuette of the anti-imperialist fighter. Comrade Yasir 'Arafat expressed thanks for this. [Text] [SK101743 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1643 GMT 10 Oct 81]

MEETING MARKS POLISH ARMY DAY--Pyongyang, 10 Oct (KCNA)--A soldiers meeting was held on 8 October at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Yi Tu-chan belongs on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army. Invited to the meeting attended by soldiers of the unit were Ambassador Jerzy Pekala and military attache Witalis Szerszen of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. On 9 October, a meeting was held at the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School. [Text] [SK101532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 10 Oct 81]

BENIN PRESIDENT MEETS AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 11 Oct--Benin President Mathieu Kerekou on 2 October met Son Chang-su, ambassador of our country to Benin, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards, the president sincerely wished the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. Declaring that he unconditionally supported the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country waged by the Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song, he said that the reunification of Korea must be achieved by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK111000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 11 Oct 81]

NEWSPAPER DELEGATION TO ROMANIA--Pyongyang, 11 Oct--A delegation of MINJU CHOSON headed by its editor-in-chief Chae Chun-pyong left here by plane for a visit to Romania on 10 October. It was seen off at the airport by Kang Ki-sik and other personages concerned and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang Ion Lazer Aureliu. [Text] [SK111000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 11 Oct 81]

RADIO-TV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PAKISTAN--Pyongyang, 11 Oct (KCNA)--The delegation of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee headed by Han Kwang-hak flew back home yesterday after visiting Pakistan. It was met at the airport by Yi Pong-hui and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK110842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 11 Oct 81]

REPLY MESSAGE FROM SRV--Pyongyang, 12 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in reply to his message of greetings to them on the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The message dated 22 September reads: We, in the name of the Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and in our own name, express heartfelt thanks to you and to the Workers Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for your congratulations on the 36th anniversary of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We hope that the friendly relations between the peoples of Vietnam and Korea will be strengthened and developed. [Text] [SK120433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 12 Oct 81]

EMBASSIES ABROAD MARK KWP ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 12 Oct (KCNA)--Press conferences and film receptions were arranged recently at DPRK embassies in socialist countries on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea, according to reports. The DPRK embassies in China and Yugoslavia arranged press conferences and film receptions and the DPRK embassies in Romania, Hungary and Mongolia [held] press conferences. Invited there were personages of party and power bodies, public organisations and press organs of the host countries and press officials of embassies of various countries. "The Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea," "The Star of Korea" (third part) and other Korean films were screened at film receptions. [Text] [SK121029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 12 Oct 81]

YI CHONG-OK RECEIVES VIETNAMESE MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 12 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Expressing wholehearted thanks for the message of greetings, the reply message hopes taht the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries will grow stronger and develop. [Text] [SK121510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 12 Oct 81]

REPLY FROM MPR'S TSEDENBAL--Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's 65th birthday. The reply message dated 9 October reads: I express sincere thanks to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for your warm congratulations offered me on my 65th birthday. I take this opportunity to wish you and the Korean people new success in the struggle for the socialist construction of the country and the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. [Text] [SK130835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 13 Oct 81]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS BANGLADESH DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 12 October met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy headed by Dr Anupam Sen, associate professor of the Chittagong University of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Personage concerned Yi Mong-ho was present. [Text] [SK130423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 13 Oct 81]

KIM IL-SONG GREETS PDRY PREMIER--Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 13 October sent a message of greetings to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen, chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Peoples Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the 14 October revolution in the PDRY. The message reads: On the 18th anniversary of 14 October revolution in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own extend warm congratulations to you, the Central Committee of the Socialist Party, government and people of Yemen. Under the correct leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party headed by you the people of the Democratic Yemen are now waging a vigorous struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the country's independent development. Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples will further strengthen and develop in various fields in the future I take this occasion to wish you greater successes in your responsible work. [Text] [SK131535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 13 Oct 81]

MESSAGE TO BRITISH LABOR PARTY--Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party [KSDP] sent a message of greetings on 10 October to Michael Foot and Denis Healey upon their reelection respectively as leader and deputy leader of the British Labour Party. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, on behalf of the entire members of the party, extends sincere congratulations to you upon your reelection respectively as leader and deputy leader of the British Labour Party at the recent congress of your party. We take this opportunity to sincerely wish you great success in your responsible work. [Text] [SK131045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 13 Oct 81]

EMBASSY OFFICIALS HELP IN FARMING--Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--Foreign embassy officials in our country helped cooperative farms in farming. Soviet Embassy officials helped the Korean-Soviet Friendship Kochang cooperative farm in Nampo Municipality, Bulgarian Embassy officials the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Kumdae cooperative farm in Nakrang District, Pyongyang, Syrian Embassy officials the Korea-Syria Friendship Wonhwa cooperative farm in Pyongwon County, South Pyongan Province, Cuban Embassy officials the Korea-Cuba Friendship Hwasong cooperative farm in Yongsong District, Pyongyang, Polish Embassy officials the Korea-Poland Friendship Changsuwon cooperative farm in Samsok District, Pyongyang, embassy officials of Democratic Kampuchea the Korea-Kampuchea Friendship Paeksok cooperative farm in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province, Vietnamese Embassy officials the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Chamjin cooperative farm in Nampo Municipality, Czechoslovak Embassy officials the Korea-Czechoslovakia Friendship Nichon cooperative farm in Sungho District, Pyongyang, Mongolian Embassy officials the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Chongbang cooperative farm in Pongsan County, North Hwanghae Province, and Yugoslav Embassy officials the Korea-Yugoslavia Friendship Haksan cooperative farm in Hyongchesan District, Pyongyang, in their rice harvesting and other farming. And officials of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation helped the Korea-Palestine Friendship ORyu cooperative farm in Sadong District, Pyongyang, Polish and Czechoslovak members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission the Pyonghwa cooperative farm in Panmun County, Kaesong, in their farming. [Text] [SK141025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 14 Oct 81]

TIES WITH SIERRA LEONE COMMEMORATED--Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Sierra Leone (14 October 1971). The paper in the article titled "10th Anniversary of Opening of Diplomatic Relations Between Korea and Sierra Leone" says that the Korean people extend warm felicitations and greetings to the friendly Sierra Leonean people. Noting that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries was an important milestone in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples, the article says: Today the Korean and Sierra Leonean peoples are developing cooperation in many fields. The Sierra Leonean people have made successes in the struggle for consolidating the national independence and building the national economy and national culture. Their government supports the struggle of the tri-continental peoples against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for freedom and liberation and the consolidation of their national independence, pursuing a nonaligned foreign policy. The Korean people rejoice over the successes achieved by the Sierra Leonean people in the building of a new society. The Korean people, in the

future, too, as in the past, will make active efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Sierra Leonean people. [Text] [SK141538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 14 Oct 81]

SYRIAN ARMY DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--The delegation of the Syrian People's Army headed by Major General Fawaz Surhan, chief of the general staff of the Syrian People's Army, left here on 13 October by plane. It was farewelled at the airport by Yi Chae-kun and other personages concerned and Anwar Wabbi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Syrian Embassy in Pyongyang. While staying in our country, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae, inspected a factory, educational and cultural institutions and a unit of the Korean People's Army and toured Panmunjom and various other places. [Text] [SK140507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 14 Oct 81]

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR LSWYK CONGRESS--Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--A delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania and the Union of the Communist Students Associations of Romania headed by Mihai Hirjau, secretary of the Central Committee of the UCYR, arrived in Pyongyang on 13 October by plane to attend the 7th congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. The delegation was met at the airport by Vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWYK Kim Chang-yong and personages concerned. Perva Aurel, reporter of SCINTEIA TINERETULUI, organ of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania, arrived here by the same plane. Earlier, on 12 October, a delegation of the Copenhagen study group of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song headed by Stig Woermer, chief of the group, arrived in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK140503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 14 Oct 81]

MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY GREETED--Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 14 October to the 20th congress of the Communist Party of Mexico. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sends warm greetings to the 20th congress of the Communist Party of Mexico and extends, through your party congress, fraternal salute to the entire members of your party and the Mexican people. The 20th congress of your party will make an important contribution to further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the independent and progressive forces in Mexico. Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation forged between our two parties and peoples will grow stronger and develop, we take this opportunity to wish your party congress big success in its work. [Text] [SK142208 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 14 Oct 81]

JOURNALISTS DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--Pyongyang, 15 Oct--A delegation of Korean People's Army journalists headed by Yun Chi-ho, lieutenant general of the Korean People's Army, left Pyongyang on 14 October by plane for a visit to Bulgaria. [Excerpt] [SK150642 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 15 Oct 81]

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES MARK KWP FOUNDING--Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--Various functions were recently held at DPRK embassies in socialist countries on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea, according to reports. A press conference and film reception were arranged at the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union, film receptions and photo exhibitions at the DPRK embassies in Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, press conferences at the DPRK embassies in Cuba

and Poland and film receptions at the DPRK embassies in Mongolia and Vietnam. Invited to the functions were personnel of party and power bodies, public organisations and press organs of the host countries and press officials of foreign embassies in these countries. "The Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea," "Under the Banner of the Party," "A Land Beautiful in All Seasosn," "The Fate of Kum Hui and Un Hui" and other Korean films were screened at the film receptions. [Text] [SK151110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 15 Oct 81]

ASIAN GAMES FEDERATION--Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--A subcommittee delegation of the Asian Games Federation headed by His Highness Fahad al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, younger brother of the amir of the State of Kuwait and first vice-chairman of the Asian Games Federation, arrived in Pyongyang on 14 October by plane. It was met at the airport by Kim Man-kum, Kim Yu-sun, Kim Tuk-chun and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK150436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 15 Oct 81] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--The Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a party at the Ngn Restaurant on the evening of 14 October for the subcommittee delegation of the Asian Games Federation on a visit to our country. Invited to the party were the members of the subcommittee delegation of the Asian Games Federation headed by His Highness Fahad al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, younger brother of the amir of the State of Kuwait and first vice-chairman of the Asian Games Federation. The party was attended by Kim Man-kum, Kim Yu-sun, Pae Tal-chun, Pak Yong-chan, Choe Chae-kuk, Kim Tuk-chun and other personages concerned. Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK Kim Yu-sun made a speech at the party. His Highness Fahad al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, head of the delegation, spoke next. The party took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK1504111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 15 Oct 81] Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--The Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee arranged a party on the evening of 15 October at the People's Palace of Culture for the subcommittee delegation of the Asian Games Federation. Invited to the party were the members of the subcommittee delegation of the Asian Games Federation headed by His Highness Fahad al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, younger brother of the amir of the State of Kuwait and first vice-chairman of the Asian Games Federation. The party was attended by Kim Man-kum, Kim Yu-sun, Pae Tal-chun, Pak Yong-chan, Choe Chae-kuk, Kim Tuk-chun and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK160417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 16 Oct 81]

SIERRA LEONE NATIONAL CONFERENCE--Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 15 October to the 7th national conference of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea warmly greets the 7th national conference of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone and extends warm congratulations, through the conference, to the entire members of your party. In the past the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone has achieved big successes in the struggle to achieve national unity, build a new society and strengthen solidarity and cooperation between the African countries under the slogan of unity, solidarity, peace and prosperity. We rejoice as over our own over the successes achieved by your party and the friendly people of Sierra Leone and warmly hail them. We believe that your conference will greatly contribute to the struggle for the strengthening of the party and the progressive development of the country. Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the parties

and the peoples of our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future in all fields, we sincerely wish your conference fine success in its work. [Text] [SK152242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 15 Oct 81]

ENVOY MEETS GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--Hoao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, met Sim Chae-tu, DPRK ambassador to Guinea-Bissau, on 8 October, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his friendly greetings to the great leader. The president heartily wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the reunification of Korea and the prosperity of the Korean people and for world peace. Pointing to the excellent development of friendly and cooperative relations between Guinea-Bissau and Korea, he said that he would make efforts to further strengthen and develp them in the future. He stated that Guinea-Bissau would never recognise the South Korean puppets and not have any relations with them. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK152207 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 15 Oct 81]

MESSAGE FROM 'ARAFAT--Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of greetings from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The message says: I, on behalf of myself and the members of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, extend warmest congratulations and most wholehearted wishes to your excellency and to your guiding party and your friendly people on the occasion of thefounding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Paying highest considerations once again to esteemed your excellency and to your party and your friendly people, I wish your excellency good health and a long life and your people greater progress and prosperity under the banner of the great chuche idea. [Text] [SK160439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 16 Oct 81]

MESSAGE FROM YUGOSLAVIA'S KRAIGHER--Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Sergej Kraigher, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the first anniversary of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by him. The message dated 8 October reads: At this moment marking the first anniversary of the proposal for achieving the reunification of Korea by means of establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by you, I, on behalf of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republci of Yugoslavia and on my own, offer to you the sincerest hope for the realisation of the peaceful reunification of Korea, a noble aim. In the future, too, Yugoslavia will fully support your endeavours and the Korean people's efforts for the peaceful reunification of Korea. We consider that this is a genuine road to peace and welfare in the Korean peninsula which is of significance in achieving peace in Asia and, furthermore, in the world. When Korea's peaceful reunification is realized, a potential cause of a

war will be removed and the strength of the nonaligned countries and other peaceloving countries will increase to defend world peace. [Text] [SK160437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 16 Oct 81]

PRC ARTS EXHIBITION--Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--Korean cadres on 15 October inspected the print exhibition of the People's Republic of China which is open at the Korean Art Gallery. Vice-president Pak Song-chol, and Yi Chang-son, Kil Chae-kyong, Chang Chol, Kim Chae-suk, Kim Sang-chun and other personages concerned went round new works created recently by Chinese printers. Chinese Ambassador Lu Zhixian and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang also inspected the exhibition. [Text] [SK161134 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 16 Oct 81]

INDIAN EDUCATION MINISTER VISITS--Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--Shila Kaul, minister of education, culture and social welfare of the Republic of India, heading the government educational and cultural delegation of the Republic of India, arranged a party at the Oknyu Restaurant on the evening of 15 October upon the conclusion of the delegation's visit to our country. Invited to the party were Choe Tae-pok, Chang Chol, Cho Kyu-il, Hong Il-chon and other personages concerned. Present there were the members of the delegation and Indian Ambassador Raj Krishna Manucha and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang. Shila Kaul and Choe Tae-pok made speeches at the party. [Text] [SK161032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 16 Oct 81] Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--The government educational and cultural delegation of the Republic of Inda headed by Shila Kaul, minister of education, culture and social welfare of the Republic of India, left here for home on 16 October by plane. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Choe Tae-pok, Hong Il-chon and other personages concerned and Indian Ambassador Raj Krishna Manucha and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang. During its stay in our country the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and went round various places of Pyongyang. [Text] [SK170952 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 17 Oct 81]

DANISH CHUCHE STUDY GROUP--Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 16 October met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Copenhagen study group of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song, Denmark, headed by Stig Wormer, chief of the group. Personage concerned Yi Mong-ho was present there. [Text] [SK170950 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 17 Oct 81]

AMBASSADOR TO CAPE VERDE PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Pyongyang, 18 Oct (KCNA)--Choe Kwang-kok, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Cape Verde, on 6 October presented his credentials to Aristides Pereira, president of Cape Verde, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. Expressing satisfaction with the excellent development of friendly and cooperative relations between the parties, governments and peoples of Cape Verde and Korea, he hoped that these relations would further strengthen in all fields in the future. He expressed full support to the new proposal for national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK181002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 18 Oct 81]

MUNICH UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL MET--Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on 18 October met and had a friendly conversation with Gottfried-Karl Kindermann, director of the Center for International Politics, University of Munich, West Germany. On hand was personage concerned Kim Tae-hui. [Text] [SK190434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 19 Oct 81]

REPLY FROM BPR OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic [BPR], in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the 37th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Expressing most heartfelt thanks for the fervent felicitations and wishes, the reply message shared the belief that the relations of fraternal friendship between the two countries and two peoples would grow in strength and develop in the future. [Text] [SK190816 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 19 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/28

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS 'WORLD FOOD DAY'

SK171523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article on "World Food Day." The food crisis faced by the developing countries at present is a historic consequence of colonial domination and a result of social inequality, the article says, and goes on: If the developing countries actively tap the internal reserves and organise and mobilise the people on the principle of self-reliance, they can well solve the food and agricultural problem. This is well proved by our experience.

Noting that our country, which had been a land of food deficiency, consequent upon the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, has turned into a land of self-sufficiency in food in a short span of time after liberation under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the article says: The biggest reserve of increased food and agricultural production lies in constantly improving the methods of farming and strengthening agricultural scientific researches including the improvement of seeds to place agricultural production on a solid scientific and technical basis.

Irrigation is very important in developing agriculture.

The diversification of agriculture represents a main condition for the overall development of agriculture. Economic and technical cooperation and exchange among the developing countries are an important way for surmounting obstacles and difficulties in solving the food and agricultural problem.

If the nonaligned and other developing countries strengthen cooperation with each other in the field of food and agriculture on the basis of mutual accommodation, solidarity and mutual assistance and on the principle of collective self-reliance, it will help promote agricultural development in those countries.

Experiences show that when the nonaligned and other developing countries energetically develop agriculture by mobilizing their potential to the maximum and strengthening cooperation on the principle of self-reliance, they will certainly attain self-sufficiency in food, the article stresses.

CSO: 4120/28

PAPER CALLS FOR NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

SK101236 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1114 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN, 9 October carried a signed article titled "Nonaligned Movement and New International Economic Order." The article points out that the Nonaligned Movement for its progressive and revolutionary character has expanded and developed its ranks, surmounting all trials and difficulties, and constantly increased its might in the fierce flames of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism since it appeared on the historic scene.

It further says: The establishment of a new international economic order holds an important place in the tasks for expanding and developing the Nonaligned Movement. It is, first of all, because only when a new international economic order is established can all the nonaligned nations have a substantial guarantee for maintaining the fundamental principle of the movement.

The new international economic order would also create realistic conditions for all the nonaligned nations to abide by the principle of complete equality and noninterference and strengthen unity and cooperation. The nonaligned countries have all conditions and possibilities to establish a new international economic order.

The common desire and purpose of the nonaligned countries based on the noble idea of anti-imperialism and independence is a prerequisite to establishing the new order surmounting manifold difficulties. The enormous economic potential possessed by the nonaligned countries is an important condition for establishing the new order.

The article continues: In order to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one, the nonaligned countries should above all set up a fair banking and monetary system and reorganize all the unfair and irrational economic relations to eradicate the root cause of international exploitation. They should also maintain permanent sovereignty over their domestic resources and economic arteries and establish equal trade relations and a rational system of division of labour.

If all the nonaligned countries build the economy in conformity with the specific conditions of their own countries relying on domestic resources, expand foreign trade on the principle of mutual accommodation and realise close economic cooperation between themselves, they will put an end to the exploitation and plunder by the imperialists, the article stresses.

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END

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHONG CHUN-KI AT CPRF PARTY FOR CHOE HONG-HUI

SK201043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] arranged a party at the Ongyu restaurant on the evening of October 19 for Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo, and his party.

Invited there were Mr Choe Hong-hui and his wife and their party. Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kim Man-kum, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Hong Ki-mun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee Kim Yu-sun, secretary general of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots Chang Hak-myong, vice-director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Yo Yon-ku and other personages concerned were present there.

Addressing the party first, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki said:

During your visit to the homeland, you Mr President of the International Federation of Taekwondo had the honour of being received by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song. This is an expression of the deep trust of the fatherly leader in you and all other personages overseas and a manifestation of his high expectation for a greater progress of the overseas compatriots movement for national reunification.

Wherever you went during your stay in the homeland, you Mr Choe Hong-hui praised the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song as the great leader of the nation and the immortal chuche idea founded by him as the only guiding idea of our times and expressed admiration at the innovatory successes made by the people in the homeland under the guidance of the great leader and the glorious party centre. This inspired us to devote ourselves more energetically to the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Noting that talks were held between Mr Choe Hong-hui and personages concerned in the homeland on the question of national reunification which culminated in the publication of a joint statement, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki said: This is one more precious contribution to the struggle for promoting national reunification.

We, he declared, will certainly win victory in our cause of reunification as long as the great leader President Kim Il-song stands at its helm, the desire of our people for reunification grows fiercer than ever before and there are patriotic figues like you Mr Choe Hong-hui abroad.

Speaking next, Mr Choe Hong-hui said:

Our country with a long history, which had presented tributes to other countries in the past, has turned into a land where the heads of state, politicians, thinkers, young people and scientists of many countries of the world visit in great number with gifts, which leaves me overwhelmed with deep emotion.

It goes without saying that this wonderful reality has been made possible thanks to the great President Kim Il-song, the chuche idea and the dear leader who aids the great leader and wisely leads the working masses.

He further said:

We had a significant day which we will remember till the last moments of our lives.

Busy as he was, the great leader President Kim Il-song found time to receive me and my wife and my party, who are nameless persons. This is the highest glory to us.

The president, despite the claim of his busy affairs, in which he had to count every second, tender-heartedly showed all love and kindness to us.

Allow me to propose a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il.

The party proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments.

CSO: 4120/35

ROK ACCUSED OF DETAINING 15,000 IN FORCED LABOR CAMPS

SK200838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0826 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique is detaining more than 15,000 patriotic people and students in forced labor camps of the puppet army and persecuting them, said KNS conveying a report of the September 20 issue of the U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES quoting materials of the "Emergency Council of Christians on the South Korean Affairs" in Japan.

According to a report of the English language paper KOREA HERALD published in Seoul, some 58,000 people were detained in those camps from August last year to January this year.

NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of Koreans published in Canada, reported on September 26 that a large number of students and citizens who were arrested in the Kwangju popular uprising in May last year and students who staged anti-"government" demonstrations in various parts of South Korea are now under detention in the camps.

The military fascist clique supplies to those detainees less than a half of the meals served to the soldiers of the puppet army and are drivin, them hard in the building of military setups near the military demarcation line.

Some detainees die tragic deaths from brutal tortures, hunger and hard toil forced upon them by the fascists.

Alarmed by growing voices denouncing the inhumane persecution, the Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique is carrying on the false propaganda that the forced labor camps "have been removed: and all the detainees "have been sent back to society."

But, it has been disclosed that more than 15,000 people are still under detention.

This repressive act of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is another treacherous crime which the preceding dictators dared not commit, it has evoked the indignation of broad public circles.

CSO: 4120/35

ROK'S CHON VIEWS LEGISLATURE, COAL INCIDENT

SK200212 Soul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Oct 81 p 2

[From "Tidbits" column]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan, also president of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], is reported to have expressed his views on the legislature, administration and the recent incident regarding low-caloried coal briquettes in a meeting held at Chongwadae on the morning of 16 October for issuing letters of appointment to the newly-appointed cadre members of the DJP including Na Sok-ho, chairman of the DJP policy committee.

According to a DJP member who attended the meeting, President Chon warned that the National Assembly should not be a replica of the old one in which the members--with the next election in mind--made political remarks to gain popularity. In reference to the scandal of low-caloried coal briquettes, President Chon stressed: "It seems that in the past businessmen were spared from punishment for fear of creating inconveniences to the public. Now, we must deal with such things wisely by sternly punishing those businessmen while not creating inconveniences for the people."

President Chon is also reported to have lamented that people still denounce certain personages by deliberately linking them with the old era. He reportedly stressed that Korea's request to Japan for economic cooperation is natural.

After the DJP cadres were given their letters of appointment, Kwon Chong-tal, DJP secretary general, reportedly made a special report to President Chon on party affairs.

CSO: 4108/28

SEOUL DAILY WORRIES ABOUT 'EXCESSIVE ORGANIZATION'

SK191213 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The Korean Youth League--We Worry About Harmful Consequences of Excessive Organization of the People"]

[Text] The Korean Youth League will emerge next year with the aim of rallying 5 million members comprised of youths from kindergarten to college and working youths on the pretext of training a nucleus force of the people. The Education Ministry, chiefly in charge of the operation of this league, has appropriated 1.7 billion won in the budget for the purpose of the league's organization, training and operations.

When approving the law on the youth league on 27 March this year shortly before its dissolution, the Legislative Council for National Security planned to organize this league within the year and expand it into a pan-national organization by 1986, encompassing 5 million members. Because of the difficulty of forming a vast organization in a short span of time and because of the people's passive response, however, the formal inauguration of this organization has been delayed for a year.

Because the youth league is a corporate judicial person, it can be regarded as a private organization. Considering that the government will actively interfere in, support and supervise the organization and operation of the league in accordance with the law of the league, however, we can define it as an organization under control of the government.

According to the law on the league, the league is aimed both at training youth to become a nucleus force of the people by helping them have a correct view of the country and the people and at contributing to the fatherland's unification and to cration of a historical national upsurge. In this regard, the education minister is authorized to change the scope and direction of the activities of the league if deemed necessary as demanded by government policy. This means that the scope and direction of the activities of the league can change as demanded by the government. Because of the league's nature, the government or local autonomous organizations will offer financial aid to the league and allow it gratuitous use of state and public property and even military facilities, if needed.

Nothing has been formally announced in detail as to the nature of the activities of the league--an unprecedentedly large youth organization which will wholly depend on support and supervision by the government. The chief aim of the youth league,

however, is to instill in youth patriotism, loyalty, brotherly love, the spirit of self-reliance, of being a vanguard and of partnership by developing democratic discipline among league members. Training methods incude intensive spiritual and collective training by having league members visit historical relics where militias fought and other places and participate in camping, marine exercises, large-scale collective activities and various other functions.

No one will oppose the aim and ideals of the league. However, is it necessary for us to have a vast organization costing so much and inviting misunderstanding?

The education minister and other officials concerned think that they cannot conduct spiritual and political training for youth with the already existing 26 youth organizations, including the Young Men's Christian Association, and through schools because these organizations seek their own specific aims and because their capabilities are limited. Accordingly, they believe that they need a powerful pan-national organization to achieve this end. They demand that, to cope with the situaton in which North Korea has a juvenile corps of 3 million spiritually-armed members and the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea which has 3.5 million members, we possess a similar organization.

Unfortunately, the people have been passive to the idea of the league since the approval of the law on this league. This is because of their unfavorable memory of Jugend in Germany in the 1930's. The Education Ministry stresses that the nature of the league differs from the German Jugend. We doubt the persuasive power of this claim. Furthermore, the hasty approval of the law made the people suspicious about the league. Hasty approval of the law without discussion--an act eliminating the possibility of strong opposition on a political issue--has left an impression that the motive behind the league's inauguration is not just.

Apart from this circumstantial reason, the people hate excessive organization so the population because they believe that this will eventually violate freedom. The government should take into consideration the idea that many people feel that our society is too organized. We should realize that, in having a showdown against a totalitarian system, the method of our struggle should not resemble theirs.

Sympathizing with the ideal behind the young league, we urge the government not to violate the principle of a democratic society by excessively organizing the people.

CSO: 4108/28

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY ON LIQUIDATION OF OLD ERA

SK200345 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: How To Liquidate the Old Era"]

[Text] In recent days, the government and political parties have become politically active in liquidating the remaining vestiges of the old era. Needless to say, as long as the trend of the times aspires to the new era, maintaining vestiges of the old era and old system is not desirable. In this connection, on 16 October the government and political party leaders met at the official residence of Prime Minister Nam Tok-u and reached an agreement on repealing, as a first step, the special national security law (enacted in December, 1971) and the presidential emergency order on economic stability and growth (effective 3 August 1972).

It is natural that the national security act and the 3 August measure should be abrogated because those laws are no longer necessary from a legal point of view. However, we want to study this move not from the standpoint of legal interpretation, but from that of politics. As is well known, the national security act contains many negative and unconstitutional factors which allow the president to proclaim a state of emergency, to control the economy, to issue national mobilization decrees, and to stop workers from waging collective action. Moreover, the law has given an extremely bad impression because it was passed in an abnormal way only by the ruling party meeting in an annex to the National Assembly building.

In the meantime, though the 3 August presidential order bestowed a special favor on entrepreneurs by freezing repayment of private loans to enterprises and so on, it also hurt not a few bona fide creditors. This is an affirmative measure from the viewpoint of the fact that it made it possible for enterprises to surmount difficulties and made possible the acceleration of high growth. This notwithstanding, it has caused unbalanced growth, thus leaving lots of problems in its wake.

At any rate, the aim of repealing the national security act and the 3 August measure is to liquidate the negative vestiges of the old era, thereby ushering in a new era. Furthermore, the term "national security" is likely to be considered taboo, but the government has taken the initiative to agree to repeal the law. This move by the government shows its determination to resolutely break away from the lingering habits of the old system. Noteworthy in this regard is that the ruling and opposition sides have reached an agreement through rational dialogue in a harmonious atmosphere, not in an atmosphere teeming with shouting and confrontation.

A large number of laws should be subject to review to liquidate the remnants of the old era, not only the two mentioned above.

If worried by possible confusion as a result of rash revision and abolition of laws, the National Assembly should take its time deliberating and deal with them step by step.

The work of liquidating remnants of the old era and old system will certainly be continued, but at this juncture we need to define the end of the old era. If we set the present as the starting point, the first republic, the second republic and the third republic are all old era. Well, the first republic does not really matter because it was a long time ago. What matters are the third and the fourth republics which immediately preceded the current fifth republic. And it is only natural to define the old era as the later half of the third republic--beginning September 1969 when the Democratic Republican Party forcibly pushed through a revision of the constitution giving the president a third presidential term--and the entire era of the fourth republic after October of 1972, the period called the Yusin system.

From an objective point of view, politics regressed and the economy showed superficial growth during these periods. However, the gap between the rich and poor was widened, privileges, corruption and various sorts of irregularities were rife and political feuds became serious. If we are to follow the old saying of "new wine in new goatskin" since we are now aspiring for a new era we have to liquidate remnants of the old era by separating ourselves from the laws, systems, politics and the force of habits wrongly accumulated in the past.

Liquidating remnants of the old era should be based on democratic ways in view of the fact that the fifth republic has adopted building a democratic welfare state as its national goal. Democracy was of course claimed in the old eras, but the fifth republic should without fail achieve democratic development acceptable to the general public by renewing its determination and seeking national harmony in the course of achieving democracy. Second, the fifth republic should sincerely adopt the goal of public welfare. In other words, the fifth republic should achieve maximum stabilization in public life and drastically narrow the gap between the rich and the poor. In particular, we firmly believe that the fifth republic should emphasize its new legal and political goal of increasing income for the workers and those in low-income brackets.

CSO: 4108/28

PARTIES' EFFORT TO REMOVE YUSIN REMNANTS HAILED

SK210632 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Oct 81 p 5

[Article by Yi Chong-ku]

[Text] The proposed abrogation of the national safeguard law has great symoblic significance in that it spells an end to whatever has been left of the Yusin (revitalizing reforms) system.

The law virtually negated by the adoption last October of the new constitution was enacted December 27, 1971, empowering the president to declare a state of national emergency.

By invoking the 12-article law, the late President Pak Chong-hui proclaimed a state of national emergency and cleared the way for the introduction of the Yusin mechanism in 1972.

The statute may safely be stigmatized as the very author of devastated politics, because it harbingered the advent of the Yusin system marked by protracted presidency and extreme bipartisan confrontation.

Earlier this month, leaders of the minority Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and Korea National Party (KNP) called for an eradication of the allegedly formant vestiges of Yusin.

Some time after the call, the majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and minority DKP and KNP agreed to abolish the law during the current regular National Assembly session.

The repeal of the law, however, is devoid of any substantial meaning, because the law was neutralized following the assassination of the last President Pak and the subsequent adoption of the new mother law.

Symbolic significance may be accorded to the retraction of the 10-year-old law, because it means an irrevocable end to the Yusin system.

By agreeing to propose a joint motion for the abrogation of the law, major political parties showed a resolve to materialize dialogue politics amid enhanced national concord and harmony.

Furthermore, the government raised no objection to the interparty agreement to put an end to the law, saying the envisaged negation of the law coincides with President Chon Tu-hwan's intention to eradicate laws and orders hampering national growth and development.

In his inaugural speech last March, Chon promised to free the people from political repression, abuse of power, poverty and threats of war.

Thus, the abolition of the law will serve to materialize President Chon's promise.

The law was legislated 10 years ago with effervescent controversy and opposition from various segments of society.

The late president proclaimed a state of national emergency December 6, 1971, three weeks ahead of the creation of the law, which gave him increased prerogatives.

As minority lawmakers made desperate attempts to block the passage of the law, staging an all-night sit-in-and occupying the assembly platform, the then majority Democratic Republican Party (DRP) forced its approval unilaterally at a place other than the main chamber.

The passage of the law belatedly justified President Pak's declaration of the state of emergency and authorized him to take a series of emergency measures.

Pak ordered a freeze on payment of interest of usurious curb loans, a special censorship of the press and regulation of outdoor rallies and demonstrations.

In the wake of the series of emergency measures, public complaints increased, and rival political parties went to extremes, hamstringing the otherwise smooth parliamentary politics.

As a result, many persons fell victim to the sting of the law and emergency steps.

The law was placed beyond judicial review, and people had no place to appeal to.

At any rate, the government and major political parties agreed to eliminate the controversial law, one of the dregs of the past political system.

The agreement may be interpreted as the political circle's conscientious efforts to remove vestiges of the Yusin system and realize new politics in the new era.

The people in general seem to hail the abrogation, along with a demand that other existing factors infringing on human rights and hindering national development be ferreted out and removed.

CSO: 4120/33

CURRENT ROK OPPOSITION PARTIES CRITICIZED

SK211115 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 19 Oct 81 p 3

[Column by Kim Kim Yong-sul, director equivalent of the KYONGHYANG SINMUN Political Department: "There Is no Longer a 'Rightful Opposition Party'"]

[Excerpts] In a nutshell, in this era there cannot be a so-called rightful opposition party, and its root, if it ever existed, has been completely extirpated. This is proved by the following: first, the cause of the anti-dictatorial struggle, the principal reason for the existence of rightful opposition parties until the fourth republic, is now defunct in the fifth republic.

At the same time, the anticommunist struggle, the ideological buttress of rightful opposition parties in the past, has now been inherited not by a specific party but has become an ideological common cause for all parties of the fifth republic.

Second, it must not be overlooked that the composition and character of today's opposition party are entirely different from that in the fourth republic. The majority of leading officials, parliamentarians and senior members of the opposition party now represents the new political generation. A drastic change in the generations of the opposition party has occurred. Despite these circumstances, some members of the opposition party are still exhibiting the chronic evils of the rightful opposition parties of the past, while hampering the development of the opposite party. This is very regrettable. The worst example is that they take internal party affairs to the National Assembly, disturbing its regular operation.

Recently, because of a complaint over the personnel reshuffle in their party and the atmosphere of the meetings between the leaders and parliamentarians of the party, they delayed the convocation of the session of the budget committee. And, prior to the opening of the regular session of the National Assembly, they attempted, through the floor leaders of the assembly, to change the agenda of the regular session that had already been approved. These were clearly anachronistic acts. Another evil is the breach of political and moral promises. Although they are participating, some take a negative attitude towards the development of the new politics. This is clearly a moral deception and a continuation of the opportunist idea that was rampant in the old era. Such an attitude, we can say, should become an object of people's condemnation, because seasoned politicians, since they have now taken part in the new politics, must make every effort to develop and sow the idea of the new era and of stable political reform. Nevertheless, in reality, there are still some

politicians who have not relinquished the stereotyped political slogans and double-dealing tactics inherited from the old era, but who still try to seek personal popularity by pandering to popular tastes, to to extremes, lie and speak against the system.

In addition, what worries us is that they always try to interpret all political phenomenon and events with the government in mind. We can easily say that the blemished political history of the 30 years of constitutional governments was mainly created by those who always acted with the government, and obtaining power, in mind.

This political trend added to the traditional power-seeking character of our people, resulting in a deepening of people's distrust for politics. We cannot say that such a political trend did not persist in the operation of the eleventh National Assembly.

When we view relations among opposition parties, we can still find many problems which we should resolve. The new constitution paves the way for multipolar politics. However, some people have occasionally ignored the multipolar system, thus disturbing the political climate. The majority opposition party has intentionally ignored minority opposition parties, thus revealing a lack of the sense of coexistence. If the majority opposition party does not surreptitiously hope for the revival of the past bipolar system, this practice should be corrected.

The opposition parties of the fifth republic are at a crossroads from which they should create the new character of the new-era-opposition-party by resolutely eliminating some negative factors deviating from the new political principles. To this end, they should, above all, fully understand President Chon Tu-hwan's idea on reform, that we have neither reforming force nor force being reformed but that we are all participating in reform work. We should take the lead in setting up the ethic of joint participation. Thus, we can expand the sphere of our activities.

In order to expand the sphere of joint participation, we should, above all, achieve the stable development of politics. Without achieving stability, we cannot achieve political development and modernization. Nor can we expand opposition parties. This being the case, only when the opposition parties continue separating themselves from the past and stabilizing themselves can their foundation for existence be consolidated and their future-oriented tradition also be firmly established.

This should be accompanied by the will of reformation. Without reformation, there will be only a tradition that rots off and no vital tradition can be established.

However, it is an absolute miscalculation to believe that party expansion can be achieved by the ambition to grab power.

When the opposition parties leave no means untried to grab power, the very foundation of the state will be shaken and, paradoxically, the opposition parties will be frustrated and smitten by a tragic fate. This has already been proven by history.

Now is the time for the opposition parties to continually strengthen activities such as endlessly proposing policies for the people and national development, exploring practical policies in favor of the people instead of excessively logical and textbook-like political theories and undertaking constructive criticism instead of coming up with criticism for the sake of attack.

When opposition parties become like this, the people will have more confidence in them with each passing day. Also, the opposition parties will be able to build up their image as a reliable advisor to the government and as a partner of the ruling party for the development of the National Assembly. By contrast, when the opposition parties remain mistrusted by the bureaucratic class, when the ruling party considers them uncooperative, they will flounder as eternal minority opposition forces. Such precedents are to be found easily in our constitutional history.

Therefore, the opposition parties should incessantly challenge themselves not to be outsiders but to be assistants in the process of political stabilization and reform-propelled political development. When this is the case with the opposition parties, the nation can advance and they will certainly contribute to historical development by providing a take-off for themselves.

CSO: 4108/28

LAWMAKERS DEMAND HOME MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

SK200708 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Lawmakers grilled the home minister and the national police headquarters director on the alleged theft of deposit certificates, arguing that they should quit voluntarily in view of the seriousness of the incident.

In a night-long meeting of the home affairs committee of the National Assembly yesterday, lawmakers of the major minority party, the Democratic Korea Party, demanded immediate resignation of Home Minister So Chong-hwa and National Police Headquarters Director Yu Hung-su.

Home Minister So said he was prepared to assume all the responsibility on a scope within his accountability in such reasonable manner as being understandable to the people.

Yu said he felt an acute sense of responsibility for all the fuss caused by the scandalous theft of the bank bills.

The committee session lasted through the night until around 1 a.m. today.

Rep O Hong-sok of the DKP argued that the fact that policemen charged with the duty of wiping out thefts committed theft alone as a reason good enough for the cabinet to resign en masse.

In this context, the resignation of home minister and NPH Director Yu Hung-su was "too natural."

Rep Yu Sang-ho of the majority Democratic Justice Party, said it was another kind of human rights violation if officers in higher ranks should be held accountable automatically for the wrongdoings perpetrated by the men under his direct control.

Then, Rep Yu demanded full accounts of what role the police officers had in the theft so that they faced dismissal. Three police officers under whose command Detective Ha was were sacked.

Rep So Chong-won of the DKP demanded sizable hikes in the salaries of policement as an institutional device against the recurrence of such shameful incident.

He asked what kind of performance of duty could be expected of policemen receiving only 160,000 won in salaries despite 10 years of service?

NPH Director Yu said Detective Ha stole the bank bills not under a premediated plan but under momentary impulse while probing the murder of Mrs Yu Kyong-hwa. "It was a momentary act in the absence of reason. There was no others implicated in the theft," said Yu.

According to Yu, Ha is now living in a house which he rented on a three million won in key money.

Rep O of the DKP took issue with the alleged torture by policemen of Mrs Ko Chong-suk now on trial on charges of murdering Mrs Yun. He also asked about the alleged torture of collegian Chang Kyong-su who was released after having been interrogated for 15 days under arrest in connection with the murder of his girl friend Miss Pak Sang-un.

Home Minister So and NPH Director Yu denied the torture allegation. They said there had not been torture whatsoever in the course of investigation.

However, Home Minister So promised that no human rights be encroached upon the course of investigation.

Meanwhile, the lawmakers on the committee were given briefing on the progress of the investigation of murder of Miss Pak in a closed-door session.

Meanwhile, the major three political parties--the majority Democratic Justice Party, the KDP and the Korea National Party--resolved in their respective meeting of party leaders yesterday morning to come out strongly against the case of theft making it a hot political issues.

CSO: 4120/33

ROK NOT TO INTERVENE IN REV MUN'S CASE IN U.S.

SK210137 Seoul YONHAP in English 0116 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 21 Oct (YONHAP)--The Korean Government will not intervene in the case of Unification Church leader Rev Mun Son-myong, who is being accused in the United States of filing false income tax returns, Foreign Minister No Sin-yong told the National Assembly.

In what appeared to be the first comment on the scandal by a senior Korean Government official, No said the government has made its position clear on the issue, to both the U.S. Government and other pertinent authorities in that country, and added, "If a religious organization violates the law of a country (where it is operating), it should be governed by the law of that country."

The foreign minister was being interpellated by the assembly, Korea's unicameral parliament, Tuesday evening.

In answer to a lawmaker's question that the government may reconsider setting up a separate agency to deal with overseas aid, No said that this would depend on the scale and number of recipients of South Korea's economic assistance next year.

On Seoul's standing request for Japanese loans totaling 10 billion U.S. dollars, including 4 billion dollars in commercial loans, No, South Korea's chief negotiator for the loan package, said he will stake his portfolio as foreign minister on the obtaining of the loans.

On South Korea's relations with European nations, the minister said that France continues to show an active interest in enhancing its commercial and economic relations with this country, and that Seoul's long-standing friendship with West Germany is being strengthened. The election of Socialist Francois Mitterrand to the French presidency in May has aroused concern on the part of the South Korean Government that Paris may move to seek improved relations with North Korea, with which it has no diplomatic relations at present.

No said South Korea will seek expanded and strengthened relations with nonaligned nations on a bilateral basis, to get ahead of North Korea in this area of diplomacy.

He added that the government has begun its diplomatic efforts to encourage the participation of "all nations of the world including communist countries" in the 1988 Seoul Olympics. South Korea will also seek improved relations with Cuba, the minister said.

"Those foreign ministers of nonaligned countries with whom I met while in New York pointed out that the awarding of the 1988 Olympics to Seoul means a victory for this country in its diplomatic contest with North Korea," No said. "Even North Korea's sympathizers now endorse our proposal for the entry of South and North Korea into the world body."

CSO: 4120/33

BRIEFS

CHON ADDRESSES NATIONAL POLICE--Seoul, 21 Oct (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan said Wednesday that it was essential for the Korean Police Force to maintain a higher degree of integrity within itself while ferreting out and correcting social wrongs. Since the people count so much on the police, even a slight blunder on the latter's part could greatly let them down, Chon said in an address marking the 36th anniversary of the National Police. Urging the police to redouble their efforts for the maintenance of law and order, the chief executive stressed that no genuine democracy or healthy welfare society could be expected to exist where law was not observed and order not maintained. He made the remarks at the Sejong Cultural Center, where a ceremony in observance of Police Day was under way, with the attendance of Home Minister So Chong-hwa, chief of the National Police headquarters, and 4,000 police officers. [Text] [SK210235 Seoul YONHAP in English 0221 GMT 21 Oct 81]

ECONOMIC POLICY DELIBERATION BODY--Seoul, 21 Oct (YONHAP)--The Korean Government is expected to set up an industrial policy deliberation council under the wing of the Economic Planning Board early next month, to define and coordinate major industrial policies more effectively. The proposed council will comprise some 10 minister-level economic officials and some 20 experts from different sectors of society, Economic Planning Board officials said Wednesday. The council, to be chaired by the economic planning minister, will be in charge of formulating major industrial policies concerning reduced tariffs and tax exemptions to encourage such key industries as electronics and machinery, restrictions on exports and imports, the operation of major government funds such as the Korea Development Bank and the good grain and fertilizer management accounts, and major govenrment investment projects. Among the council's functions will be as the holding of public hearings, the seeking of advice from experts on technical matters, and the forming of special subcommittees to carry out special tasks, the officials said. [Text] [SK210117 Seoul YONHAP in English 0044 GMT 21 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/33

OVER 200 BILLION WON SET FOR MINERAL INDUSTRY

SK210653 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] A total of 206,199 million won will be used for development costs in the fields of coal, electricity and minerals including crude oil at home and abroad next year.

The figures were disclosed yesterday in a report by the Energy-Resources Ministry on its major plans for next year. The report was submitted to the National Assembly Commerce-Industry Committee.

According to the report, coal development will require 140,437 million won, up 32 percent from the sum set aside for this year.

In efforts to maximize the development of the nation's indigenous fuel, coal will be dug to a total depth of 66 kilometers and total length of 25 kilometers will be surveyed.

The mechanization rate of coal mining equipment will increase to 18 percent next year from 12 percent projected for the year's end.

Coal stockpiles will be expanded enough to store 4.5 million tons during the summer season and also enough to store 1.5 million tons for government use in emergencies.

To tap uranium, some 1,200 square kilometers will be surveyed next year under the government policy of surveying 7,000 square kilometers by the end of 1986.

The report showed that 373 square kilometers of the target 528 square kilometers set for this year had been roughly surveyed by the end of September. Close surveys including boring will be conducted to a total depth of 8,500 meters for the exploration of uranium deposits in the Korean and Kumsan areas.

To push ahead with the oil-search program, the state-run Korea Petroleum Development Corp. (PEDCO) and private companies will begin to build a semi-submersible drilling rig next year and plan to complete it in one and a half years. A total of 57 million won will be required for the completion of the nation's firstever oil rig.

The projected drilling rig will be used for the development of oil reserves at home and abroad, the report said.

Test boring will continue next year on the continental shelf between Korea and Japan under an agreement between the two neighbors to jointly explore for oil.

In addition to the Korea-Japan oil project, the nation will conduct an oil drilling operation in the fourth mining block and drill four wells off East Java, Indonesia next year.

The government also set 5 billion won as a fund for overseas energy development to help encourage private companies expedite overseas mineral development with the use of the fund.

According to the report, local private firms will survey a combined total of 17 mines abroad with an estimated fund of 203 million won and drill to a depth of 9,000 meters with an estimated 856 million won next year.

The construction of an LNG receiving terminal will begin in March next year at Pyongtaek near Asan Bay. The construction project for next year will require 140 billion won.

To also thrust ahead with gas projects, government financing will be extended next year to complete the construction of the first LPG-receiving terminal by early in 1983 and the second terminal in February next year.

CSO: 4120/33

BRIEFS

JAPAN EXPANDED INVESTMENT--Tokyo, 21 Oct (YONHAP)--The Japanese Government and private businesses are apparently seeking ways to expand Japanese investment in Korean industry, which has been declining in recent years. The Japan Machine Industry Cooperative decided, in an economic cooperation committee meeting held Tuesday, that it would send a joint investment survey team to Korea this year in order to promote Japanese businesses' investment in Korea industry. Meanwhile, the Japanese Government decided that it would bear the expenses for the survey team, and that the Japanese EXIM Bank's foreign investment financing plan would give priority to businesses which want to invest in Korea, Japan's NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said. Japanese businesses' investment in Korea dropped from 220 million dollars in 1978, to 90 million dollars in 1979, and to 35 million dollars in 1980. The move to expand investments in Korea on the part of the Japanese Government and private businesses seems to be intended to ease strained relations due to Korea's recent request for 6 billion dollars in Japanese Government loans, sources here said. [Text] [SK210153 Seoul YONHAP in English 0125 GMT 21 Oct 81]

JAPANESE VIEW ON KOREAN ECONOMY--Seoul, 20 Oct (YONHAP)--Major Japanese firms are looking forward to a slow but steady economic growth in Korea in the future, but most of them are indifferent to improving their trade relations with Korea. This is among the major findings of a recent survey of how major Japanese firms view the future of the Korean economy. The survey was conducted by the Japanese productivity center, and the survey results were obtained and released by the planning and coordinating office of Daewoo business group here Tuesday. According to the survey results, 71.9 percent of 130 Japanese firms surveyed expected that the Korean economy would continue a slow but steady upturn in the future, and more than half (54.5 percent) of them said that Korea's economy will be at a point of development between Japan and the developing countries in 10 years time. But, Japanese firms do not attach great importance to the Korean market (56.7 percent) and they do not think that Korea is catching up with Japan economically (44 percent). Japanese firms which consider Japanese goods superior in quality to all other goods accounted for 67.2 percent of the total firms polled. As regards Korean-made commodities, 61.2 percent said that Korean goods are cheap, but their quality is fair. [Text] [SK200107 Seoul YONHAP in English 0042 GMT 20 Oct 81]

INCREASED MANPOWER EXPORTS PLANNED--Seoul, 22 Oct (YONHAP)--South Korea plans to set its manpower exports at 176,200 persons next year, up 14 percent over the manpower exports for this year. According to an 1982 labor policy paper submitted Thursday by the Labor Affairs Ministry here to the National Assembly, the foreign

exchange earnings by overseas Korean workers next year are projected at 1.55 billion U.S. dollars, up 20 percent over total earnings for this year. The paper said that in order to achieve these goals, the government would send overseas labor market exploration missions to the Middle East, including Saudi Arabia, to Latin America and to the African region, and invite foreign labor officials, such as the labor ministers of Bahrain and Libya, to Seoul as part of its campaign strategy. To ensure the continued good relations between overeseas Korean workers and their employers, the government will arrange round-table conferences between labor and management next year in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, West Germany and Qatar. Meanwhile, 146,436 Korean workers obtained jobs abroad during the first eight months of this year, increasing the total number of overseas Korean workers to 166,051. Their combined foreign exchange earnings amounted to 1.29 billion U.S. dollars during the January-August period. [Text] [SK220246 Seoul YONHAP in English 0235 GMT 22 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/33

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DELEGATES TO AARRO MEETING URGE COOPERATION

SK210640 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] Foreign and Korean delegates to the Afro-Asia Rural Reconstruction Organization (AARRO) decided yesterday to consolidate exchanges of experience, technology and information among member countries.

In the Seventh General Conference of the International Rural Organization, 25 distinguished participats from 14 countries agreed that they would do their utmost to develop rural economies and enhance living standards.

They also determined to establish two regional offices--one in the United Arab Emirates and one in a French-speaking country--in a fresh bid to effectively pursue firm ties by region, in addition to unitary cooperation among the 25 member countries.

Closing a five-day series of discussions in Seoul, the rural revitalization mission agreed to hold various kinds of seminars on agro-forestry-fishery issues such as the RECA (Research and Education Center for AARRO) seminar and the fifth Afro-Arab seminar, which are respectively scheduled to open in Japan and Egypt next year.

Dr I. S. Minhas, secretary general of the AARRO, said in his address that the activities of the organization would center on health care of rural people and agricultural extension in the three coming years.

The member countries will also take necessary steps to help train farming youths in more developed countries and promote opportunities for education for rural workers.

The Seoul meeting was participated in by 14 member countries, of which four countries including India and Liberia dispatched ministerial-level officials.

The secretary general announced that Korea would hold the presidency of the AARRO, and Mauritius and the United Arab Emirates the co-vice presidency till the next regular meeting.

Meantime, nine countries including India, Japan and the Philippines were chosen as members of the executive committee. Also among the executive committee members were Lebanon, Liberia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sierra Leone and Mauritius.

The executive committee will have an ensuing meeting today at the hotel Shilla to conclude pending issues related to AARRO activities and financial commitments.

In his farewell message, Korean Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Ko Kun demanded that member countries strengthen AARRO activities and contribute to the economic and social development of the two continents.

"To achieve these ends, we must work hard to expand membership, AARRO functions and financial contributions," said Ko, who was chosen as president of the AARRO for the next three years.

CSO: 4120/33

MAURITIUS PLEDGES TO INCREASE FISH QUOTA FOR ROK

SK210642 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Kim Chang-yong]

[Text] "Mauritius and Korea will achieve more rapid economic development through mutual cooperation, in particular in the agriculture and fishery sectors," a high ranking government official from Mauritius opined yesterday.

Rabindrah Ghurburrun, Mauritius minister of economic planning and development, told THE KOREA TIMES that the marine resource-abundant country would increase fish quotas for Korea fishing firms.

The minister, lauding the economic growth Korea has accomplished during the past decade, revealed his government's intention to import Korea-built fishing boats and other kinds of ships.

"I was very impressed by the fantastic economic progress when I inspected industrial sites and rural communities in Ulsan and Pohang, Kyongsang-namdo, a few days ago. Korea has upgraded the level of industrialization completely 10 years after I first visited here," he observed.

Its outstanding achievements had, he added, already enabled Korea to attain good credit in international society, and it was a splendid example of development programs for developing countries.

Ghurburrun came here to attend the Seventh General Conference of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization (AARRO), which ended yesterday after five days of intensive discussions designed to eliminate starvation and improve the living standards of farming people.

The minister is concurrently vice-president of the AARRO conference, and is expected to preside over the next general forum of the government-level transnational setup for rural rehabilitation, as the triennial gathering will be hosted by Mauritius.

The influential figure noted that Korea, as a newly industrializing country, was required to help promote cordial relations with less developed countries for mutual benefits. He elaborated that Korea and his country would have to make reciprocal contributions to each other in a broad spectrum of political and economic segments by complementing shortages in each country.
CSO: 4120/33

BRIEFS

ROK, OMAN TEMPORARY AVIATION ACCORD--Seoul, 20 Oct (YONHAP)--The Republic of Korea and Oman signed a temporary agreement Saturday to open regular air routes between Seoul and Muscat, the Omani capital, the Ministry of Transportation announced Monday. The provisional agreement was signed by Song Ki-yong, director of the Ministry of Transportation, and Muhammad Rajab Albomer, his Omani counterpart. The two countries held aviation talks for five days at the ministry beginning October 13. Under the temporary agreement, the two national flag carriers—Korean Air Lines (KAL) and Gulf Air--will discuss weekly flight schedules on the Seoul-Muscat route and type of aircraft when regular air services are inaugurated. Korean Air Lines will be allowed to fly its planes to Muscat via two stopovers. [Text] [SK200123 Seoul YONHAP in English 0113 GMT 20 Oct 81]

FRANCE CONTINUES IMPROVING TIES--French Premier Pierre Mauroy has assured that his Socialist government will continue to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with Korea. The assurance was given Monday when he met with Transportation Minister Yun Cha-chung, according to a report reaching the ministry yesterday. The French premier was quoted as stressing the desire of the French Government to expand bilateral cooperative ties, especially in economic fields, with Korea in the days ahead. Minister Yun is now visiting Paris at the invitation of his French counterpart Charole Pittermand. Yun is the first Korean cabinet minister to have talks with the premier of the French Socialist Government under President Francois Mitterrand. [Text] [SK210701 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Oct 81 p 1]

DSP'S SASAKI TO VISIT--Tokyo, 21 Oct (YONHAP)--Chairman Ryosaku Sasaki of the Democratic Socialist Party of Japan will visit Seoul December 2-5, Japan's third largest opposition party announced officially yesterday. The senior Japanese politician is scheduled to meet with Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and parliamentary leaders. Dietnam Yutaka Kondo will visit Seoul prior to Sasaki to arrange the details of the visit. Sasaki will become the first leader of the Democratic Socialist Party to visit Korea, since the inauguration of South Korea's Fifth Republic, and his visit is expected to greatly improve his party's relations with the country, the officials added. [Text] [SK210132 Seoul YONHAP in English 0057 GMT 21 Oct 81]

ASIAN GAMES DELEGATION ARRIVAL--Seoul, 20 Oct (YONHAP)--A three-member Asian Games Federation (AGF) delegation, which arrived in Seoul Monday for a first-hand investigation into Seoul's capacity to host the 1986 Asian Games, said that this capacity is beyond question, since it has already won the right to host the 1988 summer Olympiad. The delegation led by Shaykh Fahad al-Ahmad al-Sabah of Kuwait, first

vice president of the AGF, also said that its tour to Seoul was merely to compliance with the AGF decision last year to dispatch a survey team to Seoul, Pyongyang and Baghdad, the three competitors for the 10th Asian Games venue. The team has already visited Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, on the first leg of its investigation tour. The AGF officials are scheduled to tour sports facilities around Seoul, including the Seoul sport complex, and visit Prime Minister Nam Tok-u during their four-day stay in this capital. The Kuwaiti prince and two other delegation members--Prof Anwar Chowdhry of Pakistan and Sharad Chandra Shah of Nepal--were received by Cho Sang-ho, president of the Korea Amateur Sports Association, and other sports officials on their arrival at the Kimpo international airport. [Text] [SK200228 Seoul YONHAP in English 0200 GMT 20 Oct 81]

INVITATION TO FRENCH CP--On 16 October ROK Transportation Minister Yun Cha-chung, now paying an official visit to France, arranged a dinner party at the official residence of the ROK Ambassador to France Min Pyong-ki honoring the French Minister of State for Transportation Fiterman. At the party Minister Fiterman, who is one of four cabinet members from the French Communist Party, concurrently holds the post of minister of state and is the No 2 man of the French Communist Party, accepted with pleasure the invitation to visit Seoul offered by Minister Yun. Fiterman said that "It is the first time I have tasted Korean food," and added that "judging from the diversity and delicacy of the food, I can imagine the Korean culture." "Minister Fiterman was very informal, easy to talk with and he seemed very anxious to learn about Korea," Minister Yun Cha-chung said after the party. Transportation Minister Yun is visiting France at Fiterman's invitation. This is the first ministerial contact between the two republics since the inauguration of the French Socialist Government last May. Minister Yun will call on French Prime Minister Mauroy on 19 October and is scheduled to ride on the super high-speed train TVG with Fiterman. [Text] [SK200345 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 18 Oct 81 p 2]

CSO: 4108/28

BRIEFS

STEEL EXPORTS--Seoul, 20 Oct (YONHAP)--Korea's export of iron and steel products this year amounted to 1.66 billion dollars as of the end of September, up 19 percent over exports for the same period last year, according to a tally by the Korea Iron and Steel Association. The tally, released Tuesday, showed that the export of steel sheets and coils accounted for 634 million dollars, steel pipes for 349 million dollars, and wire ropes for 88 million dollars. The United States was the largest market for Korean iron and steel products accounting for 422 million dollars' worth, followed by Japan with 234 million dollars' worth, Saudi Arabia with 215 million dollars' worth. Exports to the European Community countries suffered a sharp decline during the January-September period, with only 160 million dollars. The association attributes this to poor export contracts as a result of the dollar bullishness in the European countries. [Text] [SK200238 Seoul YONHAP in English 0225 GMT 20 Oct 81]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DWINDLING CONTINUES--Seoul, 17 Oct (YONHAP)--Korea's foreign exchange holdings have dwindled in recent months due to the worsening balance of invisible trade, officials at the Finance Ministry said Saturday. According to officials, the country's foreign exchange reserve stood at 5.7 billion dollars as of the end of September, down 900 million dollars from the amount at the end of the last year, and down 800 million dollars from the amount in the same period last year. The country's current balance has a deficit of 3.6 billion dollars, similar to that of one year earlier, primarily due to the increasing burden of the foreign debt fueled by high international interest rates. The officials said that the long-term capital balance recorded 1.9 billion dollars of surplus owing to smooth inducements of public and bank loans, while short-term capital balance showed a decreased surplus of 600 million dollars, compared with a 1.9 billion-dollar surplus one year earlier. The ministry estimates that the country's capital requirements this year will reach 7.9 billion dollars of which 4.6 billion dollars has been induced so far. [Text] [SK170330 Seoul YONHAP in English 0208 GMT 17 Oct 81]

PLANT EXPORT INDUSTRY FUND URGED--Seoul, 22 Oct (YONHAP)--The Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) said Thursday that it is desirable for major trading firms in Korea to create a fund for the country's plant export industry. The state-run KOTRA said such a fund, to be jointly sponsored by major plant export companies and general trading firms, is necessary to cope with international competition in the obtaining of construction contracts. In a report on the outlook for Korean enterprises' access to major countries' development projects, KOTRA also said it was advisable for the country to introduce an insurance system designed to counter possible risks in uncertain regions including the Middle East. Joint ventures and technical tie-ups with advanced nations could also contribute to the lessening of possible risks, according to the report. [Text] [SK220109 Seoul YONHAP in English 0040 GMT 22 Oct 81]
CSO: 4120/33

'NODONG SINMUN' NOTES KIM IL-SONG WORK ON PARTY

SK191536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--Papers here October 18 dedicated articles to the 15th anniversary of the publication of "On the Elimination of Formalism and Bureaucracy in Party Work and the Revolutionization of Functionaries" (October 18, 1966), a historic work of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In an article headlined "Programmatic Guideline Which Opened a New Road of Turn in Improving Method and Style of Party Work," NODONG SINMUN says:

This historic work was published on October 18, 1966, when a new great turn was taking place in the development of our revolution.

At that time our party and people were faced with the weighty militant task to further consolidate the successes already made in the revolution and construction and, particularly, thoroughly implement the decision of the party conference which was held some time before the publication of the work and thus successfully build the economy and defences in parallel.

The new circumstance of the revolutionary development and its task demanded a decisive improvement of guidance of the party work and economic work commensurate with them.

In order to carry out this urgent task of our party and revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personanly called functionaries of the departments of organisational leadership and propaganda and agitation of the Central Committee of the party and made before them a speech "On the Elimination of Formalism and Bureaucracy in Party Work and the Revolutionization of Functionaries."

In the work the great leader, basing himself on a scientific analysis of the demand of our developing revolution and the actual conditions of the party work at that time, set forth programmatic tasks to eliminate the old work method and thoroughly establish a new revolutionary work method based on the revolutionary mass line and revolutionise and working-classize the functionaries by powerfully accelerating the ideological revolution.

The work which gave an all-round answer to the questions arising in improving the party work in a revolutionary way, fully displayed its invincible vitality in

strengthening and developing our party into a militant general staff with ever-victorious might in the past period and carries great significance still now in establishing a revolutionary work method in the whole party in conformity with the requirements of the developing reality in which the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea is being powerfully promoted.

The significance of the work lies in that it gave a scientific exposition of the essence and harm of formalism brought out in acute relief in the guidance of the economic work and forms of its manifestation, thereby making it possible to thoroughly overcome the old work method and establish a revolutionary work method in the whole party and society, and that the work helped actively push ahead with the revolutionization and working-classization of the party members and working people by vigorously waging the ideological revolution.

CSO: 4120/34

'NODONG SINMUN' ON GENERATION OF YOUTHS

SK191621 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1550 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article under the headline "Revolutionary Ranks of New Generation Faithfully Struggling Under the Leadership of the Glorious Party."

It says:

Today the entire young people of our country are faithfully struggling on the road of revolution under the guidance of the party and the leader.

It is the unshakable determination of the Korean youth and their noblest ideological and spiritual trait to remain boundlessly faithful to the party and the leader generation after generation.

What is basic in the traits of the new generation who have to carry forward the revolutionary cause to completion is to fully inherit the fidelity to the leader which was formed in the historical period when the road of revolution was hewed out for the first time and give full play to it.

The whole history of the Korean youth movement is proud annals in which a great example of fidelity to the leader was created among the young people and was brought into brilliant bloom from the first step of the movement.

Today all members of our younger generation are upholding our party centre from the stand and stance which the young communists in the past days maintained in attending young General Comrade Kim Il-song.

This tradition of allegiance has been purely inherited in the history of the development of the Korean youth movement. This is an incomparably precious and proud thing.

The most important feature in the traits of our new generation who glorify the history of allegiance generation after generation is, first of all, spotlessly clean purity of firm faith that they know nothing but our party.

Our young people are the revolutionary new generation who were born and grew up, being given education in chuche in the bosom of the party. It was the boundlessly

warm bosom of the party that our new generation knew before anything else while taking the first step; it is an ardent love for the party and the fatherland that they have stoutly cultivated.

Our young people are firm and unshakable in their stand and posture of attending the party. As the pure-minded generation form the main force of our revolution, the prospect of our party is immensely bright and the future of the fatherland promising.

What is important in the traits of our new generation who are soundly growing up as the successor to the cause of chuche is the militant stamina and indomitable fighting spirit with which they carry through the plan of the party through thick and thin.

It is the militant spirit of our young people to be first in holding high a torch in carrying out anything the party calls for and to unconditionally carry it through to the end without a moment's delay or hitch. With this stamina and way of working our young people are now displaying the honour of being a vanguard and a shock force in the construction of new large power stations, tideland reclamation, development of coal mines, railway construction and the construction of socialist countryside and performing new miracles and feats in their efforts to attain the grand 10 long-range targets of socialist construction.

The traits of our young people who are growing up as the reliable successor to the revolutionary cause are also characterized by their resoluteness in defending the authority and dignity of the party in every way.

They regard it as the important work of defending the party and revolution, as one related to the future of our revolution to ensure the authority of the party. They allow no concession and vacillation in the matters concerning the authority and dignity of the party. They are devoting all their efforts and wisdom to firmly defending and adding lustre to the undying feats and gains of our party.

The entire young people of our country are now rallied firm around the party in one mind and one will. The glorious Workers Party of Korea has struck its roots deep into millions of these young people along with the entire people throughout the country and enjoys their absolute support and trust. Our revolutionary cause will surely emerge victorious as long as this great party stands in the van and there are the young ranks of the rising generation, mighty revolutionary force which faithfully upholds the party.

CSO: 4120/34

YOUNG PEOPLE'S LABOR FEATS GREET YOUTH CONGRESS

SK201057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--The young people of Korea are performing feats of labour in various domains of the national economy, greeting the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea (October 20-24).

As of the end of September, 39 youth work shops, 1,107 youth workteams and over 96,000 LSWYK members and young people had carried out their yearly plans. And many youth work shops and workteams and over 2,000 LSWYK members and youth fulfilled their assignments of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-84).

In the last 20 odd days alone, the young colliers of the Anju district coal mining complex boosted the daily average 1.2 times in coal production, 1.5 times in capital tunnelling and 1.3 times in preparatory tunnelling.

The LSWYK members and young workers of the Pyongyang Electric Bulb Factory have expanded the automatic electric bulb assembly line into three lines, thereby creating a capacity for annually producing millions of electric bulbs outside the plan.

Signal successes are being registered by the young workers of the Taean general heavy machine works, the Kim Chaek iron and steel works, the Pyongyang textile combine and so on.

Meanwhile, the vigorous endeavours are being made to prepare a gift of loyalty on the occasion of the Seventh Congress of the LSWYK.

The LSWYK members and young workers of the factories and enterprises in South Pyongan Province prepared 10,000 tons of cement, 20 automobiles, 50 coal cars and other gifts, while successfully carrying out their assignments of the national economic plan. Young people in Kowon County, South Hamgyong Province, have built a cooking oil processing factory with a capacity of 3,000 tons as a gift.

Greeting the LSWYK Congress, school children throughout the country have vigorously waged a do-good-things-movement, through which they raised more than 10 million rabbits.

CSO: 4120/34

BRIEFS

PROVINCIAL DELEGATIONS TO LSWYK--Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--Provincial (municipal) delegates arrived in Pyongyang on October 15 and 16 to attend the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. Hung on the facade of the Pyongyang railway station building was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, who opened the beginning of the chuche-based youth movement in his early age and has been leading the Korean youth movement along the road of victory. They were met at railway station by leading personnel of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. The delegates elected at the provincial (municipal) conferences of the LSWYK arrived in the capital with a pride in having greeted in the great heyday of the Korean youth movement and demonstrating the honour of being the vanguard and shock force in the general onward movement to carry through the decision of the Sixth Party Congress under the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious party centre. [Text] [SK171053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 17 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/34

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

BASES OF METAL INDUSTRY CEMENTED

SK191545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--The metal industry of Korea fully meets with its production demands for various kinds of steel and different standards of rolled steel.

Now its bases are being further consolidated.

Expansion projects are successfully progressing at the Kimchaek Iron and Steel Works and signal successes registered in introducing a newly developed chuche-based method of metallurgy into production.

With the conversion of the Kimchaek Iron and Steel Works into a giant comprehensive metallurgical base equipped with all the production processes from pig iron to steel and rolled steel in recent years, the power of the nation's ferrous metallurgical industry has further increased. In particular, the increasing proportion of steel sheet and plate in production and the mass production of cold rolled goods have opened up a new prospect for the development of the automobile, rolling stock, shipbuilding and other branches of the engineering industry and the daily necessaries industry.

Over the last 10 years the steel production at the Kimchaek Iron and Steel Works has grown four times.

The workers of the Kangson Steel Works who astonished the world people by producing 120,000 tons at a bloomery with a rate capacity of 60,000 tons have constantly boosted its capacity to produce more than 800,000-900,000 tons of rolled steel annually. While pushing ahead with various technical innovations which will greatly contribute to the strengthening of the chuche character of the metallurgical industry, the workers there are conducting overall reconditioning and technical reconstruction to markedly increase the capacity of the bloomery.

At the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, the overhauling of open hearths Nos 2 and 3 and their technical reconstruction were carried out and now vigorous endeavours are made to replenish and readjust other metallurgical equipment and increase its capacity.

Successful efforts are being made at the Songjin Steel Works, the Chongjin Steel Works, the April 13 Iron and Steel Works, the Puryong Metallurgical Plant and other factories and enterprises in this domain, too, to further consolidate the material and technical foundations.

Our country's target for 1984, the last year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, is to produce annually 7.4-8 million tons of steel, 5.6-6 million tons of rolled steel, 6.4-7 million tons of pig iron, granulated iron and unwrought steel and one million tons of non-ferrous metals.

CSO: 4120/34

N.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

LEADERS AT GYMNASTIC DISPLAY FOR LSWYK CONGRESS

SK201020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--The grand mass gymnastic display "Under the Banner of Independence" was performed by over 50,000 students and school children in Pyongyang at the Moranbong stadium on October 19 in celebration of the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK].

Placed on the rostrum of the stadium was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

The mass gymnastic display was watched by Comrades Yim Chun-chu, Kim Cjung-nin, Chong Chun-ki, So Yun-sok, Hwang Chang-yop and Pak Su-tong, and Kim Si-hak, Yi Yong-su and other personages concerned, provincial (municipal) delegates to the Seventh Congress of the LSWYK and working people in the city.

The members of the Group of Korean Youth and Students in Japan for Congratulating the LSWYK on its Seventh Congress headed by Pak Chung-u, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, and the relay group for conveying a loyal letter of the Korean youth and students in Japan headed by Kim Tong-sop, chairman of the Choson University Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan also saw the display.

Invited to see it were delegations and delegates of foreign countries and international organizations to the Seventh Congress of the LSWYK and foreign guests staying in Pyongyang.

The performers of the mass gymnastic display represented on the grand epic canvas of sports art the communist youth movement of our country which has covered a victorious course shining with glory under the wise guidance of the great leader, the proud successes registered by our youth and people in the struggle for independence, sovereignty and socialism and the fruitful endeavours of the successors to the chuche cause displaying their honour as the vanguard and shock force in the struggle for carrying out the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the party under the leadership of the glorious party centre.

The mass gymnastic display "Under the Banner of Independence" was enthusiastically acclaimed by the spectators for its high ideological and artistic plane and sports technique.

CSO: 4120/34

BRIEFS

'SONG OF PARADISE' PRODUCTION--Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of various countries staying in our country to attend the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea appreciated the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" at the Mansudae Art Theatre on the evening of October 19. Invited to the performance were delegations and delegates staying in our country to attend the 7th Congress of the LSWYK. Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, and Yi Chang-son, Kim Chang-yong and other personages concerned saw the performance together with the guests. The performance was acclaimed by the audience. Before appreciating the performance, the guests went round the theatre to see its facilities. [Text] [SK200432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 20 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/34

BRIEFS

LSWYK CONGRESS ARRIVALS--Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--A group of Korean youth and students in Japan arrived in Pyongyang on October 16 by plane for celebrating the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK]. Set up amidst welcomers was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. When the group headed by Pak Chung-u, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, arrived, the crowd enthusiastically welcomed it with warm compatriotic sentiments, waving bunches of flowers. The group was met at the airport by Kim Chu-yong, Yi Yong-su, Choe Tae-pok, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK170341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 17 Oct 81]

LSWYK ARRANGES PARTY--Pyongyang, 18 Oct (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] on October 17 arranged a party at the Ongyu restaurant in honour of the group of Korean youth and students in Japan for celebrating the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. Invited to the party were the members of the group headed by Pak Chung-u, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan. Invited to the party were Kim Chu-yong, Yi Yong-su, Choe Tae-pok, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned. Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Yi Yong-su and head of the group Pak Chung-u made speeches at the party. The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Marshal Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK181031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0856 GMT 18 Oct 81]

OTHER JAPANESE DELEGATES ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 18 Oct (KCNA)--A relay group for conveying letters of loyalty of the Korean youth and students in Japan to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song on the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] arrived in Pyongyang on October 17. The members of the relay group headed by Kim Tong-sop, chairman of the Choson University Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, were warmly welcomed by a large number of school youth and children and working people in different parts of the city. They were warmly met by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Chu-yong, Nam Chae-hwan, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned at the Kim Il-song Square. [Text] [SK181027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 18 Oct 81]

CHONGNYON TRADERS MET--Pyongyang, Oct 21 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on October 19 met and had a talk in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments with the delegation of Aichi Prefectural industrialists and traders under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) headed by Li Gwan Sung, section chief of the Aichi Prefectual headquarters of CHONGNYON, on a visit to the socialist homeland. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kim Chu-yong. [Text] [SK211738 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 21 Oct 81]
CSO: 4120/34

'NODONG SINMUN' WELCOMES BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER

SK201118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1102 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--Papers here today carry editorial articles in welcome of an official goodwill visit to our country by Ogouma Ifede Simon, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Peoples Republic of Benin, at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

In an article titled "Warm Welcome to Goodwill Envoy of the Benin People" NODONG SINMUN says:

The visit of Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ogouma Ifede Simon to our country will be an important occasion in further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Benin who are advancing shoulder to shoulder along the road of anti-imperialism and independnence and help strengthen the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement.

The Peoples Republic of Benin is a non-aligned state which maintains independence and vigorously advances toward socialism in Africa.

Today the Benin people have made big progress in the building of the national economy and national culture under the correct leadership of President Mathieu Kerekou, repulsing ceaseless subversive manoeuvres of the enemies at home and abroad.

The Government of Benin pursues an anti-imperialist and independent foreign policy based on the principle of non-alignment and is actively striving to accelerate the complete liberation of Africa and the common cause of the developing countries.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the fact that the fraternal Benin people are successfully building an independent and prosperous, new society in the spirit of self-reliance.

The friendship between the peoples of Korea and Benin is steadily deepening and their unity and cooperation are strengthening and developing.

As a brother fighting to realise a common goal and idea, the Korean people are standing firm by the Benin people. Our people will as ever actively support the sacred cause of the Benin people and make every effort to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with them in various fields.

MINJU CHOSON comes out with an article captioned "Goodwill Envoy From Benin."
CSO: 4120/34

HO TAM ADDRESSES BANQUET FOR BENIN COUNTERPART

SK211329 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Speech by DPRK Foreign Minister Ho Tam at 20 October banquet for Benin Foreign Minister Simon Ifede Ogouma in Pyongyang--read by announcer]

[Text] Today, we are very pleased to have with us friends from Benin who have come to our country carrying the Benin people's deep feelings of friendship toward the Korean people.

We warmly welcome your visit to our country. The respected his excellency minister has visited our country despite the fatigue which accompanies a long journey. This is a clear expression of your deep trust for our people and of the special friendly relations formed between our two peoples.

The peoples of Korea and Benin have long waged a common struggle against domination and subjugation and for the building of an independent new life, and in this course we have become close comrades-in-arms and brothers.

In particular, the historic meeting of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song with His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, esteemed president of the Benin people, in July 1976, was an epochal event which developed the friendly relations between our two countries onto a new, higher stage.

The Korean people value their friendly relations with the fraternal Benin people and actively support their struggle for building a new society.

Today, the fraternal Benin people under the correct leadership of respected President His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou have registered good results in the struggle to defend national sovereignty and achieve socialist development, courageously frustrating aggression and the subversive maneuvers of reactionaries at home and abroad.

The Benin people, who have started on the road of creating a new life since the declaration of the republic, are developing their national economy and national culture. They have registered successes in implementing the targets of the first 3-year plan. Our people, advancing together with them the road of anti-imperialism for independence, highly rejoice over this.

We highly estimate the efforts undertaken by the government and people of Benin for the complete liberation of Africa and for the strengthening and development of the nonaligned movement against imperialism, colonialism and racism, holding high the banner of independence and nonalignment, and we sincerely wish them greater success in their future struggle to carry into effect the line of socialist construction.

The Korean people's struggle for socialist construction and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is now being waged in close connection with the struggle of the peoples of nonaligned countries against imperialism and for independence.

The Korean people, upholding the programmatic tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress and following the guidance of the glorious party center, are vigorouly struggling to fulfill the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule and to achieve the magnificent programs for socialist construction in the 1980's.

The independent and peaceful reunification of the nation is the greatest desire of all Korean people and is the supreme national task which should not be delayed for a moment. We have not achieved national reunification even though nearly forty years have passed since the liberation. This is because of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the maneuvers of the South Korean puppets to perpetuate the division of the nation.

At a time when all the Korean people and the world's peoples are unanimously supporting our party's new proposal for achieving the nation's reunification through the founding of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are intensifying new war preparations against the northern half of the republic and more persistently adhering to the two Koreas plot. Because of this, the situation in our country has become extremely strained [kuktoro kinjang] and peace in Korea is being constantly threatened.

The entire Korean people will surely achieve the historic cause of national reunification with the united strength of the whole nation and with the support and encouragement of the peaceloving people of the world, including the Benin people.

I take this opportunity to thank the Benin Government and people for their active support and solidarity for our party's policy of national reunification and our people's struggle for its realization.

It is a task of particular urgency under the present complex international situation for the nonaligned countries to maintain the principle of nonalignment and to strengthen unity and cooperation. The Korean people will as ever firmly unite politically with the all peoples of nonaligned countries and closely cooperate with them economically and technologically, thereby making an active contribution to frustrating the aggression, plunder and interventionist maneuvers of imperialists, domination forces, defending peace and security of the world and building an independent, prosperous new world.

In conclusion, I hope the visit to our country by His Excellency will bring fruitful results. I propose a toast to the friendship and unity between the Korean people and the Benin people, to the good health and long life of respected President His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health of respected His Excellency Simon Ifede Ogouma, to the good health of all guests and friends attending here.

CSO: 4120/34

BENIN MINISTER ADDRESSES PARTY IN HIS HONOR

SK210914 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Oct (KCNA)--Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Benin Simon Ifede Ogouma made a speech at a party arranged by the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in his honour on October 20.

Noting that the relations between the Peoples Republic of Benin and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea have grown stronger since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and particularly since the conclusion of an agreement on economic and technical cooperation in February 1973, he said:

His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, president of the Peoples Republic of Benin, paid a goodwill state visit to your beautiful country at the invitation of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean Revolution, in 1976, whereupon the heads of state of the two countries laid the foundation of unbreakable bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the Benin and Korean peoples, the two governments and the two parties.

The bilateral cooperation between the Peoples Republic of Benin and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea has taken a gratifying course. It has dynamically developed and already borne fruits.

The results of cooperation in economy, education, public health and art are, in fact, very affirmative and the concrete successes have already reflected the common will of our peoples and leaders for cooperation on the principles of mutual respect, independence, non-interference in others internal affairs and reciprocity.

Therefore, on this happy occasion, we express deep thanks in the name of the National Executive Council and President Kerekou to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the entire friendly Korean people.

Bein and Korea are anti-imperialist and they support each other as member nations of the non-alignment, he noted, and stressed: Such support was manifested at the time when a brutal aggression was committed against the Benin people on January 16, 1977.

The Benin people, the Revolutionary Peoples Party of Benin and the National Executive Council, he said, are grateful for the righteous and valiant stand consistently

maintained by the Korean people, the Workers Party and Government of Korea on the Middle East, Western Saharan and South African problems and other problems.

He further said;

The Revolutionary Peoples Party of Benin and the National Executive Council support the affirmative proposals put forward by the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the great leader President Kim Il-song for the North and the South to open-heartedly seek a dialogue and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We denounce the imperialists desperate manoeuvres to create "two Koreas."

We demand the replacement of the Korean armistice agreement by a peace agreement and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea.

We express firm support to the South Korean people in the undaunted struggle they are waging for liberation and national reunification in the teeth of growing brutal repression.

Victory lies in store for the fighting great Korean people.

Victory lies in store for the fighting African people.

Victory lies in store for the fighting world people.

He proposed a toast to the friendship and solidarity between the Benin and Korean peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4120/34

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETING TO SOMALIAN PRESIDENT

SK202347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on October 20 sent a message of greetings to Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, on the 12th anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Somalia.

The message reads:

On the 12th anniversary of victorious revolution in Somalia I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, send warm congratulations to you and through you to the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, Government and people of Somalia.

The Korean people feel happy to note that since the October 21 revolution the Somali people under your leadership have made a great stride forward in consolidating the national independence and building a new society on the principle of self-reliance.

Believing that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries will expand and develop in many fields in future, I take this occasion to heartily wish you and your people greater successes in the efforts for the country's prosperity.

CSO: 4120/34

EXPANSION OF DPRK-PAKISTAN RELATIONS FORESEEN

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 29 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] Islamabad, Sept 28: Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting Raja Mohammad Zafar-ul-Haq has said that self-reliance in all fields of our national life is the key note of the present Government's policies. He said that the Government was striving hard for the overall economic development of the country.

He was talking to the media delegation from Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea who called on him here today.

The Information Minister said that Pakistan sought the cooperation of all those countries who have a common interest in world peace and in preserving their national independence and sovereignty. He said that close cooperation between the different countries coupled with peace and justice were prerequisites for all kind of human progress and prosperity.

Referring to the role of the media, he said that it not only plays an important role in motivating the people for preserving their independence as a state but also serves as a bridge between various nations and countries.

He paid tributes to the people of DPRK who made big strides for the development of their country. The Minister expressed the hope that the existing relations between the two countries will be further expanded in the days to come.

The delegation expressed the hope that goodwill and understanding between the two countries will be expanded in the future.

Another report adds: The Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Maj.-Gen. Mujib ur-Rehman Khan, hosted a dinner in honour of the DPRK media delegation. The secretary expressed the hope that though the visit was a brief one yet it would help in further improving cooperation and relationship between the media of the two countries.

Reciprocating similar sentiments the leader of DPRK delegation Mr Han Kwang-hak said the exchange of Radio TV delegations would contribute towards strengthening relations between Pakistan and DPR Korea. He praised the development Pakistan was making under the leadership of President Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

The dinner was attended among others by senior officials of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.--APP

CSO: 4120/32

FOREIGN DELEGATES ARRIVE TO ATTEND LSWYK CONGRESS

SK161548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--A total of 116 foreign delegations and delegates arrived in Pyongyang on October 15 by plane to attend the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Among them are delegations and delegates of youth and student organisations of Mali, Seychelles, Ghana, Guinea, Denmark, Dominica, Mauritius, West Germany, Somalia, Afghanistan, Zimbabwe, Chad, Togo, Guyana, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, South Africa, Norway, Niger, Nicaragua, Nepal, Laos, Rwanda, Lebanon, Lesotho, Morocco, Martinique, Malta, Mauritania, Mozambique, Mongolia, Barbados, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, Brazil, Venezuela, Cape Verde, Belize, Belgium, Sao Tome and Principle, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, South-West Africa, West Sahara, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Sweden, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Austria, Honduras, Uganda, Uruguay, Italy, India, Ethiopia, the Yemen Arab Republic, the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen, Vietnam, Zambia, Central Africa, Djibouti, Chile, Canada, Tanzania, Turkey, Trinidad and Tobago, Pakistan, Palestine, France, Finland, Greece, Canaries, Costa Rica, the Congo, Cyprus, Togo, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, San Marino, and El Salvador, and the delegate of the Arab Youth League, a delegation of the Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification of Students of Africa, Middle East and Latin America in Geneva, a delegate of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, a delegate of the Surinam Committee of Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People and a journalist of the Jordanian paper AL-RAY.

Earlier, the Romanian delegation and a journalist of the organ of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania arrived here.

The Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea will be held in Pyongyang from October 20 to 24.

It will sum up the proud successes achieved in the LSWY work under the leadership of the party in the period under review and discuss the tasks of the LSWY organisations for carrying to fulfillment of the militant program put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

The Sixth Congress of the LSWY was held in June, 1971.

CSO: 4120/34

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MORE FOREIGN DELEGATES TO LSWYK CONGRESS ARRIVE

SK210025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--More delegations and delegates arrived in Pyongyang from various countries to attend the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Tens of delegations and delegates arrived here on October 19.

Set up amidst the welcoming crowd at the airport was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

When guests arrived, the large crowd of people warmly welcomed them,waving bunches of flowers.

The guests wer met at the airport by Kim Si-hak, Yi Yong-su, Han Ik-su, Hong Il-chon, Kim Chang-yong and other personages concerned.

Following are the delegations and delegates who arrived here Monday:

A delegation of the Free German Youth of the German Democratic Republic headed by Eberhard Aurich, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and second secretary of the Central Committee of the Free German Youth;

a delegation of the youth of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution headed by Koussay Said Ali, minister of youth of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar;

a delegation of the youth of the Popular Action Party of Peru headed by Luis Enrique Flores Garcia, national secretary general of youth of the party and general chief of the youth;

a delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union headed by Y. A. Dergausov, secretary of the Central Committee of the league;

a delegation of the Union of the Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia headed by Goran Radman, member of the presidency of the conference of the Union of the Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia (USYY) and president of the Commission for the International Relations of the Presidency of the Conference of the USYY;

a delegation of the Youth Union of the Democratic Party of Gabon headed by Nzamba Kassa, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Gabon;

a delegation of the youth wing of the National Party of Nigeria headed by Patrick Abil, its chairman;

a delegation of the U.S. Youth Against War and Fascism headed by Pam Kirkland;

a delegation of the National Movement of the Revolutionary Youth of Mexico headed by Juan Francisco Escobedo, its secretary of the political training of youth;

a delegation of the Bulgarian Dimitrov Young Communist League headed by R. S. Ahmedov, secretary of its Central Committee;

a delegation of the youth organisation committee of the Peoples Republic of Benin headed by Dadjo Marius;

a delegation of the Sudan Youth Union headed by Mukhtar Mekki, deputy secretary general of the Central Committee of the Sudan Youth Union;

Frank Naarendorp, delegate of the National Youth Movement of Surinam and memorable member of the movement;

Luis Cabrera, delegate of the Youth of the Revolutionary Party of Workers of Argentina and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and secretary of its international relations and youth;

a delegation of the youth of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola headed by Afonso Kanganjo;

Miguel Millan, delegate of the Union of the Communist Youth of Uruguay and member of the national direction of the union;

Stefansson Gunnlaugur, delegate of the Iceland Social Democratic Union of Youth and International Secretary of the union;

a delegation of the Kimilsongism Youth Study Group of India headed by Surinder Singh, head of the study group;

Marcelo Planellas, delegate of the Communist Youth Union of Spain and member of the Central Committee of the union;

Felix Maestre, delegate of the Socialist Youth of Spain and member of the executive committee of the youth and its secretary;

Winston Alarcon, delegate of the Communist Youth of Ecuador and secretary general of its Central Committee;

a delegation of the Hungarian Union of Young Communists headed by Sandor Szeles, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the union;

a delegation of the youth of the Zairian Popular Revolutionary Movement headed by Nzambo Tara, national leader of the youth of the movement;

a delegation of the United Youth of Equatorial Guinea headed by Francisco Pascual Obama Asue;

Robert Stephenson, delegate of the youth organization of the Peoples National Party of Jamaica and member of the Central Committee of the youth organization;

a delegation of the Czechoslovak Union of Socialist Youth headed by Ivan Lipovsky, member of the presidium of the Central Committee of the union and its secretary;

a delegation of the National Students Union of Kuwait headed by Walid Abdul Muhsen al-Wahib, its vice-chairman;

a delegation of the Progressive Youth Organisation of Turkey headed by Alaapen Tas, general secretary of the youth organisation;

Gilles Boitte, delegate of the National Union of Students of France and its international secretary;

a delegation of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba headed by Omar B. Cruz Garcia, member of the National Executive Bureau of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba and chairman of its auditing and control committee;

Camal Kamel el Kilani, delegate of the Destourien Socialist Youth of Tunisia and its deputy secretary general;

a delegation of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth headed by Weslaw Oschowski, first vice-chairman of its Central Committee;

Abel Muniz, delegate of Socialist Youth of Puerto Rico;

Hernan Flores Valdiviezo, delegate of the Communist Youth of Peru and member of the secretariat and National Executive Committee of the Communist Youth of Peru;

Tyrone Maynard, youth delegate of St Lucia, president of the St Lucia-Korea Friendship Association and general president of the National Workers Union of St Lucia;

Leroy Thomas, delegate of the Vanguard Youth Organization of St Vincent Grenadines and its first secretary;

a delegation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth headed by its vice-president Ranajit Guha; and

a delegation of the Internatinal Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations headed by its vice-president Petros Mavrides.

Tony Vanterfool, editor of the Barbados paper NATION, arrived here by the same plane.

Earlier, a delegation of the International Union of Students headed by its Vice-President Hector Osvaldo Morales arrived in Pyongyang.

CSO: 4120/34

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

YOUTH CONGRESS DELEGATES ARRIVE

SK161638 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of various countries arrived in Pyongyang on October 15 by plane to attend the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Set up among the welcomers at the airport was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

When the guests arrived, a large crowd warmly welcomed them waving bunches of flowers.

The guests were met at the airport by Comrade Yun Ki-pok, Comrade Kim Si-hak, Comrade Kim Il-tae, and Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, Yi Mong-ho, Han Ik-su, Chang Se-kuk, Kim Chang-yong, Kim Tong-kuk and other personages concerned.

The following delegations and delegates arrived here:

A delegation of the National Youth Union of Mali headed by Amadou Daouda Diallo, member of the National Council of the Malian Peoples Democratic Union and general secretary of the National Youth Union of Mali; a delegation of the Seychelles Youth Organization headed by Ralph Adam, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles Peoples Progressive Front and principal secretary of youth and community development; S. S. Baffour Awuah, delegate of the African Youth Command of Ghana and its national secretary; Nania Amofah Boateng, delegate of the Ghana-Africa Youth Brigade and its general secretary; Kofi Duku, member of the Central Committee of the Peoples National Party of Ghana and youth wing national organiser who is delegate of the yough organization of the Peoples National Party of Ghana; a delegation of the African Democratic and Revolutionary Youth of Guinea headed by Koumba Diakite, member of the Central Committee of the Party of State of Guinea and deputy to the National Assembly and general secretary of the National Committee of the African Democratic and Revolutionary Youth of Guinea and director of the General Bureau of Youth, Sports and Popular Arts; a delegation of the Socialist Peoples Party Youth of Denmark headed by Thue Grum-Schwensen, chairman of the party's youth; Paul Alexander, first deputy political leader of the Democratic Labour Party of Dominica and chairman of the National Democratic Youth Organization who is delegate of the National Democratic Youth Organization of the Commonwealth of Dominica; a delegation of the Socialist Working Youth League of Mauritius headed by N. Gossoondyal, president of its Central Committee;

A delegation of the Democratic Youth of West Germany headed by Werner Lutz, member of the leadership of the Free Democratic Party of West Germany and president of the Democratic Youth of West Germany;

A delegation of the Somali Revolutionary Youth Union headed by Salad Osman, chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Youth Union;

A delegation of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan headed by Burhan Ghiasi, member of the Central Committee of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan;

A youth delegation of the Zimbabwean African National Union and Government headed by E. R. Kadungure, secretary of the ZANU and minister of youth, sports and recreation of Zimbabwe;

A youth delegation of Chad headed by Youssouf Abdelssalam, deputy director general of the Ministry of National Education, Culture, Youth and Sports;

A delegation of the youth of the Togolese Peoples Rally headed by Boroze See Pilan, general delegate of the Youth of the Togolese Peoples Rally and member of the Central Committee of the Rally;

Kwesi Pratt, public relations officer of the National Youth Council of Ghana and deputy secretary general of the All African Committee of Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People who is delegate of the Youth Council;

A delegation of the Young Socialist Movement of Guyana headed by James Bovell-Drakes, member of the General Council of the Peoples National Congress of Guyana, member of the secretariat of the congress and national secretary on the Young Socialist Movement;

A delegation of the Gambia Boy Scout Association headed by Samaki Joof, its vice-chairman;

A Gambia college students delegation headed by George W. L. Thomas, principal of the Gambia College and honorary chairman of the Gambian Students Committee;

A delegation of the African Youth of Amilcar Cabral of Guinea-Bissau headed by Adelino Nunes Correia, its national secretary;

Sablon Fred, delegate of the Communist Youth Union of Guadeloupe and member of its National Council;

Mariana Lorenzana, delegate of the Patriotic Working Youth of Guatemala and international delegate of the Patriotic Working Youth of Guatemala;

Patrick Mabitle, delegate of the Youth of the African National Congress of South Africa and administrative secretary of the youth section of the congress;

A delegation of the Labour Party's Youth Organization of Norway headed by Kjetil Sandermoen, member of its Central Committee;

A youth delegation of Niger headed by Riba Dan Madam, director of the youth section of the National Council of Samaria (Youth Organization) of Niger;

A delegation of the July 19 Sandinist Youth of Nicaragua headed by Ricardo Baltodano Marcenaro, member of the National Council of the Youth;

A delegation of the Nepal Youth Organization headed by Giri Bahadur K. C., member of its Central Committee;

A delegation of the Danish Young Communist League headed by Morten Smistrup, member of the Political Bureau responsible for the ideological work of the Danish Young Communist League;

Daniel Santana, member of the Central Committee of the Juvenile Force for Socialism of the Dominican Republic, chief of its exterior and delegate to the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth who is delegate of the juvenile force;

A delegation of the Peoples Revolutionary Youth Organization of Laos headed by Tayphet Silaphet, member of its Central Committee;

A delegation of the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Rwanda headed by Kurazikubone Joseph, its director;

Mahmoud Chabaan, delegate of the Democratic Youth Union of Lebanon and member of the Executive Committee of the union;

A delegation of the Basotho National Party Youth League headed by James Tsita, its national secretary;

Sai Mohamed, delegate of the Working Youth League of Morocco and member of its Central Committee;

Jamaleddine Mohamed, delegate of the Istiqlalienne Party Youth of Morocco and member of its National Council;

Belleterre Alexandre, delegate of the Communist Youth Union of Martinique and member of the National Committee of the Union;

Vincent Camilleri, delegate of the Young Socialist League of Malta and its deputy secretary general;

A youth delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania headed by Fall Youssouf, deputy director of the National Centre for Training of Youth and Sports Cadres;

A delegation of the Mozambican Youth Organzation headed by Boaventura Afonso, member of the Coordinator Council of the Mozamibcan Youth Organization and member of its national secretariat;

A delegation of the Mongolian Revolutionary Union of Youth headed by Tsendyin Batsukh, alternate member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Union and first secretary of the Ulaan Baator City Committee of the Revolutionary Union of Youth;

Sinclair Gittens, delegate of the Barbados Youth Council and its executive vice-president;

A delegation of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy headed by Choudhuri Siraj Ahmed, chief of the information and propaganda bureau of the academy;

A delegation of the Botswana Democratic Youth wing headed by Kabelo Kgasa, its treasurer;

A delegation of the Revolutionary Youth Union of Burundi headed by Rukingama Luc, member of its Central Committee;

Roberto Miranda, delegate of the Youth of the Communist Party of Brazil and member of the Youth Central Committee;

Juan Array, delegate of the Youth of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism and chief of the Youth International Affairs of the International Commission of the movement;

Timoteo Zambrano, member of the National Youth Bureau of the Venezuelan Democratic Action Youth who is delegate of the Venezuelan Democratic Action Youth;

A delegation of the Amilcar Cabral African Youth of Cape Verde headed by Augustin Sanha, national secretary of foreign relations of the youth;

John Francis Suazo, public relations officer of the Belize National Youth Council who is delegate of the council;

A delegation of the Communist Youth of Belgium headed by Vandevelde Michel, member of the Federal Bureau of the Communist Youth of Belgium;

A delegation of the youth of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principle headed by Alcino Baroz Pinto, national secretary of the youth of the movement;

A delegation of the youth of Upper Volta headed by Sib Edouard, director of youth and art promotion of Upper Volta;

A delegation of the youth and students movement of Ivory Coast headed by Ado Desire;

Monica Shivolo, member of the secretariat of the Youth League of the South West Africa Peoples Organisation, who is delegate of the SWAPO Youth League;

A delegation of the International Federal Commission of Young Socialists of West Germany headed by Roland Roscheisen, member of the commission;

Wiltried Reckert, executive member and secretary of the Central Commitee of the West German Socialist Working Youth who is delegate of the youth;

A delegation of the Western Sharan Youth League headed by Malanin Ahmed, member of the executive committee of the league;

A delegation of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Business of Sri Lanka headed by K.D.N.P. Mathew Perera, secretary general in charge of local affairs of the National Youth Service Council of Sri Lanka;

Christine Kunz, director of youth questions of the Progressive Organisations of Switzerland who is delegate of the organizations;

A delegation of the Youth Socialist League of Switzerland headed by Rene Brigger, vice president of the league;

A delegation of the Young Communist League of Sweden headed by Hakan Swidsman, secretary of the Central Committee of the league;

A delegation of the Sierra Leone All Peoples Congress Youth League headed by J.K. Conteh, member of the Political Bureau of the youth league;

A delegation of the Senegal Socialist Youth headed by Mamadou Cire Diallo, member of the Central Committee of the Senegalese Socialist Party and member of the National Director of the Senegal Socialist Youth;

Verena Kunrath, delegate of the Austrian Federal Youth and member of the direction of the International Commission of the Austrian Federal Youth;

A delegation of the Socialist Youth Union of Austria headed by Ernst Woller Robert Stoger, second chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union of Austria;

Carlos Guevara, delegate of the Communist Youth of Honduras;

A delegation of the Uganda Peoples Congress Youth wing headed by Boniface Okello, acting administrative secretary of the Uganda Peoples Congress;

Graciela Fernandez, delegate of the youth of the Socialist Party of Uruguay Overseas;

A delegation of the Italian Communist Youth Federation headed by Domenico Costa, member of the executive of the Italian Communist Youth Federation;

A delegation of the Italian Socialist Youth Federation headed by Carlos Talanas, deputy international secretary of the Central Committee of the Italian Socialist Youth Federation;

A delegation of the Indian Youth Congress headed by Daniel Mathrani, coordinator of foreign affairs of the Indian Youth Congress;

A delegation of the All-India Youth Federation headed by Tara Singh Sandhu, national executive member of the All-India Youth Federation;

A delegation of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association headed by Berhan Donne, member of the executive committee, and head of organizational section of the youth association;

A delegation of the Supreme Council of Youth and Sports of the Yemen Arab Republic headed by Hassan Ali Holani, director general of sports activities of the Supreme Council;

A delegation of the Yemen Socialist Youth Union headed by Abdul Kader Hussein Muhmad, member of its Central Committee;

A delegation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Viet Nam headed by Vu Xuan Hong, member of its Central Committee;

A delegation of the Youth League of the United National Independence Party of Zambia headed by Mpolobe K. Shepande, its administrative secretary;

A delegation of the Youth of Central Africa headed by Gambor, minister of youth of Central Africa;

A delegation of the youth of the Republic of Djibouti headed by Abdou Rahman, director general of the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture;

Lincoyan Zepeda, delegate of the Socialist Youth Federation of Chile and member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Federation;

Sergio Gonsalez, delegate of the Chilean University Students Federal;

Victor H. Carrozzino, delegate of the Young Communist League of Canada and member of the Central Executive of the league;

A delegation of the youth organisation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania headed by Azan Said Aljavsg, member of the Central Committee of the youth organisation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and its deputy secretary general;

Halil Ozak, delegate of the Students and Working Youth of Turkey and president of the Federation of People and Youth of Turkey in Europe;

John Jaglal, delegate of the United Labour Front of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and executive member of the front;

A youth delegation of Pakistan headed by Moosa Raza Effendi;

Abdallah Nemr, delegate of the General Union of Palestine Students and information secretary of the union;

A delegation of the Movement of Socialist Youth of the Socialist Party of France headed by Mathieu Hugues, member of the National Council of the Movement of Socialist Youth of France and member of its international relations committee;

A delegation of the Centre for the Study of Korea, France headed by Chantry Guilla[illegible] its secretary general;

Gatignol Garick, delegate of the Movement of the Communist Youth of France and member of National Council of Movement of the Communist Youth of France;

Bertho, delegate of the Christian Working Youth of France and collaborator of its Central Committee in charge of education and profession;

A delegation of the Finland Social Democratic Youth Central Union headed by Paananen Risto, its secretary general;

Eerola Jlpo, delegate of the Democratic Youth League of Finland and member of the executive committee of the Democratic Youth League of Finland;

Kajhayry, delegate of National Student Union of Finland and member of its executive board;

Kimmo Rentola, delegate of the Union of Socialist Students of Finland and member of its Central Committee;

Dimitriu Alexis, delegate of the Youth Communist Organisation of Greece (Rigas Fereos) and member of its Central Committee;

Herrera Granado Santiago, delegate of the youth of the Movement for the Self-Determination and Independence of Canaries (MPAIC) and member of its Political Bureau and chief of foreign relations;

A delegation of the Costa Rican Liberation Youth headed by Ricardo Sancho, member of the National Political Bureau of the Costa Rican Liberation Youth;

Jeremias Vargas, delegate of the United Party Youth of Costa Rica and its vice-president;

Sala Godefroy Dominique, delegate of the Union of the Congolese Socialist Youth and secretary of Central Committee of the Union of the Congolese Socialist Youth in charge of the press-propaganda and information;

Benizelos Zannettou, delegate of the United Democratic Youth Organisation of Cyprus and member of the Executive Committee of its Central Committee and district secretary of Famagusta;

Chrisis Prentzas, delegate of the Socialist Youth of Cyprus, member of the Central Council in the Socialist Youth and district secretary of Larnaca;

A delegation of the National Movement of Students and Trainees of Togo (MONESTO) headed by Eho Yawo Viotse, member of the Central Committee of the Togolese Peoples Rally and president of the movement;

A delegation of the youth of the Peoples Party of Panama headed by Augusto Garcia Castro, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Peoples Party of Panama and chief of the youth movement;

A delegation of the Diplomatic School Group of the Panama University for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by its chief Luis Fernando Cedeno Correa;

Julio Rojas, delegate of the Federation of Communist Youth of Paraguay and its delegate to the World Federation of Democratic Youth;

Antonio Afonso Lima Martines, delegate of the Communist Youth of Portugal and member of the Executive Committee of the Central Commission of the Communist Youth of Portugal;

Margarida Ferreira Marques, delegate of the Socialist Youth of Portugal and secretary general of the National Commission of the Socialist Youth of Portugal;

Leonardo Raschi, delegate of the Socialist Youth Movement of San Marino and member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of San Marino and member of the secretariat of the Socialist Youth Movement of San Marino;

Roberta Ranocchini, delegate of the Communist Youth Federation of San Marino and member of the secretariat of the Communist Youth Federation of San Marino;

Norma Guevara, delegate of the Communist Youth of El Salvador and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth of El Salvador and member of its Executive Committee;

Oscar Ascencio Ruiz Abarca, delegate of the General Association of Salvadorian University Students and member of the Executive Council of the association;

Taher Said, delegate of the Arab Youth Union and its deputy secretary general;

A delegation of the Committee of African, Middle East and Latin American Students for Supporting Koreas Reunification in Geneva headed by its chairman Gabino Herrera Centeno;

Patrick Carniceli, delegate of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea and its member;

Robin Dobru Raveles, chairman of the Party of the Nationalist Republic and chairman of the Surinam Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, who is delegate of the committee; and

Bader Abdul Huq, journalist of the Jordanian newspaper AL-RAY.

CSO: 4120/34

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN YOUTH DELEGATES PRAISE KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

SK171050 PYONGYANG KCNA in English 1018 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of various countries staying in our country to attend the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea visited Mangyongdae on October 16.

Over 60 delegations and delegates went round with keen interest momentoes carefully preserved at the President Kim Il-song's native house in Mangyongdae and posed for photographs in front of the house.

Then the guests inspected the historic sites of revolution and the revolutionary museum in Mangyongdae.

Morten Smistrup, head of the delegation of the Danish Young Communist League and member of the Political Bureau responsible for the ideological work of the Danish Young Communist League, wrote in the visitors book that Mangyongdae is not only the native place dear to the hearts of the Korean people but also a holy land of revolution which the revolutionary people of the world are looking up to.

E. R. Kadungura, head of the youth delegation of the Zimbabwean African National Union and Government and secretary of the ZANU and minister of youth, sports and recreation of Zimbabwe, noted:

We were deeply moved, while visiting this too simple and ordinary old home where the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was born. Mangyongdae is the cradle of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

The revolutionary cause started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is today brilliantly carried forward by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Therefore, the future of the Korean revolution is bright.

Kwesi Pratt, public relations officer of the National Youth Council of Ghana and deputy secretary general of the All-African Committee of Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, who is delegate of the youth council, stressed that the immortal chuche idea fathered by the great leader is now the only guiding idea indicating the road of victory ahead of mankind.

Paul Alexander, first deputy political leader of the Democratic Labour Party of Dominica and chairman of the National Democratic Youth Organisation, who is delegate of the National Democratic Youth Organisation of the Commonwealth of Dominica, remarked:

The revolutionary cause started by the great leader President Kim Il-song is brilliantly inherited and developed thanks to the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The chuche idea founded by President Kim Il-song is the greatest idea in the world.

We heartily wish good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il.

Earlier, the members of the delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania and the Union of the Communist Students Associations of Romania and the Danish delegation of the Copenhagen Study Group of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song visited Mangyongdae.

CSO: 4120/34

FOREIGN DELEGATES TO LSWYK CONGRESS TOUR DIFFERENT SITES

SK171616 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--Foreign delegations and delegates which have come to attend the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea visited different places of Pyongyang and North Hwanghae Province on October 16.

Inspecting the Pyongyang Metro were the youth delegation of the Zimbabwean African National Union and Government, the youth delegation of Chad, the delegation of the Uganda Peoples Congress Youth Wing, the delegate of the Young Communist League of Canada, the delegation of the youth of the Togolese Peoples Rally, the delegation of the Indian Youth Congress, the delegation of the Nepal Youth Organisation, the delegation of the Yemen Socialist Youth Union, the delegation of the Centre for the Study of Korea, France, the delegate of the Ghana-Africa Youth Brigade, the delegation of the Committee of African, Middle East and Latin American Students for Supporting Koreas Reunification in Geneva and the delegation of the National Youth Union of Mali.

Daniel Mathrani, coordinator of foreign affairs of the Indian Youth Congress, who is heading the delegation of the Indian Youth Congress, said that he saw such wonderful metro for the first time.

He went on:

This metro proves the justness of the economic policy put forward by the great leader President Kim IL-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il.

Such splendid metro could be built, as the great leader and the dear leader personally initiated its construction and gave energetic guidance.

This metro gives us good understanding of the economic development achieved by the Korean people under the leadership of the great leader.

Giri Bahadur K.C., head of the delegation of the Nepal Youth Organisation and member of its Central Committee said:

There is a paradise not only on the ground but also under it in Pyongyang. This wonder metro is a fruit of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

I quite envy the Korean people who are under the wise leadership of the great leader and the dear leader.

Chantry Guillaume, head of the delegation of the Centre for the Study of Korea, France, and its secretary general, said: I have so far seen many subways. But none of them was so modern and splendid as the Pyongyang Metro. Such metro is unimaginable in capitalist society.

Such metro can be seen only in Korea led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. All the successes achieved in Korea are for the people, he said.

Amadou Daouda Diallo, head of the delegation of the National Youth Union of Mali, member of the National Council of the Malian Peoples Democratic Union and general secretary of the National Youth Union of Mali, said:

Through the inspection of the metro we could clearly see the course of victory covered by the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

We firmly believe that the Korean people, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il, will register greater successes in the building of a new society in the future by embodying the chuche idea and realise the reunification of the country without fail.

We wish the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

That day the delegate of the Communist Youth Union of Guadeloupe inspected the Korean Centray History Museum and the delegate of the Communist Youth Union of Martinique the Korean Art Gallery.

Meanwhile, various delegations and delegates inspected factories, cooperative farms and educational institutes in North Hwanghae Province.

Augustin Sanha, head of the delegation of the Amilcar Cabral African Youth of Cape Verde and national secretary of foreign relations of the youth, went around the Sariwon Towel Factory. He said:

Korea's experiences in producing mass consumption goods by herself are a model for all of us.

We, freed from the political yoke, are energetically striving to learn from Korea for the attainment of economic independence.

The delegation of the Western Saharan Youth League also visited this factory.

The delegation of the Committee of Africa, Middle East and Latin American Students for Supporting Koreas Reunification in Geneva visited the Chonggye cooperative farm and the delegation of the Centre for the Study of Korea, France, and the delegation of the Yemen Socialist Youth Union the Sariwon Higher Art School.

The delegate of the Democratic Youth Union of Lebanon, the delegation of the African Youth of Amilcar Cabral of Guinea-Bissau and the delegation of the Socialist Working YOuth League of Mauritius went to Lake Sohung.

N. Bosseoondyal, head of the delegation of the Socialist Working Youth League of Mauritius and president of its Central Committee, said that he could see more clearly that Korea is a highly developed country with powerful foundations of industry.

Noting that Lake Sohung is a living model of the creations born of the shining embodiment of the great chuche idea in the revolution and construction, he stated: All the successes scored by you are results of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/34

FOREIGN DELEGATES TO LSWYK CONGRESS VISIT PYONGYANG SITES

SK191603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of various countries staying in our country to attend the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea visited various places on October 17.

The guests who visited the international friendship exhibition went round with keen interests of gifts presented by heads of state and revolutionary people of various countries of the world to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and made entries in the visitors book.

Delegate of the Democartic Youth League of Finland Eerola Jlpo, member of its Executive Committee, wrote:

This exhibition is a grand monumental edifice symbolising warm allegiance and deep sentiments of friendship cherished by the world people and youth towards the great leader President Kim Il-song.

It convinced me that only victory and glory are in store for the Korean people who are advancing under the leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Head of the delegation of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy Choudhuri Siraj Ahmed, chief of the information and propaganda bureau of the academy, wrote:

Gifts presented to the great leader President Kim Il-song by heads of state of various countries and various organisations of the world are on display in this palace-like building. This shows us the full realisation of the intentions of the great leader President Kim Il-song to strengthen friendship with the world people.

Head of the delegation of the Youth League of the United National Independence Party of Zambia Mpolobe K. Shepande, its administrative secretary, wrote:

The endeavours of the great leader President Kim IL-song inspire many people of the world and enjoy admiration in all parts of the world.

We pay highest tribute to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is so loyal to the Korean revolution and so energetic.

The gifts on display at the international friendship exhibition are a manifestation of respects of many leaders and peoples of the world for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and an expression of praise for their greatness.

Inspecting the Pyongyang Metro, the Pyongyang Students and Chilrens Palace and various other places, delegations and delegates expressed deep admiration for the successes made by our people in socialist construction and in education under the wise guidance of the great leader.

Noting that the Pyongyang Metro is very beautiful, clean and wonderful, Kenichi Zenmyo, head of the delegation of the Japan League of Socialist Youth, who is chairman of its Central Committee, said that while inspecting the Pyongyang Metro alone, he clearly realized the justness of the popular policy put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Inspecting the Changgwangwon Health Complex, Taslim Ahmed, head of the delegation of the Bangladesh Nationalist Youth Front, who is vice-president of the front, noted that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song provided the wonderful Changgwangwon Health Complex for happiness of the people.

The Korean people living under the deep care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are the happiest people in the world.

Pinit Ruenreng, head of the delegation of the Ramkhamhaeng University of Thailand and its vice-rector, said that the Changgwangwon Health Complex is a great monumental edifice of love built thanks to the profound solicitude of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il. It is a great pride of the East to have such a splendid edifice.

Guests expressed deep emotions, while seeing with keen interest the happy extracurricular activities of school children at the Pyongyang Students and Childrens Palace.

Yoshiharu Okata, head of the delegation of the Japan "Society of Independence" and its permanent secretary, noted that while inspecting the palace, he clearly saw that the Korean children are the king of the country as the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song said.

Louise Conner, member of the Executive Committee of the Young Communist Movement of Australia and delegate of the movement, said that the Korean children who are studying to their hearts content at such a splendid childrens palace are the happiest children in the world.

Various delegations and delegates toured Panmunjom where they expressed full support to the new proposal for the reunification of the country put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and stated that the U.S. imperialists must stop at once the new war provocation manoeuvres in South Korea and withdraw their troops and lethal weapons from there.

Monica Shivolo, member of the secretariat of the Youth League of the South West Africa Peoples Organisation, who is delegate of the SWAPO Youth League, said: I fully support the proposals for Koreas reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and will resolutely struggle for the complete withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea.

Abdul Kader Hussein Muhmad, head of the delegation of the Yemen Socialist Youth Union and member of the Central Committee of the union, had this to say:

The U.S. imperialists are the basic obstacle to the reunification of Korea. Koreas reunification can never be achieved as long as the U.S. imperialists keep occupying South Korea.

The reunification of Korea should be attained by the Korean people themselves independently and peacefully.

Abdallah Nemr, delegate of the General Union of Palestine Students and information secretary of the union, stressed that the clamour of the U.S. imperialists about the "democratization" of the South Korean society is a shameless deceptive drama aimed to take the edge off the struggle of the South Korean people for the reunification of the country and perpetuate their occupation of South Korea.

James Tsita, head of the delegation of the Basotho National Party Youth League and national secretary of the league, stated: Our Lesotho people and young men and women will resolutely struggle against the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and actively support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Patrick Marbitle, delegate of the youth of the African [several words illegible] secretary of the youth section of the congress, pointed out:

The reunification of Korea should be realised at an early date in accordance with the policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

No force will bar the road ahead of the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Augustin Sanha, head of the delegation of the Amilcar Cabral African Youth of Cape Verde and national secretary of foreign relations of the youth, stressed:

Our people and youth fully support the new proposal for achieving the country's reunification by means of establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Your peoples struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully will surely be crowned with victory.

Mahmoud Chabaan, delegate of the Democratic Youth Union of Lebanon and member of the Executive Committee of the union, noted: It is a legitimate right of the Korean people to reunify the country in accordance with the policy for national reunification put forward by the respected and beloved leader.

We are convinced that the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il will certainly attain the reunification of the country.
CSO: 4120/34

FOREIGN DELEGATES TO LSWYK CONGRESS TOUR DPRK

SK210042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of various countries visiting our country to attend the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea toured various places of Pyongyang, Nampo, Kaesong area and Kangwon Province from October 17 to 19.

Among them are the delegate of the Patriotic Working Youth of Guatemala, the delegate of the Juvenile Force for Socialism of the Dominican Republic, the delegate of the Barbados Youth Council, the delegation of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy, the delegate of the Communist Youth of Honduras,

the delegate of the Working Youth League of Morocco, the delegation of the Youth Organisation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, the delegation of the July 19 Sandinist Youth of Nicaragua, the delegation of the Somali Revolutionary Youth Union, the delegate of the United Party Youth of Costa Rica, the delegation of the Youth League of the United National Independence Party of Zambia,

the delegate of the Communist Youth of El Salvador, the delegate of the Socialist Youth of Cyprus, the delegation of the Costa Rican Liberation Youth, the delegate of the Students and Working Youth of Turkey, the delegation of the Sierra Leone All Peoples Congress Youth League,

the delegation of the Youth Organisation of the National Democratic Party of Egypt, the delegation of the International Federal Commission of Young Socialists of Germany, the delegation of the Supreme Council of Youth and Sports of the Yemen Arab Republic,

the delegation of the African Democratic and Revolutionary Youth of Guinea, the delegation of the Bangladesh Nationalist Youth Front, the delegation of the Socialist Youth Union of Austria, the delegation of the Diplomatic School Group of the Panama University for the Study of the Chuche Idea,

the delegation of the Communist Youth of Belgium, the youth delegation of Pakistan, the delegate of the United Democratic Youth Organisation of Cyprus, the delegate of the Christian Working Youth of France, the delegate of the German Socialist Working Youth, the delegation of the Youth of the Peoples Party of Panama,

the delegate of the United Labour Front of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, the delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania and the Union of the Communist Students Associations of Romania, the delegation of the Ramkhamhaeng University of Thailand, the delegation of the Young Socialist Movement of Guyana, the delegate of the Youth Organisation of the Peoples National Party of Ghana,

the delegation of the Amilcar Cabral African Youth of Cape Verde, the delegation of the Centre for the Study of Korea, France, the delegation of the Yemen Socialist Youth Union, the delegate of the Democratic Youth Union of Lebanon, the delegation of the Copenhagen, Denmark, Study Group of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song,

the delegation of the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Rwanda, the delegation of the Communist Youth League of China, the youth delegation of the Zimbabwean African National Union and Government, the delegation of the Basotho National Party Youth League, the delegation of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association,

the delegation of the General Union of Palestine Students, the delegate of the Union of the Congolese Socialist Youth, the delegate of the African Youth Command of Ghana, the delegate of the Youth League of the South West Africa Peoples Organisation, the delegation of the Mozambican Youth Organisation, the delegation of the Botswana Democratic Youth Wing, the delegate of the Federation of Communist Youth of Paraguay,

the delegation of the Committee of African, Middle East and Latin American Students for Supporting Koreas Reunification in Geneva, the delegate of the Youth of the African National Congress of South Africa, the delegation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Vietnam, the delegation of the Revolutionary Youth Union of Burundi, the delegation of the Islamic Republican Party of Iran,

the delegate of the National Youth Council of New Zealand, the delegate of the Workers Communist Youth League of New Zealand, the delegate of the New Zealand University Students Association, the delegate of the Young Communist Movement of Australia, the delegation of the Japan League of Socialist Youth,

the delegation of the Osaka Youth Solidarity Committee of Japan for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the delegation of the Hokkaido Committee for Japan-Korea Youth Solidarity, the delegate of the Council of the Young Mens Associations of Japan, the delegation of the Japanese Youth Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Chuche Idea,

the delegate of the Young Communist League of Canada, the delegation of the Uganda Peoples Congress Youth Wing, the delegation of the Gambia Boy Scout Association, the delegation of the Indian Youth Congress, the delegation of the Danish Young Communist League, the delegation of the Youth of Upper Volta, the delegation of the Seychelles Youth Organisation, and the delegation of the National Youth Union of Mali.

The guests inspected the Korean Revolution Museum, the Party Founding Museum, the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, the Korean Central History Museum, the Korean Art Gallery, the Pyongyang Students and Childrens Palace, the Pyongyang Metro, the Changgwangwon Health Complex, the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive

Factory, the Pyongyang Textile Combine, the Pyongyang Childrens Clothing Factory, the Pyongyang Embroidery Institute and the Mirim Lockgate.

After inspecting the Korean Revolution Museum, head of the delegation of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy Choudhuri Siraj Ahmed, chief of the Information and Propaganda Bureau of the academy, wrote in the visitors book:

The Korean Revolution Museum is an important place for people to learn how to make revolution, believing in their strength.

This revolution museum will shows that the respected and beloved leader President Kim IL-song is the great strategist and theoretician of the 20th century.

Today the Workers' Party of Korea is guided by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The experience of the Korean revolution and the guiding principle of Kimilsongism are a strategic banner for the development of revolution in the world revolutionary countries and developing countries.

At the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, head of the delegation of the Youth Organisation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania Azan Said Aljabri, member of the Central Committee of the Youth Organisation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and its deputy secretary general, said:

The Korean people could defeat the U.S. imperialists in the rigorous fatherland liberation war entirely because they were wisely guided by the great President Kim Il-song.

As there is President Kim Il-song, Korea has become a splendid country as it is, I think.

And as there is the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the future of Korea is brighter.

Jeremias Vargas, delegate of the United Party Youth of Costa Rica and its vice-president, said after inspecting the Changgwangwon Health Complex:

There cannot be such a wonderful modernly equipped building as this in any other countries, I think.

The Changgwangwon Health Complex which has been built under the care of the great president and the dear leader is a centre of culture and rest for the working people.

The Korean people have every right to be proud of this wonder edifice, I think.

Indeed, the great president and the dear leader are the personifiers of the genuine will of the people.

J.K. Conteh, head of the delegation of the Sierra Leone All Peoples Congress Youth League and member of the Political Bureau of the Youth League, said after inspecting the Pyongyang Metro:

Your people have built this wonderful metro under the far-reaching plan of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Korean people are a heroic people who defeated the Japanese and U.S. imperialists and are now performing miracles one after another in construction.

At the Pyongyang Students and Childrens Palace Hasan 'Ali Holani, head of the delegation of the Supreme Council of Youth and Sports of the Yemen Arab Republic and director general of sports activities of the Supreme Council, said:

The great leader President Kim Il-song directs deep concern to the education of children into pillars of future.

The education of children in your country is a complete success under the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Louise Connor, member of the Executive Committee of the Young Communist Movement of Australia and delegate of the movement, said, while touring Panmunjom, that the U.S. imperialists perpetrated a war of aggression against the Korean people by abusing the UN flag.

This was a scheme to cover up their aggressive ambition. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must get out of South Korea at once, she stressed.

While doing sights of Mt Kumgang, Boniface Okello, head of the delegation of the Uganda Peoples Congress Youth Wing and acting administrative secretary of the Uganda Peoples Congress, said:

The great leader personally visited Mt Kumgang several times and saw to it that this place was built into a splendid cultural recreation ground and showed deep solicitude so that the working people may visit and fully enjoy their holidays. He is, indeed, the tenderhearted father of the people.

CSO: 4120/34

DELEGATES TO LSWYK CONGRESS TOUR MANGYONGDAE

SK210045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1547 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--Foreign delegations and delegates staying in our country to attend the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea visited Mangyongdae on October 19.

Among them were the delegation of the Democratic Youth of Germany, the delegation of the Somali Revolutionary Youth Union, the delegate of the Patriotic Working Youth of Guatemala, the delegation of the Labour Party's Youth Organisation of Norway, the delegation of the July 19 Sandinist Youth of Nicaragua, the delegate of the Juvenile Force for Socialism of the Dominican Republic,

the delegate of the German Socialist Working Youth, the delegate of the Working Youth League of Morocco, the delegate of the Istiqlalienne Party Youth of Morocco, the delegate of the Barbados Youth Council, the delegation of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy, the delegation of the Bangladesh Nationalist Youth Front,

the delegation of the Communist Youth of Belgium, the delegate of the youth of the Communist Party of Brazil, the delegation of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Employment of Sri Lanka, the delegation of the Socialist Youth Union of Austria, the delegate of the Austrian Federal Youth, the delegate of the Communist Youth of Honduras, the delegation of the Youth League of the United National Independence Party of Zambia,

the delegate of the Chilean University Students Federation, the delegation of the Ramkhamhaeng University of Thailand, the delegation of the Youth Organisation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, the delegate of the Students and Working Youth of Turkey, the delegate of the United Labour Front of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, the youth delegation of Pakistan,

the delegate of the Christian Working Youth of France, the delegate of the Democratic Youth League of Finland, the delegation of the Costa Rican Liberation Youth, the delegate of the United Party Youth of Costa Rica, the delegate of the Socialist Youth of Cyprus, the delegate of the United Democratic Youth Organisation of Cyprus, the delegation of the Diplomatic School Group of the Panama University for the Study of the Chuche Idea, the delegation of the Youth of the Peoples Party of Panama, the delegate of the Communist Youth of El Salvador, the delegate of the General Association of Salvadorian University Students and the delegation of the International Union of Students.

Earlier, on October 18, the delegation of the Communist Youth League of China, the delegation of the African Democratic and Revolutionary Youth of Guinea, the delegation of the Supreme Council of Youth and Sports of the Yemen Arab Republic, the delegation of the Mozambican Youth Organisation, the delegate of the Union of the Congolese Socialist Youth, the delegation of the Youth Organisation of the National Democratic Party of Egypt, the delegation of the Islamic Republican Party of Iran, the delegation of the Revolutionary Youth Union of Burundi and delegations and delegations and delegates of various other countries visited Mangyongdae.

The guests went round historic mementoes at President Kim Il-song's native home, historic sites of revolution and revolutionary museum in Mangyongdae and posed for a photograph in front of the native house.

While hearing about the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, they expressed boundless reverence for him.

Delegate of the Barbados Youth Council Sinclair Gittens, its executive vice-president, said:

It is a boundless honour for me to visit historic Mangyongdae where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was born.

Today I learned the truth of revolutionary struggle here in Mangyongdae.

He shouted at the top of his voice "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!"

Head of the delegation of the Communist Youth League of China Han Ying, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, said:

Mangyongdae is an important place giving revolutionary education to the Korean people and the world people.

Head of the delegation of the Islamic Republican Party of Iran Assadollah Badamchian, member of the Central Council of the party, wrote in the visitor's book:

The history of the struggle of the Korean people shows that the role played by a leader is important in the anti-imperialist struggle and a people can win victory only when they firmly arm themselves with their leaders revolutionary ideas and struggle self-sacrificingly.

Head of the delegation of the Costa Rican Liberation Youth Ricardo Sancho, member of the National Political Bureau of the Costa Rican Liberation Youth, said:

The historic mementoes of revolution in Mangyongdae serve as a textbook educating all the young people of the new generation throughout the world struggling for the liberation of their countries from imperialist aggression.

Daniel Santana, member of the Central Committee of the Juvenile Force for Socialism of the Dominican Republic, chief of its exterior and delegate to the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, who is delegate of the Juvenile Force sa

Mangyongdae is a holy land for the revolutionary education of the rising generation and the progressive people. Mangyongdae will shine further for ever thanks to the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the only successor to the revolutionary cause of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

John Jaglal, delegate of the United Labour Front of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and executive member of the front, said:

Mangyongdae where the great leader President Kim Il-song was born is, indeed, the cradleland of revolution.

Back home, I will tell to our people all I saw and felt today.

Long live the great leader President Kim Il-song!

Long live the Korean people!

Abdelaziz Yousef Badawi Shakwir, head of the delegation of the Youth Organisation of the National Democratic Party of Egypt and its organisational secretary, wrote in the visitor's book:

Mangyongdae, the cradleland of revolution and the fountain-head of revolution, will remain for ever in our hearts.

I wish good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/34

CHONG CHUN-KI AT BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

SK201026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--A Pyongyang meeting was held on October 19 at the Chollima House of Culture to mark the 1,300th anniversary of the formation of the State of Bulgaria.

Placed on the platform were a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian Peoples Republic.

The meeting was attended by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Yi Chang-son, Kim Man-kum, Kim Chae-suk, Chang Se-kuk and other personages concerned and working people in the city. Ambassador Kristo Kelchev and officials of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang were invited there.

Speaking first at the meeting, Yi Chang-son said:

The formation of the State of Bulgaria in 681, that is, 1,300 years ago, on the Balkan peninsula was of great significance in the development of the history of the Bulgarian people.

After reviewing the course covered by the Bulgarian people, he said: Our people sincerely wish the fraternal Bulgarian people new successes in their efforts to carry out ahead of schedule the Eighth Five-Year Plan set forth at the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party under the leadership of the party headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Pointing out that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries entered a new stage of development through historic meetings between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov in Pyongyang and Sovia, he declared: We will in the future, too, make all efforts to further strengthen and develop the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Speaking next, Kristo Kelchev expressed thanks to the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea for arranging the grand celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the formation of the State of Bulgaria in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Pointing to the friendly relations between the peoples of Bulgaria and Korea, he said: The meetings and intimacy between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the leaders of our parties and states, are a powerful impetus to the development of the relations between our two countries.

Our people, he declared, invariably and resolutely support the fraternal Korean people in their sacred cause of fulfilling the program of national reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

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CSO: 4120/34

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS BULGARIA'S 1,300TH ANNIVERSARY

SK201109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article dedicated to the 1,300th anniversary of the formation of the State of Bulgaria, says that the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the fraternal Bulgarian people.

The article says: From the establishment of its first state by the Bulgarian nation the Bulgarian people have a long history of struggle for national freedom, independence, class liberation and social progress.

The article continues:

The Bulgarian people created their unique national culture and defended and developed its despite the vicious manoeuvres of the aggressors to obliterate their national culture. The fine cultural traditions established by the Bulgarian people are well known in Europe.

Every chapter of the modern history of Bulgaria is adorned with the struggle of her people for national and class liberation. After the founding of the Social Democratic Party, the predecessor of the Bulgarian Communist Party, in 1891, the struggle of the Bulgarian people more rapidly grew in strength and developed and in this course the working class and reliable revolutionary forces grew. Under the leadership of Blagoev and George Dimitrov, the Bulgarian Communist Party led the struggle of the Bulgarian people for national and class liberation to victory.

The victory of the uprising in September 1944 marked the beginning of the establishment of the peoples democratic system in Bulgaria and after their liberation from the yoke of fascism, the Bulgarian people seized power in their hands for the first time in history and embarked upon the road of building socialist society.

This marked a historic turn which opened the road of genuine freedom and happiness before the Bulgarian people and led backward Bulgaria to progress and prosperity.

Noting that today the Bulgarian people are greeting their national holiday with proud achievements in fulfilling seven five-year plans which have changed their country beyond recognition, the article stresses:

The Korean and Bulgarian peoples have established the comradely and traditional relations of friendship and cooperation through the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism. These relations are further consolidated and developed as they are based on intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the outstanding leader of the Bulgarian people Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Our people wish the fraternal Bulgarian people greater success in their future struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

CSO: 4120/34

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR HOSTS RECEPTION

SK211549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Oct (KCNA)--Hristo Kelchev, Bulgarian ambassador to our country, hosted a reception at his embassy on the evening of October 20 on the occasion of the 1,300th anniversary of the formation of the state of Bulgaria.

Invited to the reception were Vice-Premier Ching Chun-ki, and Kil Chae-kyong, Kim Chae-suk, Chang Se-kuk and other personages concerned.

Speaking first at the reception, Ambassador Hristo Kelchev referred to the formation of the state of Bulgaria and its significance. He expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two countries would develop more successfully in the interests of the peoples of Korea and Bulgaria and of peace and socialism.

He said: We sincerely rejoice over the great successes made by the Korean people in the socialist revolution and construction and heartily wish them still greater success in implementing the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki spoke next.

Today the Bulgarian people, greeting the 1,300th anniversary of the formation of the state of Bulgaria, have made big successes through vigorous endeavours to build a developed socialist society under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, he noted, and said: Our people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the achievements of the Bulgarian people and warmly hail them.

Referring to the further expansion and development of friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and two countries in all fields of politics, economy and culture, he stated: We will continue to make every effort to strengthen and develop them.

The participants in the reception drank toasts to the fraternal friendship and solidarity between our two parties and two peoples, to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and to the good health and long life of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian Peoples Republic.
CSO: 4120/34

BRIEFS

CPSU REVOLUTION SLOGANS CITED--According to TASS, the CPSU Central Committee has issued slogans on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution. The slogans extend fraternal greetings to communist and workers parties; to the people of socialist countries; to those fighting for democracy, peace and workers' rights and against exploitation and suppression by monopolists; to the people who have been freed from colonial rule; and to those fighting to consolidate national independence and defend social progress. Extending greeting to the African people fighting for freedom and independence and against imperialism and racism, to the Latin American people fighting for democratic progress in their countries and against imperialism and reactionaries and to the Arab people fighting against Israeli aggression, the slogans also demand the release of fighters groaning in fascist prisons. The slogans appeal to the world's people to make a fierce counterattack against the aggressive maneuvers of imperialism, militarism and revanchism [poksujui] and to constantly work for the banning of the neutron bomb and other lethal weapons. They also appeal to Soviet workers to fully tap the nation's potential for increased production, science and technical advancement; to raise productivity and work quality; and to struggle for agricultural development. [Text] [SK190232 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 14 Oct 81]

MALAYSIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVAL--Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--A Malaysian Government economic and technical delegation headed by Dato Shahril Bin Abdul Samad, member of parliament of Malaysia and deputy minister of trade and industries, arrived in Pyongyang on October 16 by air. The delegation was met at the airport by Choe Chong-kun, Yi Song-nok and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK170936 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 17 Oct 81]

ASIAN GAMES DELEGATION DEPARTURE--Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--The sub-committee delegation of the Asian Games Federation headed by His Highness Fahd al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, younger brother of the Amir of the State of Kuwait and first vice-chairman of the Asian Games Federation, left Pyongyang on October 16 by plane. It was farewelled at the airport by Kim Tuk-chun and other personages concerned. While staying in our country, the delegation inspected sports establishments and various places in Pyongyang and appreciated the grand mass gymnastic display "Under the Banner of Independence" and the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise." [Text] [SK170359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 17 Oct 81]

MALAYSIAN DELEGATION FETED--Pyongyang, 18 Oct (KCNA)--The Administration Council arranged a party on October 17 at the Ongyu restaurant for the Malaysian Government economic and technical delegation on a visit to our country. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by Dato Shahril Bin Abdul Samad, member of parliament of Malaysia and deputy minister of trade and industries. Vice-premier Kong Chin-tae, and Choe Chong-kuk, Yu Yong-chik, Ho Hang-chan and other personages concerned were present there. Vice-minister of Foreign Trade Yi Song-no, and head of the delegation Dato Shahril Bin Abdul Samad made speeches at the party. The participants raised glasses to the independent friendship and unity between the Korean and Malaysian peoples and to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of esteemed His Majesty Ahmad. [Text] [SK180852 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 18 Oct 81]

KWP DELEGATION TO MEXICO--Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the WPK Central Committee, arrived in Mexico City on October 14 for a visit to Mexico, according to a report. It was met at the airport by functionaries of the Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico and the presidential secretariat. The delegation left Pyongyang on October 10. It was seen off at the airport by Kil Chae-kyong and other personages concerned and Cuban Ambassador to Korea Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas. [Text] [SK192253 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 19 Oct 81]

PANHELLENIC SOCIALIST MOVEMENT GREETED--Pyongyang, 21 Oct (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement upon the historic victory won by the movement in the Greek parliamentary election. The message dated October 19 says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea warmly congratulates the historic victory won by the Panhellenic Socialist Movement in the Greek parliamentary election. The victory of your party in the parliamentary election proves that the Panhellenic Socialist Movement enjoys unswerving support from broad democratic forces and working masses of Greece. Believing that the friendly relations between our party and your movement and between the peoples of the two countries will further consolidate and develop in conformity with the common idea of independence, friendship and peace, we take this opportunity to sincerely wish you new success in your work for implementing the policy program put forward by your party and for strengthening and developing the party. [Text] [SK202351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 20 Oct 81]

DPRK MISSIONS MARK KWP ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--Colourful functions were held recently at DPRK missions abroad on the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea and the first anniversary of the sixth congress of the party, according to reports. Film receptions were hosted at DPRK missions in Tanzania, Togo, the Congo, Guyana, India, Lebanon, Sierra Leone, Indonesia, Singapore, Laos, Somalia, Burman, Ghana, Gabon and Algeria. Film receptions and photo exhibitions were held at the DPRK missions in Benin, Equatorial Guinea, Malaysia, Jamaica, Pakistan, Guinea, Sweden, Portugal and UNESCO and press conferences, film receptions, book, photo and handiwork exhibitions and cocktail parties were held at the DPRK missions in Burundi, Democratic Yemen, Central Africa, Afghanistan, Gambia, Switzerland, Iran and Zimbabwe. Present at the functions were personnel of political parties, governments and public organizations, men of the press and personages of all circles of the host countries. The Korean films "The Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea" and "The Star of Korea" were shown at the film receptions. On

display at the book, photo and handiwork exhibitions were immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, photographs showing the proud course of victories covered by the WPK under his wise guidance and Korean handiworks. [Text] [SK200831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 20 Oct 81]

SPANISH SOCIALIST WORKERS' PARTY GREETED--Pyongyang, 21 Oct (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on October 20 sent a message of greetings to the 29th convention of the Socialist Workers Party of Spain. It says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea warmly congratulates the Socialist Workers Party of Spain on its 29th convention and extends through the convention friendly greetings to the entire members of your party. We are convinced that the convention will make a great contribution to the activities of your party for a durable peace and security of the world and for the democratic and independent development of the country and the strengthening of the party. Believing that the friendly relations between our two parties will grow stronger and develop in the future in conformity with the common idea of independence, peace and friendship, we take this opportunity to sincerely wish your convention great success in its work. [Text] [SK210814 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT 21 Oct 81]

LSWYK CONGRESS ARRIVALS--Pyongyang, 21 Oct (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of various countries arrived in Pyongyang on October 20 to attend the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. A large number of youth and students in the city were present at the airport, carrying bunches of flowers to meet the guests. Set up amidst the welcoming crowd at the airport was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. When the guests got off the plane, the crowd warmly welcomed them, waving bunches of flowers. Following are delegations and delegates who arrived here Tuesday: Shane Ross, delegate of the New Jewel Movement National Youth Organisation of Grenada and member of its Central Committee; Paul Pearce, delegate of the Australian Young Labour and its president; Shoji Ohara, delegate of the youth department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and chief of the youth department; a delegation of the Fiji National Youth Council headed by David Alfi Daniel, executive member of the council; a delegation of the youth union of the Comoros headed by Akbar Ali Saleh, its president; and Lo Chi Kin, delegate of the Asian Students Association and its secretary general. The guests were met at the airport by Han Ik-su, Hong Il-chon and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK211556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 21 Oct 81]

USSR REPORTER, AFRICAN DELEGATE ARRIVAL--Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--Delegate of the Pan-African Youth Movement Issebere Hamadoun Ibrahim, its interim secretary general, arrived here by plane Wednesday to attend the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. Boris Mikhay Lovich Pilipenko, a reporter of the Soviet paper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, came by the same plane. [Text] [SK220446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 22 Oct 81]

CSSR PREMIER MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in reply to his message of sympathy sent to the latter upon the death of many coal miners in an accident at a coal mine in Zalugi, Czechoslovakia. The reply message expresses heartfelt thanks for the message of sympathy. [Text] [SK220003 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 21 Oct 81]

BULGARIAN FILM WEEK OPENS--Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--A Bulgarian film week opened on the 1,300th anniversary of the formation of the State of Bulgaria. The opening ceremony was held at the Nakwon Cinema House in Pyongyang on October 21. It was attended by Yi Chang-sin, Yi Ha-kyu and other personages concerned and working people in the city. Invited there were Ambassador Khristo Kelchev and officials of the Bulgarian Embassy and cultural officials of different embassies in Pyongyang. Speeches were made at the opening ceremony. The attendants saw a Bulgarian feature film. During the film week Bulgarian films will be shown at cinema houses in Pyongyang, Sariwon and Wonsan. [Text] [SK220435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 22 Oct 81]

BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVAL--Pyongyang, 21 Oct (KCNA)--His Excellency Ogouma Ifede Simon, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Peoples Republic of Benin, and his party arrived in Pyongyang on October 20 by air for an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. A large number of working people in the city came out to the airport with bunches of flowers in their hands to welcome the guests. Set up amidst the crowd were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, president of the Peoples Republic of Benin. When the guests arrived, the crowd warmly welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Benin people, waving bunches of flowers. His Excellency Ogouma Ifede Simon and his party were met at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK210005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 20 Oct 81]

HO TAM, BENIN MINISTER MEET--Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--Talks were held between Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and His Excellency Ogouma Ifede Simon, minister of foreign affairs and cooperationof the Peoples Republic of Benin, here on October 21. Present at the talks on our side were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned. Present on the opposite side were the entourage of the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and the Charge d'-affaires ad interim of the Benin Embassy Atchessi Edmond. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK220010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 21 Oct 81]
--Pyongyang, 21 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on October 20 met and had a friendly talk with His Excellency Simon Ifede Ogouma, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Peoples Republic of Benin, and his party when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku and Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Benin Embassy in Pyongyang Atchessi Edmand. [Text] [SK210918 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0823 GMT 21 Oct 81]

BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER FETED--Pyongyang, 21 Oct (KCNA)--The Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea arranged a party at the Okryu restaurant on the evening of October 20 in honor of His Excellency Simon Ifede Ogouma, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Peoples Republic of Benin, on an official goodwill visit to our country. Invited to the party were the entourage of the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Charge d'affaires ad Interim of the Benin Embassy here Atchessi Edmand. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned were present. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam spoke first at the party to be followed by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperaton Simon Ifede Ogouma. The pasty passed in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK210856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT 21 Oct 81]
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ROK TO REVISE CIVIL CODE, COMMERCIAL LAW IN 1982

SK270256 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The government plans to revise the civil code and the commercial law late next year to make them better-suited to the current social practices, according to Justice Minister Yi Chong-won yesterday.

In a meeting of the Legislation-Judiciary Committee of the National Assembly, he said about 54 points in the civil code and 99 points in the commerce law were subject to examination for revision.

Finance Minister Yi Sung-Yun said in a meeting of the Finance Committee that he was notified that Hyundai Construction Company would go public toward the end of next year.

All of the 13 standing committees but two were in session yesterday, either conducting interpellation or hearing business briefings on the concerned ministries yesterday.

Justice Minister Yi said the illegal profits enjoyed by the yontan makers from making low-quality products totalled 3.2 billion won, twice the amount claimed by Energy-Resources Minister Pak Pong-hwan.

He said the government would take necessary action to collect the illegal profits within the limits of the law.

He went on to say that he had instructed the prosecution authorities to investigate criminal suspects without placing them under arrest as much as possible.

This was to help ensure the human rights of criminal suspects, which had become a vocal issue recently.

As to the revision of the civil code and the commerce law, Justice Minister Yi said a special panel would be formed with leading scholars and government officials for joint examination.

CSO: 4120/40

ROK TO LOWER PREDRAFT PHYSICAL TEST AGE TO 19

SK230648 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The government plans to lower the age for those obliged to undergo pre-conscription physical tests next year from 20 to 19.

In testimony at the National Assembly Defense Committee yesterday, Pan Kyong-won, director of the Office of Military Manpower, said the government plans to exempt from military duty excellent students at agricultural colleges provided they serve as rural leaders for five years.

Pang said the plan is designed to foster able rural leaders. He said the agricultural collegians should also be 4-H members to be qualified for the measure.

He said the plan would be adopted as a government policy as soon as consultations with relevant ministries are completed.

He testified that qualification for students going abroad for studies will be limited from March of next year.

For high school graduates, those whose academic achievements fall within 20 percent from the top will qualify.

College students less than 24 years of age are qualified for overseas studies while the age limit for graduate students will be 26, he said.

Meanwhile, Minister of Health and Social Affairs Chon Myong-ki testified in front of the Health-Social Affairs Committee that imports of cosmetic items will be liberalized beginning in 1983.

The two committees were among the 11 assembly panels which were convened to continue their question-answer sessions.

At the home affairs meeting, Minister of Home Affairs So Chong-Hwa hinted at the possibility of an early realization of local autonomy yesterday by saying the government is studying the wisdom of enacting a law that will govern local councils.

Answering lawmakers' demand for an early materialization of local self-rule, So said local councils have not yet been formed but that the local autonomy law is in force at the present.

The materialization of local autonomy involves many problems such as financial self-reliance, he said.

So also said the government will push ahead with the saemaul (new community) movement, allowing residents to have more leeway in realizing saemaul program.

CSO: 4120/40

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY PRAISES EFFORT TO CREATE 'NEW SOCIETY'

SK220715 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "'Old Order' Vestiges"]

[Text] The removal of undesirable "old order" vestiges has been an impending task of the fifth republic, which accents the building of a "new society" befitting a "new era". Indeed such remnants of the past, sometimes retaining ominous implications, are detrimental to renewed nation building, which calls for greater national concord and harmony.

In this connection, the proposed abrogation of two controversial edicts of the early seventies--a special law on national security and a presidential emergency decree on economic stability--marks a positive step toward improving the national climate.

The former, enacted in 1971 after turbulent legislative debate, was primarily designed to endorse a repressive state of national emergency that had been proclaimed three weeks earlier by the then president. Its effect, empowering the president to curtail civil liberties and order a national mobilization at his will, was virtually negated a year later when the notorious Yusin (revitalizing reforms) constitution, containing similar provisions, was put into force. Yet the law, long since forgotten, has been left unrepealed.

The latter, issued in 1972 under a sustained state of emergency, was to freeze usurious private loans and thus to relieve enterprises of mounting interest pressures at the expense of creditors. It did help to reinvigorate stagnant business and industry, ultimately contributing to rapid economic growth. But the decree, outmoded for many years now, also played a role in inviting disproportion in the economic mechanism.

Their abrogation, expected to be finalized during the current National Assembly session, can be taken as only part of the on-going efforts of the incumbent government leadership and the political elite to institute a viable "new order" by eradicating leftovers of the past, which hamper national reconciliation and development.

What is noteworthy in the latest case is the way agreement has been reached to get rid of the dormant vestiges. Calls for abolishing the decrees were first voiced by minority parties earlier this month and were soon responded to by affirmative

reactions from the ruling camp. A meeting was subsequently held over the weekend between the government and political parties, both majority and minority, to decide on abrogating the two statutes during the current assembly sitting.

Such a process is in good contrast to past practices, which often featured wrangling and even sharp confrontation between government and opposition parties on similar matters. It is reassuring that the agreement indicates the ripening of a new political climate, politics through dialogue.

The recent political accord, at the same time, points to the fact that there are still more laws and ordinances which are either already or potentially subject to scrutiny and reevaluation.

Hasty repeal or revision of the statues may be feared to cause confusion. Yet both the government and the National Assembly ought to keep on making close studies and meting out appropriate alternative measures, albeit on a gradual basis, for the sake of boosting sound national development which involves democracy, social welfare and justice.

CSO: 4120/40

ROK PREPARES FOR DPRK PLAN TO DISTURB '88 GAMES

SK220729 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Unification Minister Yi Pom-sok testified yesterday before the National Assembly that North Korea reported Tuesday for the first time about the Seoul Olympics in 1988 on the radio of its ghost Unification Revolutionary Party.

"However, North Korea seems to be worried about the Seoul Olympics," he told the Foreign Affairs Committee.

He also said that he knew North Korean head Kim Il-song had directed the CHONGNYON, a pro-Pyongyang Koreans residents association in Japan, and other organs to disturb the Seoul Olympics.

"But," the minister said, "the concerned authorities of the government have been working out proper measures against the North Korean scheme."

Asked about the situation after Kim Chong-il takes over power from his father, Minister Yi said that the possibility of internal chaos could not ruled out.

The minister further testified that the government would not be hasty on matters involving the participation of North Korea and China in the Seoul Olympics at present, but would make efforts to attract them to the sports festival.

Lawmakers who queried the ministers were Reps Yi Sang-hu, Ha Sun-pong, Sin Chin-su, Yim Tok-kyu, Yi Yun-ki, Yu Han-yol and Yi Man-sop.

In the Legislation Judiciary Committee, lawmakers such as Reps Kim Sa-yong, Pak Pyung-il and Hwang San-song asked Kim Yong-chol, director of the Office of Court Administration, about overall court affairs including the terms of judges and a drastic increase of judges.

Kim said in reply that his office would examine the promotion of the Pusan District Court to an appellate court. But the matter should be decided on according to the government policy.

In the Education Information Committee, Culture-Information Minister Yi Kwang-Pyo revealed that the government planned to make financial contribution to the fund for literature and arts promotion.

Meanwhile, floor leaders of the three major political parties decided yesterday to deliberate on the Democratic Korea Party-proposed motions for the formation of two special house committees to dig into human rights violations and scandalous sub-quality coal briquets tomorrow in the steering committee.

The first minority DKP had forwarded the motions to the National Assembly based on the parliamentary right to investigate state affairs stipulated in the assembly law.

In a meeting, the whips of the Democratic Justice Party, the DKP and Korea National Party also decided to convene a joint meeting of the economy-science committee and the agriculture-fisheries committee at 10:00 a.m. tomorrow to hear a government briefing on the government rice purchase price this year and to interpellate the administration about the matter.

They also discussed in the gathering a DKP-proposed special parliamentary panel to reform various laws and decrees.

CSO: 4120/40

ROK DAILY URGES MORE PRUDENCE IN DETENTION

SK240128 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 23 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "More Prudence Is Urged in Detaining People"]

[Excerpts] As far as detaining people is concerned, the more prudent, the better. This is the spirit of the new constitution which has emphasized the clauses for basic rights. Even for criminal cases, investigation without detention is a principle. Detention is an exception for special conditions.

In this regard, it is encouraging that the director of the Office of the Court Administration, Kim Yong-chol, at the interpellation of the legislation and justice committee of the Natonal Assembly on 21 October disclosed a measure to improve the system for issuing warrants. Answering questions by committee member, he said that when the regulations for criminal prosecution are revised, a study will be made to establish a system for a substantial review of warrants and to control issuance of warrants by junion judges.

All in all, no one can deny that there is still much room for improvement of the present system of detention and its application.

According to a statistical report, in 1979 as many as 90.3 percent of the total requests for the issuance of warrants were approved. However, only 73.4 percent of those for whom the warrants were requested were actually indicted and detained. This shows indiscretion exercised in the application for warrants and their issuance. As for release on bail, in 1979 requests were made by 8.2 percent of those who were indicted and detained. However, less than 50 percent of the total requests were approved by the court. In the operation of the habeas corpus system, during an 8-month period this year the requests for review of legality of detention were made by 4,930 persons, of whom 2,072 persons were released. However, considering the number of the detainees, no one could say the figure was high enough. We cannot but say that the system for detention is not properly applied.

After all, the respect for human rights is ensured by the court. No matter how much the police may exercise self-control and the public prosecutors prudence, ultimate judgment is in the hands of the court. For personal liberty, the fundamental factor in human rights, the court is urged to make all efforts to improve the system and to make an incessant study for a better application of the existing system.

CSO: 4108/36

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY FINALIZES REORGANIZATION

SK261208 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 25 Oct 81 p 2

[From the column "Stroll on the Political Avenue"]

[Text] With the passage at the 24 October cabinet meeting of the final plan for reducing government organizations, the existing organization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs--composed of 2 offices, 12 bureaus, 34 sections and 24 offices in charge of special projects--has finally been altered into 1 office, 9 bureaus, 36 sections and 7 offices of special projects.

The International Commerce Bureau has been integrated into the Economic Affairs Bureau, with its functions and activities transferred to the newly organized international commerce policy section under the Economic Affairs Bureau.

The Treaty and Legal Affairs Bureau has been integrated with the International Organizations Bureau with the new name of the International Organizations, Treaty and Legal Affairs Bureau. At the same time, an office in charge of deliberations on treaty affairs has been newly established under the new bureau.

The telecommunications functions of the abolished Telecommunications and Documents Bureau have been transferred to the Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau. The documents functions of the abolished Telecommunications and Documents Bureau have been transferred to the Office of Planning and Management. However, taking into account the importance of telecommunications affairs, an office in charge of telecommunications affairs has been newly established under the direct control of director-general of the Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau.

The existing four policy deliberators and the policy coordinator have been eliminated from the new organization.

Assistant Minister for Planning and Management Kim Ki-su said on 24 October that with the adoption of the new organization of the ministry, the posts of 15 section chiefs and officers in charge of special projects have been abolished and that consequently the number of officials of the Foreign Affairs Ministry has been reduced.

He said that a large-scale followup reshuffle among officials in the middle ranking posts of the ministry will be undertaken soon.

CSO: 4108/36

BRIEFS

PREMIER VISITS PRESIDENT PAK'S TOMB--On the occasion of the second anniversary of the death of former President Pak Chong-hui, many citizens, ranking government officials and politicians visited his tomb at the national cemetery yesterday to pay homage. Prime Minister Nam Tok-u was first to visit the tomb early in the morning, followed by Minister of Communications Choe Kwang-su and Rep Pak Chae-hong, a nephew of the late president. Some 30 lawmakers and officials of the secretariat of the minority Korea National Party (KNP) also visited the tomb of the late Pak. On Sunday, National Assembly speaker Chong Nae-hyok and some other lawmakers paid homage to the former president buried next to the tomb of the late Mrs Pak. Miss Pak Kun-hae, the eldest daughter of the late president, visited the tomb on Sunday afternoon. A memorial service was held at his private house in Seoul yesterday evening. [Text] [SK270252 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Oct 81 p 8]

RICE PRICE TO BE RAISED--The government rice purchase price is likely to be raised about 15 percent this year instead of 10 percent nailed down by Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon in testimony before the National Assembly. This was indicated by the participants in a meeting between the government and the leaders of the political parties. Economic Planning Minister Sin, Finance Minister Yi Sung-yun and Agriculture-Fishery Minister Ko Kon held a round of talks yesterday with the leaders of political parties to iron out sharp differences on the size of the hike yesterday. The political parties demanded a 20 percent hike at least. Participants from the political parties included Kwon Chong-tal, secretary-general of the Democratic Justice Party; DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan; Democratic Korea Party floor leader Ko Chae-chong, and Korea National Party floor leader Yi Tong-chin. Rep Hwang Myong-su represented the lawmakers of small minority parties and independent lawmakers. In the meeting, EPB Minister Sin was quoted as having said special consideration should be given to the interests of farmers in deciding on the size of hikes. [Text] [SK270234 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Oct 81 p 1]

ABOLISH VICE- MAYORS, GOVERNORS PLANS--The government has come out with another project on the curtailment of administrative machinery which calls, among other things, for the abolition of the positions of deputy mayors and deputy governors in the provincial administrations by half of the total number. The government plan may be implemented after its endorsement by a cabinet session possibly next week, Government Administration Minister Kim Yong-hyu said at the National Assembly yesterday. In tandem with the closure of such high-class positions, the government is also planning to close the posts of deputy superintendents of provincial education boards and deputy chiefs of country administrations numbering 139 nationwide. Among the positions subject to closure are second deputy mayors and second vice governors, who are now assigned to all major cities and provinces with populations of more than 2 million. [SK270259 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Oct 81 p 1]
CSO: 4120/40

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC RECESSION CAUSES UNEMPLOYMENT--Seoul, 29 Oct (YONHAP)--Recession in Korea has forced considerable reductions in employment, affecting iron and steel, machinery, automobile, electronics and other key industrial sectors last year. This is according to the Commerce-Industry Ministry's survey of the employment situation in the country's major industries for 1980. In the iron and steel sector, the nine major companies with the exception of the state-run Pohang Iron and Steel Integrated Company, decided to lay off a total of 1,000 workers, or five percent of the total work force, in 1980. In the machinery field, 2,000 or seven percent of the work force of the Changwon Machinery Industry Estate were dismissed. Five thousand employees, representing 15 percent of those working in auto assembly plants, and 18,000, or 31 percent of those in auto parts plants, were also laid off. In the electronic field, 15,000 workers, or 15 percent of the employees of Samsung Electronics and seven other companies lost their jobs. The reductions in employment are attributable to the dwindling factory operation rates in the manufacturing industry, stemming from increased inventories and a sales slump. The factory operation rate in 1980 was 73 percent, down nine percent from that of 1979. [Text] [SK230156 Seoul YONHAP in English 0100 GMT 23 Oct 81]

REPORT ANALYZES ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY--Seoul, 23 Oct (YONHAP)--Korean electronic manufacturers lag behind joint-venture or foreign-invested electronic manufacturers in Korea, both in scale and productivity. A Korea Electronic Industry Promotion Association report released Friday said that, at present, there are 744 electronic manufacturers in Korea. The total may be broken down to 597 firms (80.2 percent) operated by Koreans, 103 joint-venture firms (13.8 percent) and 44 foreign-invested firms (6.0 percent). The average annual turnout of Korean electronic makers, however, stands at 2.7 million U.S. dollars each, compared with 8.9 million dollars each for the joint-venture firms, and 18 million dollars each for the foreign-invested firms. The average per capita annual output of Korean firms is 13,500 dollars, compared with 16,900 dollars for joint-venture firms, and 17,000 dollars for foreign-invested firms. The work force of each Korean firm is 201 on the average, compared with 495 for the joint-venture firms and 1,068 for the foreign-invested firms. Pressed by such poor business scale and productivity, Korean electronic manufacture are unable to improve the quality of their products or to even conceive of making additional investments to improve technology and expand their facilities, the report pointed out. [Text] [SK230221 Seoul YONHAP in English 0049 GMT 23 Oct 81]

MINERS BLAMED FOR MOST ACCIDENTS--Seoul, 24 Oct (YONHAP)--A report presented Saturday by the Korea Coal Corporation to the National Assembly showed that 62 percent of coal mine accidents were due to the mine workers' carelessness. According to the report, during the last five years, the mine accidents took 248 lives and left 3,829 others wounded. Sixty-two percent of the accidents stemmed from the workers' carelessness. This indicates that accidents caused by carelessness affected miners at an annual average rate of 506 persons. The second major cause of accidents was the negligence on the part of management, representing 21 per cent of the total mine accidents. Eight per cent of the accidents were attributed to the inadequate facilities, and unavoidable accidents accounted for nine per cent. The report clearly indicated that careful controls could have prevented most of the accidents. As of the end of September, the number of the deaths caused by mine accidents this year reached 185, a considerable increase, over the 138 cases registered during the same period last year. The average death toll for the January-September in the last 10 years is 161. [Text] [SK240315 Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 24 Oct 81]

INDONESIAN OIL SEARCH STARTED--Seoul, 27 Oct (YONHAP)--The Kodeco Energy Co of Korea began a 40-day seismic survey Tuesday in search of seabed oil in the West Madura area of Indonesia, according to a report sent to the Energy-Resources Ministry in Seoul. The report said that the survey by Kodeco and its Indonesian joint venture partner, the state-run Pertamina, will cover 3,530 km, and will be completed by early December. The Western Geophysical Co of the United States has been entrusted with the job, using two oil prospecting vessels. After computerizing the date collected from the survey, Kodeco plans to select the best spots for oil drilling, the report said, adding that test drilling is expected to start in the latter half of next year. Four holes will be drilled by the end of June, 1983, and four more a year later, Kodeco said. A U.S. oil company used to pump 5,000 barrels of crude oil a day in that area, but has stopped due to lack of economic feasibility. The report said that the area has an estimated oil deposit of 330 million barrels. Kodeco is the first Korean company to attempt oil explorations abroad. [Text] [SK270135 Seoul YONHAP in English 0110 GMT 27 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/40

BRIEFS

EMIGRATION INCREASES--Seoul, 23 Oct (YONHAP)--Official figures made public Thursday showed that during the last three months, the number of persons who have obtained permission to emigrate reached 10,109, and emigration expenses were calculated at 15.9 million U.S. dollars. Since the government lifted last August virtually all restrictions on Korean emigrants, the number of emigrants has been steadily increasing. According to the report submitted Thursday by the Finance Ministry to the National Assembly, the average emigration expense per person is 1,573 dollars or, some 7,864 dollars per five-member family. A family is allowed to carry up to 100,000 dollars. Meanwhile, during the last summer vacation, 1,857 college students went abroad at their own expense, spending some 3.175 million dollars. [Text] [SK230226 Seoul YONHAP in English 0159 GMT 23 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/40

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST KOREANS IN JAPAN ANALYZED

Seoul HAEWOE TONGP'O in Korean Summer 1981 pp 12-25

[Article by So Yong-tal, Professor at Momoyama Gakuin University: "Conditions and Problems of Discrimination Against Koreans Resident in Japan"]

[Text] I. What Are the Problems?

On 19 April 1979, at the "meeting of various circles to call for the ratification of the International Human Rights Agreement by the 87th Diet," held in the office building of the Federation of the Japanese Attorneys at Law in the vicinity of the Japanese Ministry of Justice building, the writer, as one of those foreign residents, had an opportunity to call for the abolition of discrimination. Mr so-and-so, director of the United Nations Bureau at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, an invited guest at the meeting, said: "Our country has one of the world's foremost constitutions, one of whose major themes is respect for human rights; in light of the provisions of the [International Human Rights] Agreement, it would not be an overstatement to say that the provisions regarding respect for human rights are being carried out in our country almost fully." [He added:] "On the occasion of Japan's ratification [of the agreement], I regard it as significant that, encouraged by this ratification, those nations that have not ratified it are moving positively toward ratification, and many nations are about to ratify and implement it." (Report on the Meeting "For the Ratification of the International Human Rights Agreement," p 12)

It would not be an exaggeration to say that this way of thinking represents a near-consensus of Japanese Government authorities, because it was also clearly indicated in the official reply letter of then Prime Minister Ohira regarding the recommendations made by Socialist Party Dietman Ueda Takumi in March 1979 concerning the abolition of discrimination against ROK-Chosen Koreans [in Japan].

However, such a way of thinking cannot avert the criticism that it represents the arrogance and ignorance of the Japanese Government, when viewed from the viewpoints of those foreign residents. How could Japan, the 60th nation to ratify the International Human Rights Agreement, be called a human rights leader in international society? Although it cannot be denied that Japan has one of the world's foremost constitutions for peace, it would not sound at all odd if one were to "interpret" the situation that Japan, which is enjoying advanced technology that is changing along with the development of the times, is applying the provisions of human rights in her constitution, including Article 25, exclusively to Japanese who have Japanese citizenship. It is asserted that the right to life [in Japan] is inherent to the

Japanese and, in principle, cannot be applied to foreign residents. In spite of Japan's ratification of the International Human Rights Agreement, almost nothing is being discussed in the Diet regarding the issue of abolishing discrimination against foreign residents--Asian residents in particular. Is it to be taken as true that Japan's ratification is nothing but a deceptive measure designed to keep international society from regarding Japan as "an underdeveloped nation in terms of human rights?" It is rather doubtful that the statement given in the preamble of the constitution--"that we want to acquire an honorable status in international society"--represents the true wishes of the Japanese people.

Human rights are, after all, the rights of human beings. They must not be distinguished by colors. Regardless of whether one is Japanese or foreign, and regardless of nationality, race, or social status, human rights must be guaranteed in Japan. If those basic human rights which are guaranteed in the constitutional provisions were guaranteed equally for all people, it would perhaps not have been necessary [for Japan] to ratify the International Human Rights Agreement. However, at any rate, Japan's ratification was needed. Thus, it has been a tendency in Japan that human rights are colored and only those colors which the Japanese like are guaranteed; those quarters that promoted ratification stated that ratification was intended to let not only the government but also the people know of the need for nondiscriminatory application of the agreement. It is hoped that, as stated in the remarks made by the guest at the above-cited meeting, both the Japanese Government and the people will give second thought to the fact that "what is significant" is not "ratification" "but the actual materialization of the spirit of the agreement."

On 21 September 1979, the International Human Rights Agreement went into effect in Japan. On that day, Foreign Minister Sonoda issued a communique saying: "Ratification is of great significance, in that it provides a momentum for making Japan's domestic policies toward the guarantee of human rights more effective and stronger." Ironically, however, this writer was delivering a speech on that day at the YMCA in Kanda, Tokyo, on the abolition of discrimination--at the request of "the rally demanding a national pension for ROK-Chosen Koreans in Japan." That day was a significant day that might be regarded as the beginning of the movement to safeguard human rights in Japan. For the purpose of providing a clarification of "equality for both citizens and foreigners"--which is the spirit of the agreement--this article will point out the problems, the developments in the nationality issue, and above all the actual conditions of the violation of human rights of Korean residents in Japan, who make up approximately 90 percent of all foreign residents in Japan.

II. Nationality of Koreans Residing in Japan

(1) Discrimination Carried Out on the Pretext of Nationality

The following is part of the discrimination experienced personally by this writer in Japan: "Since you are a ROK-Chosen Korean, you would rather not enter public middle school" (when in 6th grade of a prewar primary school). "Only a Japanese citizen can be granted a scholarship by the Japan Scholarship Association" (when in the 1st year of college). "No matter how good your scholastic achievements may be, you had better give up the idea of getting a job at a first-rate business corporation" (4th year of college). "You may be able to get a job as a lecturer at a state or public college, if you are naturalized" (graduate school). "Although you have been recruited for a permanent position lecturer, you are advised to become a

hourly-wage lecturer because you are a ROK-Chosen Korean" (graduate school). "Voting rights at the Japan Academic Conference cannot be enjoyed by anyone who is not a Japanese citizen" (when working as a lecturer). "The benefits of life insurance and housing fund loans can be enjoyed only by Japanese citizens" (when working as an assistant professor). "The compulsory education system is applicable only to Japanese citizens; therefore, no notice of reaching school age will be sent to ROK-Chosen Koreans"; "If you want to send your child to primary school, you must submit a written oath with a pledge to observe the law" (at the time of sending a child to school).

In order to kill a dialy wage worker, you need not use a knife or anything like that; a few days of rain would be sufficient.... This was a story once told. From the same token, it may be said that to kill a foreign resident, you need not use a knife or anything like that; simply imposing discrimination and bias upon him might be sufficient to kill him. In fact, Kenichi Hayashi, a child, was not the only person who died of the nationality wall, discrimination, and prejudice in this society.

How many ROK-Chosen Koreans are undergoing racial discrimination on the sophisticated pretext that they are not of Japanese nationality, in spite of the fact that they are observing Japanese laws and fulfilling their tax obligations just as any Japanese citizens do? In order to understand this situation, it is very urgent to understand the fact that they are faced with a situation in which even the establishment of the cause of human rights is regarded as inconceivable. Dealing with all the issues shall start here.

(2) Unilateral Granting or Stripping of Nationality

Let us review the process of having Koreans in Japan. Not many Koreans immigrated to Japan until August 1910, the date of Japan's annexation of Korea. It is self-evident that the rapid increase of immigration of Koreans was due to the colonial policy of Japanese imperialism. The signing of the annexation treaty between Japan and Korea came after the intimidation of the King of Korea and his cabinet ministers by the bayonets of the Japanese military police, in the course of implementing the policy of aggression in line with the Sino-Japanese War (1894), the assassination of Queen Min by the Japanese minister and others (1895), and the Russo-Japanese War (1904). As a result, "a territorial change" occurred in terms of international law, and thus Koreans in Japan were given Japanese citizenship unilaterally. However, the Koreans in Japan, a term used to discriminate them from Naichi, or Japan proper, and Naichijin, or Japanese citizens proper, remained a set term. Thereafter, in August 1945, when the Potsdam Declaration was accepted by Japan and her unconditional surrender came about, Japan gave up sovereignty over the territory of old Korea (Korea's name prior to Japan's annexation was "The Great Korean Empire"); and, in compliance with "the territorial change," our nationality seemed to have returned to that of ROK-Chosen Koreans. Nevertheless the postwar settlement procedures were very complicated. The [Japanese] Government's policies toward the ROK-Chosen Koreans in Japan were pretty much confused, as indicated below, because they reflected the postwar situation with respect to the Korean Peninsula and the postwar cold war structure.

Whereas in 1945, because of Japan's defeat in the war, Koreans in Japan were regarded as "those who retain Japanese citizenship," despite the fact that the ROK actually

became independent, the Bulletin of the Civil Affairs Bureau in April 1952 definitely ruled that ROK-Chosen Koreans and Taiwanese "shall lose Japanese citizenship" upon ratification of the San Francisco Peace Treaty.

Date of Proclamation of Ordinances, etc.	Ordinances	Main Content (Regarding ROK-Chosen Koreans)
3 Nov 46	"Initial Fundamental Directive issued, after the surrender, by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, regarding the occupation and management of Japan"	"Although they shall be regarded as people of a liberated nation, because they were Japanese citizens...they shall be regarded as people of the enemy nation."
19 Feb 46	"Memorandum Concerning the Execution of Rights to Criminal Trials"	"They shall not bring criminal trial suit against the people or organizations, including corporations, of the Allied nations."
20 Nov 46	"Announcement of the External Relations Bureau, GHQ, Concerning the Status of and the Handling Procedures for Koreans"	"(Those Koreans in Japan) who reject the repatriation measures laid down in the repatriation plan of the GHQ...shall be regarded as having retained Japanese citizenship." "If they continue to reside in Japan...they shall obey the local laws and regulations."
25 Jul 46	"Memorandum Concerning the Application of the Common Tax Provisions to Non-Japanese Citizens"	"There is no objection to the imposing of common taxes on all non-Japanese citizens in local districts and some designated areas."
15 Mar 49	"Memorandum of the War Termination Liaison Bureau Concerning the Food Distribution for Citizens of Allied Nations, Neutral Nations, and Stateless Persons"	"(Koreans) shall be treated with exactly the same standards as Japanese."
15 Mar 49	"Administrative Ordinance No 51--Administrative Ordinance Concerning Acquisition of Property by Foreigners"	"Those who have Japanese citizenship and the citizenship of countries other than Japan. But those who have had their addresses in Japan continuously since 2 Sep 45" shall be eliminated from the category of foreigner.
30 Mar 49	"Operations Order of the 8th Army Concerning Tax Administration Supervision by Japan"	"Koreans shall be given exactly the same treatment as that given to Japanese citizens, in terms of the levying of taxes."

14 Jan 52	"Administrative Order No 3--Administrative Order Governing Business Activities of Foreigners"	Effectiveness of the 15 Mar 49 Administrative Order is extended.
19 Apr 52	"Civil Affairs Bureau Notice No 438 Governing the Nationality and Family Register Processing Procedures That Became Effective as the Peace Treaty Went Into Effect"	"All Koreans and Taiwanese, including those who reside in Japan proper, shall lose Japanese citizenship."

There were still some unanswered legal questions regarding the nationality of those ROK-Chosen Koreans who lived in the territory of Japan and had Japanese citizenship before [the war]--for example: Is it not true that the nationality of ROK-Chosen Koreans and Taiwanese who are residing in Japan shall not be changed, in compliance with international law, because the Peace Treaty does not have provisions governing nationality and because there has been no "change in territory?" Furthermore, in compliance with Law No 126, the "Law Governing Various Directives and Measures Issued by the Foreign Ministry on the Basis of the Orders Issued as a Result of Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration," the "Ordinance Governing Immigration" (1951) and the Law Concerning Registration of Foreigners" (1952) were applied strictly.

Thereafter, as a result of the "ROK-Japan Legal Status Agreement" (1966), the legal status of Koreans [in Japan] as foreigners was clearly established; and the requirements for the Koreans' status, seen from Japan's viewpoint, were met.

Then, what are the "Ordinance Governing Immigration" and the "Law Concerning Registration of Foreigners"? How are the human rights of the ROK-Chosen Koreans and the Chinese being violated by these legal provisions? Let us talk about these questions!

3. Residence Rights of the Koreans Who Reside in Japan, and the "Ordinance Governing Immigration"

(1) Discriminatory Scribbled Notes, and the Cultural Characteristics of the Japanese

I described above the circumstances in which ROK Koreans in Japan could not help living in Japan. Most of them are either those who were brought to Japan by force or were forcibly immigrated to Japan by the colonial policy of "the Japanese Empire," or are their descendants. These are the factors which the Japanese must not forget when they discuss the residence rights and living rights of ROK Koreans in Japan.

On 21 October 1980, a scribbled note saying "Koreans, go back to Korea!" was found once again at Momoyama Gakuin University--the Japanese still put North and South Korea together and calling them Chosen or Korea (editor)--a total of over 23 cases of discriminatory scribbled notes, including those discriminating against a village, against the handicapped, or against females, have been found there since around June 1977. Furthermore, even in connection with this writer's socialist movement, various notes, including one saying "Go back to Korea!" arrive in my mail. I will talk later about the historical and social background in which these discriminatory notes were written. But it cannot be denied that there are a lack of understanding and ignorance about the legal status and residence rights of ROK Koreans in Japan.

Nay, not only a simple lack of understanding or ignorance, but also aspects of the situation related to the cultural characteristics of the Japanese, including their calculating egotism, exclusivism, and distorted single-race-state outlook, are strongly at work. They will not be able to avoid the criticism that they lack the basic requirements for understanding that foreign residents, including the ROK-Chosen Koreans and the Chinese, are also human beings like the Japanese, that they are also members making up Japanese society, that they are equally responsible for working, for respecting and obeying laws, and for paying taxes, and that they are the same kinds of human beings who are contributing to the development of local communities.

In general, foreigners enter Japan and stay of their free will, usually for a definite purpose--for example, business, training, study, or sightseeing. The "Ordinance Governing Immigration" is an ordinance enacted to oversee and control the entry to, exit from, and stay in the country by foreigners in general.

However, as stated above, the "Ordinance Governing Immigration" is being applied to those ROK Koreans in Japan who came to reside in Japan due to the colonial policy of Japan, who have been residing in Japan for more than 35 years, or who were born and grew up in Japan, in the same way as it is applied to foreigners in general. Is it not reasonable that foreign residents, depending on the situation in which they came to reside permanently under circumstances beyond their control, as well as the length of their stay, should be assured of some humanistic and morality-oriented treatment which foreigners in general are not ordinarily given?

(2) Cruel Application of Deportation Provisions

According to a "brief report on immigration activities during 1979" made by the Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan, as of the end of 1979 the total number of ROK Koreans in Japan was 662,561, or 85.3 percent of the total number of 774,505 foreigners. A breakdown of the Koreans is as follows: approximately 390,000 Koreans who received permanent resident status as a result of the ROK-Japan Legal Status Agreement; approximately 150,000 Koreans whose status is governed by Law No 126 (those who began their residence in prewar days and are allowed to reside with indefinite resident status and indefinite period of residence); and over 120,000 sons and daughters of those permanent residents under Law No 126, called specially designated residents, whose status is very complicated and unstable. In many cases, the status of the father differs from that of the children, and the status of the husband differs from that of the wife; therefore, these differences sometimes cause the separation of parents from their children or the separation of husband and wife.

In particular, in cases in which the parents are residents under Law No 126, their children are called specially designated residents and their grandchildren special residents. All of them must renew their resident permits every 3 years by receiving the justice minister's permission. The date of renewal often varies from one to another among the children or grandchildren, because their birthdays are different. If one inadvertently forgets to renew, he or she is regarded as under an "illegal stay" and gets a deportation notice.

Deportation, a forced exit from a country, is a measure taken by a state to make an undesirable foreigner leave the country by force. In principle, it is a measure that may be taken against a foreigner by a state within its jurisdiction whenever a

foreigner who enters a country with a specific purpose for an interim stay commits a crime during his stay or launches activities he is not permitted to undertake. However, on the part of the foreigner in question, it would be against his own interests because he would be forced to leave the country without accomplishing the purpose intended by his entry.

Meanwhile, in case those ROK Koreans and Chinese who are permanent residents in Japan are ordered to be deported, the person who receives the deportation order loses his or her job; furthermore, his or her family members probably will be separated, the home probably will be destroyed, and the right to life of all the members of the family, including children, probably will be taken from them. The International Human Rights Agreement, however, sets forth the requirement that care shall be taken lest the home be destroyed and lest the children's right to life be violated. It is a pity that this requirement is not sufficiently understood by the Japanese [authorities].

For instance, there is the case of Sin Kyong-hwan of Hyogo Prefecture, who was about to be deported because of a criminal case in which he was involved, despite the fact that he had a permanent resident permit from the Japanese Government. Also, there is the case of Han Min-ang of Osaka, who was born and grew up in Japan, who repatriated to Korea temporarily after the war, who then smuggled into Japan, and who turned himself in to the authorities in order to acquire the status by which his children could be educated. And there is the case of Kim Kuk-hwan of Nagoya, who was awarded a gold medal in the gymnastic events at the Asian Olympic Games held in Teheran, who got into a traffic accident which injured him so badly that he may not be able to perform in the gymnastic games any more, and who then committed a crime. These cases tell us that even permanent residents under the agreement may be deported because of the necessity of criminal punishment.

(3) The Poor and Handicapped May Also Be Deported

The "Ordinance Governing Immigration" sets forth the provisions governing deportation [Article 24): one who has entered the country illegally; one who has engaged in activities other than those permitted; one who has been sentenced to certain criminal punishment; one who has disturbed the public peace; and, furthermore, one who is not desirable in terms of finances, who is poor or handicapped, or who is on relief from the local self-government. Although persons who come under these provisions should be actively protected by the state, in light of the spirit of Japanese constitutional law and of the International Human Rights Agreement, such persons are being deported just because they are foreigners. This type of practice, one may assert from a humanistic point of view, should not be tolerated. However, there is almost no one among the Japanese who strongly advocates revision of this ordinance. This fact points to the irrevocable backwardness of Japan in terms of the cause of human rights.

The case of a family of a mother and five children, Korean residents in Fukuoka, Japan, was nothing but misery. Some time after the war, the mother returned to Korea temporarily, but soon reentered Japan, received a special permit of stay, and lived in Japan for more than 20 years. Separated from her husband, she had to send her five children to school, and then she needed relief, which was provided to her. However, the Fukuoka Immigration Office refused to extend her stay just because of the fact [that she was getting relief]. Then she gave up her relief and again

applied for an extension of her stay. In September 1975 she received a deportation order and was deported.

To cite a similar case, a Malaysian student who came to Japan to study was hospitalized because of liver trouble after he had received some money from his parents [as published]. He had no way [to pay the hospital expenses] other than to receive medical relief. The immigration office refused to extend his stay, on the grounds that he had received medical relief. In September 1975 he was deported, after a deportation order was given to him.

In Japan today, the law says that even a foreigner is entitled to social security benefits. Nevertheless, one may say that the relief system in Japan is still regarded as a public security measure, because deportation measures are being taken on the pretext of relief, under which, it is publicized, equal treatment is given to everyone entitled to it. In such a practice as this, one may see a kind of "economic animal" habit but no humanistic cause. According to the statistics of the Ministry of Justice, during 1973 a total of 1,652 persons were deported: 748 ROK Koreans, 441 Chinese, 104 Thais, 86 Americans, 72 Filipinos, 44 Chileans, and 41 Englishmen.

Deportation is a miserable pain to ROK Koreans in Japan; it deprives their whole life. For the majority of them, Japan is their life base; over 80 percent of them were born and grew up in Japan, and do not know their [Korean] mother tongue. Why is it that such cases should not be a human rights issue?

(4) The Characteristics of the "Law Concerning Registration of Foreigners" as a Law Enacted for the Cause of Public Security

The "Law Concerning Registration of Foreigners," which consists of a total of only 24 articles, and the "Ordinance Governing Immirgation" are called the fundamental laws governing foreigners. Those foreigners who settle for a long period are obligated to register with the local self-governing community in which they live; when the registration is conducted, they are issued foreigners' registration certificates. The ROK-Chosen Koreans call the certificates "dog licenses." Just as those dogs which are not wearing the health center's licenses are captured for penning, so those foreigners who are not carrying their registration certificates, disregarding their obligation to carrying them at all times, may be arrested and jailed. One may assert that the foreigners' registration [system] is working as a strong weapon in violating the fundamental human rights and democratic rights of those foreigners who settle down in Japan.

To cite some very recent cases, persons who violate parking or speed regulations have been arrested because the violators did not carry their registration certificate, and one person who forgot to carry his registration certificate when he went to public bath was arrested. Speed violations and so on may be punished simply by imposing violation fees, whereas the failure to carry the registration certificate may be punished by imposing a fine and recording it as a previous conviction.

In an actual case in Kitakyushu City, Mr H., a Korean resident in Japan, was on his way home when a drunken man did violence to him. He was taken to the Moji Police Station, where a policeman asked him to show his registration certificate. He happened not to have carried it, however, whereupon the person who had attacked him

said: "You are not carrying your certificate at all times. You are under arrest." The drunkard was assistant police inspector K, chief of the Public Security Section, Moji Coast Guard Station. Mr H was restrained for a few hours without any legitimate reason. This is a case in which the victim was accused by the person who had done violence to him. This must be a case of abuse of the law.

If the purpose of requiring the certificate carrier to carry the registration certificate at all times were to confirm whether the person has or has not registered, it would be possible to confirm it by telephone. However, this is not the case. The punishment for violation of the Japanese Citizens' Residential Fundamental Record Law and the Family Register Law is a "correctional fine" (a system to maintain the administrative order), whereas the punishment for violation the "Law Concerning Registration of Foreigners" is imprisonment at hard labor, confinement, or a fine. Thus one can interpret that the purpose of these legal provisions lies in imposing unreasonable penal punishment. This reminds me of the anonymous letters sent to me, which said: "If you want to complain, return to Korea." Why is it that foreigners with permanent resident status are burdened with the duty of carrying the registration certificate at all times and of showing it whenever they are asked to do so?

Furthermore, the foreigner's registration certificate must have fingerprints on it if the bearer is over 14 years of age, and the fingerprints are to be taken every 3 years. It is said that the fingerprints of a human never change throughout his or her life. But in the case of foreigners, they are handled as criminals. If the purpose of taking fingerprints is to ascertain his or her status and residential status, fingerprints are not necessary. Perhaps the enforcing of the fingerprints provisions is aimed at facilitating the criminal search. In the field of criminal law, too, the taking of fingerprints is an act of violating human rights; this issue is discussed in connection with the warrant issue. Is it right to reason that the human rights of foreign residents do not matter? Or is it right to reason that foreigners are to be regarded only as potential criminals? It is strongly required at this juncture that the right way of establishing human rights prevail.

IV. Living Rights of Koreans Who Reside in Japan, and Job Discrimination

(1) The Right to Work as a Basic Human Right

One's profession is a main axis of human life. Since the beginning of the 20th century, the right to work has been guaranteed in the constitution of every country as a basic human right. Japan is no exception. "The right to a minimum level of healthy and cultural life," which is guaranteed in Article 25 of the Japanese Constitution, cannot be realized without a guarantee of the right to work. Regarding the right to work, the World Human Rights Declaration (Article 23) set forth: "All men shall have the right to work, to freely select an occupation, to have guaranteed equitable and profitable working conditions, and to receive protection when unemployed." "All men shall have the right to receive equitable reward for their work, free of discrimination." The International Human Rights Agreement, in its actual provision (Article 6), set forth the right to work. In other words, the right to work is a most fundamental right freely selected by all men.

The constitution of Japan, too, lays down equality before the law (Article 14) and the freedom to select an occupation (Article 22). Article 3 of the Occupational Security Law and Article 3 of the Labor Standards Law set forth a provision to the effect that there is to be no discrimination because of nationality differences.

However, ROSEI JIHO, or LABOR ADMINISTRATION NEWS, a journal being issued with the permission of the Ministry of Labor (issued by the Labor Administration Research Center [Romu Gyosei Kenkyusho]), carried an article in its February 1975 issue which, by stating that "there is no 'beautiful custom or good manners' which forbids the refusal of a job to foreigners," advocated the promoting of job discrimination, asserting that it is not unlawful to refuse to give a job to a foreigner. A group of citizens who came to recognize the cause advocated by this article organized the "Kanto Liaison Meeting To Struggle Against Racial Discrimination" and staged protests on a few occasions. However, it took as long as a year for the Research Center to fully recognize its mistake. The journal, in a correction article with apology, said: "The lack of understanding of the current situation of ROK Koreans in Japan and ignorance and indifference have created a hotbed for discrimination, after all."

Then how much recognition has been given so far to the right of Koreans residing in Japan to work--their basic human right? Let us review here the actual situation in which they are working.

(2) Transitional Changes in Occupational Employment of Koreans Residing in Japan

Table I shows the occupational employment of the Koreans residing in Japan during the 15 years from 1959 to 1974, cited according to the data provided by the Ministry of Justice. Among the approximately 640,000 Koreans residing in Japan, only 150,000 of them were employed, whereas some 490,000 were unemployed, including students. The ratio of employment was 23.25 percent, that of the Chinese 28.63 percent, that of Americans 33.36 percent, and that of other foreigners 41.18 percent. Thus the ratio of the Koreans residing in Japan is much lower than that of others.

The reasons for this are as follows: As for the European and American residents, many are staying for business activities, but as for Korean residents and Chinese, despite special circumstances in which they are staying due to some unavailable circumstances, they are not able to benefit from equal job opportunities in such a discriminatory society as this. Furthermore, it cannot be denied that, even if they were given such an opportunity, they are still under circumstances in which they cannot fully display their ability because of various restrictions.

Here I will add some supplementary explanations to each item listed in Table I. The first item, "Other Industries," means those industries other than the building industry. The item entitled "Other Sales Businesses" means those sales businesses other than foreign trades and antique dealers. The item entitled "Other Service-oriented Businesses" means those service rendering businesses other than barbers, beauty shops, and recreation center receptionists. They say that many Koreans residing in Japan are "water salesmen." But when one reviews the past 15 years, the primary occupation is "other industries"; "water salesmen" ranks only 10th.

The lifeline for the Koreans residing in Japan, who lack capital and a means of livelihood, lies in those occupations that can be started without capital--for example, antique shops, rag-and-bone merchants or junkmen, and unskilled laborers. And when these businesses grow, they will turn to "other industries," such as home industries.

Table I. Transitional Changes in Occupational Employment of Koreans Residing in Japan

Years / Occupations	(1) As of 1 Apr 7			(2) As of 1 Apr 69			(3) As of 1 Apr 64			(4) As of 1 Apr 59		
	Number of Persons	Rank	%	Number of Persons	Rank	%	Number of Persons	Rank	%	Number of Persons	Rank	%
Other Industries	34,909	1	5.46	33,700	1	5.58	32,515	1	5.61	32,173	1	5.30
Other Sales Businesses	23,099	2	3.62	23,437	3	3.88	19,732	3	3.41	13,780	4	2.27
Office Workers	20,769	3	3.25	14,530	4	2.41	9,575	6	1.65	7,065	7	1.16
Unskilled Workers	16,921	4	2.65	25,864	2	4.28	29,563	2	5.20	26,090	2	4.29
Chauffeurs	12,861	5	2.01	11,805	5	1.96	9,891	5	1.70	6,733	8	1.11
Building Industry	10,815	6	1.70	8,701	6	1.44	6,218	8	1.07	18,166	3	2.99
Antique Shops	7,494	7	1.17	7,802	7	1.29	9,909	4	1.71	13,434	5	2.21
Managerial Occupation	4,797	8	0.75	4,732	9	0.78	5,866	9	1.01	1,200	15	0.20
Agriculture and Forestry	3,699	9	0.58	5,333	8	0.88	7,603	7	1.31	10,659	6	1.75
Other Service-Oriented Businesses	3,025	10	0.47	3,638	10	0.60	2,833	10	0.50	1,845	13	0.30
Cooks	1,538	11	0.24	1,056	13	0.17	460	17	0.08	3,380	10	0.56
Barber, Beauty Shops	1,046	12	0.16	1,002	15	0.16	783	14	0.14	638	18	0.11
Teachers	1,039	13	0.16	1,008	14	0.17	790	13	0.14	614	19	0.10
Subtotal	142,012		22.23	142,608		23.62	135,738		23.46	135,777		22.35
Other Occupations Total	6,505		1.02	7,729		1.28	4,976		0.86	12,766		2.10
Total Employed	148,517		23.25	150,337		24.90	140,714		24.32	148,543		24.45
Unemployed (including students)	490,289		76.75	453,375		75.10	437,858		75.68	458,990		75.55
Total	638,806		100.00	603,712		100.00	578,572		100.00	607,533		100.00

Sources: Table I is compiled from "Immigration and Its Facts," 1959, 1964, and 1971 issues, compiled by the Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice; and the table entitled "Occupations of Foreign Residents" which was carried by "Immigration--Its Current State and Tasks" (May 1976).

If one reviews the 15-year period further, many other characteristics of various kinds may be cited. But in this article, I will cite the current circumstances in which Koreans residing in Japan are being restricted in their job opportunities or are finding them eliminated.

(3) Job Discriminations Seen in Provisions of the Written Law

Reviewing the above-cited facts about employment, one may be able to imagine how many restrictions are being imposed on the right to work and the economic activities of Koreans resident in Japan. The logical grounds for these restrictions and eliminations are to be found in the interpretation that the expression "all men" in the articles of the constitution means only those who have Japanese citizenship; on the basis of such an interpretation, the nationality clause has been enacted. Local self-government authorities established the nationality clause, or established virtual nationality status, for those who are not listed in the Residents Fundamental Records or those who are not listed in the eligible voters list; thus they are depriving Koreans who reside in Japan of the right to work.

Some actual legal limitations on Koreans residing in Japan include the following restrictions and eliminations imposed upon their job opportunities: just like other foreigners, mining rights and the right to rent a mine are denied them; those Korean residents who had mining rights in 1945 when the war ended were deprived of their mining rights (Mining Law); ownership of ships and airplanes is also prohibited. The prohibition against owning a ship makes it difficult for Koreans who reside in Japan to engage in fishery or maritime transportation business (Ships Act, Aviation Act).

Furthermore, elimination or strict restrictions are imposed on Koreans residing in Japan in the following job categories: the broadcasting business (Radio Telegraphy Act), air transportation (Aviation Act), the banking business (Banking Act), the insurance business (Law Governing Foreign Insurance Business), stockbrokers (Law Governing Foreign Stockbrokers), deepsea fishing (Fishing Act), the maritime transportation business (Ships Act, Maritime Transportation Act), notary publics (Notary Public Act), firemen (Fire Services Act), diplomats (Foreign Affairs Officials Act), and policemen (Police Act).

As for attorneys at law, Mr Kim Kyong-tuk was allowed by the Supreme Court to become a student at the Legal Training and Research Institute on 23 March 1977, and later he became an attorney at law--Korean attorney at law No 1. The road to becoming an attorney at law was opened for Koreans residing in Japan by means of the positive efforts of the Japan Attorneys at Law Federation and of "Harago Sanji" and "Tanaka Koryo," not by the Supreme Court or the government.

In this way, Koreans who reside in Japan are strictly restricted in or eliminated from many kinds of jobs. It is a fact that they are in a situation in which they feel much pain, unlike the situation with the Japanese.

(4) Discrimination by Means of Administrative Notices and Precedents Which are Not Provided in Legal Codes

Japan is a constitutional state. Administration should be conducted on the basis of law; groundless administrative notices should not be issued to distort the spirit of law. Some typical examples of job discrimination made by means of administrative

notices and/or practices may be found in the application of the National Government Officials Law or Local Government Officials Law. In general, no written provisions either in the National Government Officials Law or in the Local Government Officials prohibit employing foreign residents as government officials. The only excuse may be found in the customary practice of discriminatory administration established by the official view (29 June 1953) of the secretary general of the Agency of Personnel Administration regarding a "foreigner's eligibility for a position as a government official."

According to this view, "although there are no regulations that establish restrictions on a foreigner's eligibility for a position as a government official...the legal commonsense theory on government officials is to the effect that Japanese citizenship shall be a requirement for the position of any government official who executes public authority or who takes part in the formation of the administrative will of the state."

As indicated in the theory cited in this view, this practice was applied to all official government positions, without any clarification regarding the kinds of positions and without examining the contents of any duties involved in the position; therefore, Korean residents and Chinese in Japan were eliminated from [any job opportunities for positions as government officials]. Thus, Japanese society unilaterally deprived foreign residents of their job rights without any objective or reasonable grounds. No positions whatsoever in national government organizations, in local self-government organizations, as primary, middle, or high school teachers, or on the faculty of national and public colleges and universities were available to foreigners.

Recently, a citizens' movement was launched in this connection, and it resulted in the employment of some foreign residents as city officials (government officials' positions, in general) in Nishinomiya City, Kawanishi City, and Amagasaki City in Hyogo Prefecture. It also led to the assurance by a number of local self-government organizations of the employment of foreign residents as their officials. Furthermore, Osaka City, Osaka Fu, Mie Prefecture, and Shiga Prefecture authorities have employed Korean residents in Japan as teachers in primary and middle schools. And other self-government organizations are now going to employ as officials Koreans who reside in Japan. These facts are indicative of happy events. In the case of Shiga Prefecture, its employment of teachers was conditional upon the promise of naturalization-assimilation; thereupon a group of citizens launched an opposition movement, and it came to pass that the prefecture authorities made a definite commitment to take positive corrective measures.

Furthermore, as for the employment of the teaching staff of national and public colleges and universities, the movements of many organizations, including the "Roundtable Conference of the ROK-Chosen Korean Teaching Staff of Colleges and Universities," led to further increases in such employment. The Japanese Government, too, is now preparing "A Special Measure Bill Regarding Employment of Foreign Teaching Staff in National and Public Colleges and Universities." In May 1979, meanwhile, the Association of National and Public Colleges and Universities made public its view "On the Issue of Foreign Teaching Staff," and in October 1980, the Japan Academic Council published its view "Regarding the Employment of Foreigners as Full-Time Teaching Staff." Thus it was made clear that the employment foreigners is now possible under current legal provisions. However, severe criticism must be given to the fact that colleges and universities, which should have been universal in principle, were closed to a great extent, as well as to the characteristics of the personnel of the colleges and universities who deprived the foreign resident re-

searchers, including Korean residents and Chinese in Japan, of the freedom of education and research.

Furthermore, even without administrative notices and practices, job discrimination is being carried on constantly. In August 1970, Mr Pak Chong-sok, who had passed the entrance examination for a job at the Totsuka Software Factory of the Hitachi Manufacturing Company, was dismissed on the pretext that he had entered [on his application] a wrong permanent domicile (ROK nationality). He launched a 4-year lawsuit sturggle, won once and for all, and was readmitted to the company. However, most big businesses are excluding foreign residents from the examinations. (One may cite a questionnaire which was sent to 100 companies, each of which has capital of more than 3 billion yen, by the Educational Research Room of Tokyo Municipal College.) And in 1976, the struggle for withdrawal of refusal by the Kinki Telephone and Telegraph Public Corporation to give an entrance examination to an applicant led to the admission to the corporation of Mr Ko Ch'ang-chung of Nishinomiya High School--thanks to the support of teachers and of over 30,000 members of the labor union of the Telephone and Telegraph Public Corporation in April 1978.

In this way, Koreans who reside in Japan have launched their struggle to the end against job discrimination, and they are gaining human rights one by one. But the root of discrimination is still deep. It is desired that all Japanese extend their understanding and active cooperation [to Korean residents] without running counter to the international trend of human rights.

V. The Right to Life of Koreans Residing in Japan, and Social Security

(1) Interpretations of the Constitution in Such a Way as To Suit the Interpreter's Taste

Japan has a peace-oriented constitution that she may be most proud of before the whole world. The Japanese people are now standing at the cross roads to decide whether or not they should expand their armaments; Article 9 of the constitution renounces war and denies the right to arm or to wage war against other nations. However, regardless of Article 9, Japan's armaments have developed to a considerable extent.

Was the slogan "Switzerland of the Orient," which came immediately after Japan's defeat in the war, put forward as a real reflective thought on the war?

Tanks were referred to as "special cars"; the police reserves became self-defense forces. The interpretation that war capability for the purpose of self-defense is not war capability was openly accepted. Takeshi Sakurada, a prominent star in business circles, who created the wind that sent Self-Defense Force ships to the Malacca Strait, was greatly honored. Furthermore, the trend toward expansion of armaments has gone so far that Prince Lockheed, Marquis Douglas, Count Grumman, Viscount Pantham, and so on are running rampant. In view of these developments, who in the world can guarantee that the history of Japan's economic invasions and then of armed invasions in the past will be not repeated? The situation we are forced with is that no preventive measures against such a repetition of history may be confirmed. Is the current interpretation of Article 9 of the constitution appropriate, I wonder?

In the same way, the concept of "the people" in the constitution is also being desecrated. The constitution clearly states: "The people shall have responsibility to pay taxes, in compliance with the provisions set forth by the law" (Article 30); "All members of the nation shall be equal before the law and shall not be discriminated against on grounds of race, creed, sex, social status, or political, economic, or social relations" (Article 14).

Foreign residents, including Korean residents and the Chinese in Japan, have the responsibility to pay taxes but are not equal with others before the law. Not only the Japanese Government but also many jurists interpret the concept of "the people" in such a way as suits their taste; thus, foreign residents sometimes are charged with responsibilities but are deprived of their rights.

Equality between foreign residents and the Japanese is clearly set forth not only in the International Human Rights Agreement that was ratified by Japan but also in ILO No 102, the "Agreement on the Minimum Standards of Social Security," which was ratified in January 1976. In Section 12 of the latter, it is clearly stated: "Both those residents without citizenship and those residents with citizenship shall have equal rights." Therefore it is inconceivable that a reasonable justification may be given to the above-mentioned variant definitions of "the people" in articles 14 and 30 of the constitution and the illogical application of those articles. Rather, it would be constitutional for both the foreign residents and the Japanese citizens to be treated equally, at least in terms of social security.

The fundamental right to life of foreign residents include medicare, livelihood protection, old-age care, child allowance, and residential care. The provision that "all members of the nation shall have the right to the wholesome, cultural, and minimum level of livelihood" (Article 25 of the Japanese Constitution) is interpreted in such a way that this is to be applied only to "Japanese citizens," and that foreigners are not to have this right to life that is laid down in the constitution. Such an interpretation as this has brought about discrimination and disadvantages. Let us cite here some of these discriminations and disadvantages.

(2) National Pension System With a Thick Citizenship Wall

Both the national pension as a residential insurance system and the national health insurance system have provisions governing the nationality requirement. I will cite here some cases of the national pension.

Mr Kim Hyon-cho (70 years old), who lives in Arakawa-ku, Tokyo-to, took out a [national pension insurance] contract when an insurance salesman told him that "Koreans, too, can have an insurance contract, just as Japanese can, if they are permanent residents," and he paid premiums for 12 years. When he became 65 years old, the age at which he became entitled to get a pension, he was told that he was not eligible even to be an insured person because of this being a Korean national. Article 7 of the National Pension Law set forth Japanese citizenship as an eligibility requirement for a person to be insured. In other words, even if a person was born and grew up in Japan and was granted permanent resident status based on the Agreement, he or she cannot be insured [under the national pension system]. Mr Kim, maintaining that "I cannot accept this mistreatment given at the last moment on the pretext of legal provisions," filed a lawsuit against Tokyo-to and the Social Insurance Agency at the Tokyo District Court, requesting that the action of disqualify-

ing him as the person insured under the national pension system be withdrawn. A similar case is that of Mr Toyoda Kinji (70 years old; naturalized) of Saitama Prefecture. These two and other similar cases are enjoying the spritual support of Kim Kyong-tuk, attorney at law, and the "Assembly To Request the Benefit of National Pension for ROK-Chosen Koreans in Japan." A thoroughgoing solution of this problem would be brought about by abolishing those provisions of the National Pension Law which require Japanese citizenship. However, the Welfare Ministry authorities are holding fast to the fundamental posture of refusing national pension benefits to foreigners.

National pension benefits include: the expectation system, under which insurance premiums should be paid--old-age pension, disabled person's pension, mother-and-child pension; and the non-expectation system, under which low income families, including disabled persons and the bereaved mother and child, get benefits from funds provided by the national treasury--old-age welfare pension, disabled person's welfare pension, and mother-and-child welfare pension. All these benefits require the status of a Japanese national.

In compliance with the "U.S.-Japanese Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation Treaty" (effected 30 October 1953), the National Pension Law is to be applied to Americans who reside in Japan, as they are entitled to be persons insured under the law. Therefore, there certainly is a latitude for avoiding the provisions of requiring Japanese citizenship. While the pension benefits are to be given to the nationals of big powers, they are not to be given to the nationals of small nations, this kind of view is a distorted one. In compliance with the ROK-Japan Treaty, treatment as citizens shall not be given to those ROK-Chosen Koreans who are granted permanent resident status set forth in the treaty.

Furthermore, requirements for the welfare pension under the non-expectation system include another factor besides Japanese citizenship: that is, the date of confirmation of the fact of being disabled, in the case of the disabled welfare pension; or the date of death of the husband, in the case of the mother and child welfare pension; and being a Japanese citizen on that date. The decision of the Osaka District Court dated 29 October 1980 in the "Shiomi suit" reveals the cruelty of the pension system. Mr Shiomi Hide (46), the subject of the case, was born in Osaka; his parents were Koreans resident in Japan. When he was a baby, he became blind due to scarlet fever. He then married a Japanese blind girl and was naturalized in 1970. He applied for a disabled welfare pension at the Osaka City Hall but was not granted the pension. The above-cited court decision denied him the pension benefit: the reason is that he was not a Japanese national when he became blind. The pension wall is thick even to those disabled who [later] became Japanese citizens.

(3) Mistreatment of Former Soldiers, Army Civilians, and Air Raid Victims

A total of about 365,000 Koreans took part in the aggressive war of Japan as soldiers and army civilians; 720,000 Koreans were forcibly taken or drafted. And among these Koreans, more than 30,000 died and there were innumerable wounded.

However, the Pension Laws, the Relief Law Governing the Bereaved Families of the War Wounded and War Dead, and the Special Allowance grants Law are not applied to those who do not have Japanese citizenship; in other words, they are not to be applied to Korean residents and Taiwanese in Japan. During wartime, they fought for Japan just as other Japanese did; yet these war victims are regarded as

foreigners who are not entitled to the disabled pension benefits or bereaved family pension benefits. Those Filipinos who took part in the war along with the U.S. Army are receiving pensions and compensation money in the same way as the American soldiers after the Philippines won independence.

Furthermore, when Japan was defeated in the war, those who were accused of war crimes requested their release on the grounds that "they lost their Japanese nationality when the peace treaty went into effect, and therefore there are no legal grounds for them to be accused of being Japanese national war criminals." However, the response was that "the Koreans and Taiwanese shall be included among the Japanese nationals because they become war criminals in the status of Japanese nationals." The payment of pensions was denied to them on the grounds that they were not Japanese nationals; however, those foreigners accused of war crimes were regarded as Japanese nationals and served the sentences given to them--sheer unreasonable practices! It is an inevitable conclusion that the Japanese-oriented "interpretations" lack a human rights viewpoint.

In August 1976, it was reported that some Taiwanese who were drafted into the Japanese Army during the war got together to launch a movement to denounce as violations of human rights the refusal to pay war-dead condolence money, pensions, and war-wounded comfort money. It is a very delightful thing for a person who is in a similar situation to see the support that some sympathetic Japanese people rendered to the cause of this movement, given by the "Group To Support the Compensation Request of Those Taiwanese Who Were Drafted Into the Japanese Army During the War."

A few years ago, it was reported that the "ROK-Chosen Korean Air Raid Victims Liaison Council" in Hiroshima Prefecture sent copies of the document describing the actual conditions of those Korean victims of atomic bomb air raids to U.S. Secretary General Waldheim and the U.N. missions of the 145 U.N. member nations. The document requested that the United Nations pass a resolution to see to it that the Japanese Government stop all racial discrimination and oppressive measures against ROK-Chosen Koreans in Japan, and that the Japanese Government take welfare measures [to aid] those atomic bomb victims.

Today the Japanese people in general are fully enjoying a peace and prosperity that is as hollow as a water bubble. They are living peacefully in the "New Japan," which enjoys the new political and economic superiority that replaced the past imperialism of the Emperor's rule; and they are gradually forgetting the history of those past miserable days, including the days of hot air raids. It is understandable that those Korean residents who are atomic raid victims--and who are undergoing misery because of the thick wall of lineage principle, which derives from the viewpoint of refusing to tackle the problem with an attitude of dealing with it as though it concerned the Japanese people themselves--could not help appealing with their voices to the international community for their right to life.

For the Koreans residing in Japan and the Chinese in Japan, the postwar era has not yet ended. Where has the truthfulness of the Japanese gone, I wonder?

VI. Prospects for a Multiracial Society

(1) Origin of the Discrimination Against Korean Residents in Japan

A series of discriminatory scribblings have been found in lavatories of Momoyama Gakuin University recently. On 21 October 1980: "Koreans must go back to Korea"; on 2 December 1980: "The Village Liberation Research Society of Momoyama Gakuin and the League Society that is acting currently in Japan must be disbanded! Just because of the existence of these organizations, the misunderstanding that causes the bias about discrimination against Koreans is occurring." "From now on Momoyama Gakuin must abolish all the symposiums on the village liberation issues and the Korea issue!"

All this is a great pity to us who are seeking the education that should struggle against discrimination and the education that should not bring about discrimination. Liberation from such discrimination as described above is a very urgent task that must be carried out to establish the fundamental human rights in a democratic society; it is by no means an issue exclusively for the benefit of foreign residents. The way of thinking that is displayed in the series of scribblings is a categorical challenge to the freedom of research and education and the seeking of truth at the university; we must resolutely fight against such ways of thinking as this.

Then, against what social background in the world were the Japanese people's discrimination and bias against the Korean residents in Japan formed? Let us briefly review the historical background. In the Edo era, it seems that Japan and Korea were rather friendly as neighboring nations. However, it happened that the emperor-first principle, lineage principle, and nationality, rather than the dignity of the human being, began to be regarded as more important than anything else. This happened perhaps because of the influence of Shintoism, which emerged as the ethical principle that replaced Buddhism, which had been regarded as important during the 265-year Tokugawa period. Then, it became necessary for the Japanese to overthrow the Shogunate government and establish a brandnew ethical principle. Thus they established the wrong morality of setting up the emperor as a living god by means of distorting the history of Japan and of proclaiming the "Imperial Rescript of Education." Then the militaristic Japan emerged. China and Korea were invaded and turned into colonies in order to maintain the Great Japanese Empire. Here lies the origin of racial discrimination.

Furthermore, it can be said that the promotion and furtherance of discrimination against Koreans were directly caused by the colonial rule of "Japanese imperialism." It may be natural that oppression follows colonial rule. Japan's colonial rule is characterized by its thoroughgoing policy of assimilation. Japan took their language away from Koreans and distorted the history and culture of Korea. Japan disregarded its neighboring nation's views of value; it called its disregard universalization; and it said that it was helping Korea by means of assimilation. Japan itself came to fall under this kind of illusion. Furthermore, militarism, the groundless feeling of racial superiority, and the lineage principle were closely related; they asserted that the emperor was a son of god, and that the Japanese people were sons and daughters of the emperor. Thus, despite the fact that all Koreans and Taiwanese under the colonial rule were "the subjects of the empire," they were not treated as human beings at all--our memory of this is still fresh.

Those Japanese who became captive of this way of thinking do not have any guilt feelings about their colonial exploitation or search their hearts on the matter or militarism. It is therefore natural that Japanese children educated with such feelings as these would naturally discriminate against Korea in a repeating pattern of events. "The slaughter" (not the suicide) of Kenichi Hayashi, a youth, and the discriminatory scribblings at Momoyama Gakuin University are all the same kind of practices. We must pay attention to the fact that the new young generation, who may be regarded as a generation that has nothing to do with "the Japanese imperialist" era, is successor to the irresponsible biases and discrimination of the old generation.

Above all, as described above, the economic status of foreign residents tends to degenerate because of the job discrimination and various restrictions imposed upon the economic activities [of foreign residents]. Judging from the viewpoint that poverty is the hotbed of miserable discrimination, the only way to destroy the discriminatory social structure is to eliminate the administrative discriminations led primarily by the government and to make efforts to eliminate the feeling of discrimination that is deeply rooted among the people in general. This may be a rough and long way, but it will not be impossible to attain this goal if each citizen makes efforts in that direction.

(2) Transformation of the Discriminatory Social Structure

First of all, the elimination of administrative discrimination means to eliminate "the wall of nationality" that Japan takes for granted. This would also pave the way for observing the International Human Rights Agreement, which advocates equality between foreigners and Japanese citizens.

On 31 October 1980, Minister of Health and Welfare Sonoda issued a directive calling for a study of ways to grant the benefits of the national pension system to foreign residents. Thus the iron gate, which was closed tight despite repeated appeals of Korean residents in Japan, [began to open] because of the pressure of international public opinion created by means ratification of the "Displaced Persons Agreement." As stated above, the benefits of the national pension system are to be given only to those who have Japanese citizenship. However, this cannot be compatible with the ratification of the Displaced Persons Agreement, which advocates "the same treatment that should be given to its own citizens, in terms of the application of social security" (Article 24 of the agreement). Here one can clearly see the characteristics of the Japanese national who is "weak when faced with international pressure." Nevertheless, it is consoling to know about that situation stated above.

Anyway, it is imperative that the movement be launched intensively so that, when the wall of the national pension falls, the discriminative administration, including more than 10 items of such provisions, may be quickly eliminated, in light of the spirit of the International Human Rights Agreement.

Secondly, it is imperative that the Japanese "psychological wall" of discrimination against foreign residents be eliminated.

There is no especially efficacious remedy for this situation; the only solution might be to find an effective remedy by means of substantial education. From 1975 on, Momoyama Gakuin University added "A Study of ROK-Chosen Culture" and "A History of the ROK-Chosen" to the courses under the professional chair of human rights.

These two courses are to be taken, together with the other three courses under the chair, as required courses. Fortunately, there are many students who take these two courses; in the 1980 schoolyear, some 2,500 students are studying the history and culture of their neighbor nation. Furthermore, in 1980 a seminar on the history and culture of Korea was held in Korea [under the sponsorship of the university]. Thus, efforts are being made by the Japanese to understand the unique culture of the ROK-Chosen and to eliminate bias by correcting the teaching of deformed history, as was practiced hitherto. I like to believe that a way will soon be open for the Japanese to attain ideological growth. If such education measures as these on culture and history were to be taken in other colleges and universities and organizations, the discriminatory social structure would assuredly be changed greatly.

Meanwhile, Korean residents and Chinese in Japan, too, must come to understand their identity, intensify the education of their children in a subjective manner, and thereby train their children in such a tolerance as would be capable of overcoming the discrimination of the Japanese by means of pride, and of persuading those who discriminate against them.

Finally, if one fully understands that Japan's society, in which 770,000 foreigners live, is not a single-race society but a multiracial one, and if one can mutually overcome "the wall of nationality" and coexist and coprosper as human beings, the 21st century would become the century of Japan. Would this not be so? The society in which there is no racial discrimination, no village discrimination, and no discrimination against the handicapped is a society which is open internationally. In such a society, the glorious stage on which the Japanese can act would be expanded on a worldwide scale. In short, the elimination of discrimination is closely related to the development of Japan itself.

Japan today is not a society of Japanese alone. There are 770,000 foreign residents who also are members of Japanese society. The Korean residents, the Chinese, the Indians, and the Indonesians are all, with their racial consciousness, observing Japanese laws, fulfilling their tax payment responsibilities, and taking part in the development of Japan. In other words, Japan is a multiracial society. It is a fact that there were some unfortunate events in the course of forming the multiracial society, but it is sincerely hoped that each one of the Japanese people will understand that such a multiracial society itself displays the features of a most natural society. At the same time, it is a forgone conclusion that an urgent problem that the Japanese society faces is to grant citizenship to those foreign residents.

7989
CSO: 4108/152

ASIAN AGRICULTURAL MEETING OPENS IN SEOUL

SK270209 Seoul YONHAP in English 0149 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 27 Oct (YONHAP)--The 23d meeting of the International Cooperative Alliance's (ICA) Regional Council for Southeast Asia opened at the Koreana Hotel in downtown Seoul, Tuesday morning, under the sponsorship of the South Korean National Agricultural Cooperative Federation (NACF).

The five-day meeting will discuss the promotion of bilateral cooperation in the field of agricultural cooperatives and the improvement of the economic and social status of member nations.

About 50 delegates from 10 member countries, one observer, and two international organizations are participating in the meeting. The member countries represented are Bangladesh, Japan, Thailand, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka and the host country South Korea, and Sweden, as an observer nation.

In his opening address, NACF Chairman-President Yi Tok-yong said that he expected the participants would "exchange better views at this Seoul gathering than ever before, based on the past experience, and leave no unsolved issues for the regional council."

Meanwhile, South Korean Agriculture-Fisheries Minister Ko Kun said that the Korean Government is committed to providing positive support for the NACF, which aims at improving the economic and social status of its members and praised the NACF for its great contributions to the development of agriculture in Korea.

The ICA was established in 1958, and now has its headquarters in London. The NACF was officially admitted to the ICA in 1963, and the ICA's Southeast Asian Regional Secretariat is in New Delhi, the capital of India.

CSO: 4120/40

COUNTERMEASURES SOUGHT FOR EXPORT PROBLEMS

SK260803 Seoul YONHAP in English 0748 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 26 Oct (YONHAP)--With the end of this year just two months away, the Korean Government, economic organizations and business circles are making every possible effort to cultivate new export markets and expand trade with already cultivated overseas markets, to ensure a sustained export growth next year.

Trade officials at the Commerce-Industry Ministry had a meeting Monday to discuss measures to prevent the country's trade profitability from being deteriorating further due to the continued appreciation of the U.S. dollar, government sources said Monday.

The country's commodity exports this year are expected to exceed the original goal of 20.5 billion dollars by 500 million dollars by the end of this year.

The continued drops in the arrival of export letters of credit since the turn of the second half of this year, however, cast dark clouds over future trade prospects.

The sources expressed fear that if L/C arrivals decrease at the current pace, exports to Japan, Europe and the Middle East would shrink considerably next year.

Meanwhile, the 10 government-designated general trading companies are urging the government to broaden the fluctuation of the won-dollar exchange rate even more than the originally targeted three percent next year, to protect their profits.

The 10 general trading firms which are usually responsible for more than half of the country's total exports, are: Bando Sangsa, Daewoo Industrial, Hyosung Corp., Hyundai Corp., Korea Tradining International, Kukje Corp., Kumho & Co., Samsung Co., Ssangyong Corp., and Sunkyong Ltd.

The country's exports this year totaled 16.5 billion dollars as of October 21, up 23.3 percent over exports for the same period last year, while the arrival of export letters of credit came up to 14.2 billion dollars, a 16.6-percent rise.

The government has set next year's export goal at 25.3 billion dollars, up 20.5 percent over this year's. But L/C arrivals, which reached a peak of 1.8 billion dollars last March, plunged to 1.2 billion dollars in September, a drop of 14.9 percent from that of September last year.
CSO: 4120/40

BRIEFS

BILATERAL ROK-U.S. CELEBRATIONS URGED--Among the standing committees of the National Assembly, the Foreign Affairs Committee was the first to finish its interpellation because it only dealt with two government offices--the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Unification Board. For the remaining period of the regular session of the National Assembly, the committee, beginning on 22 October, will be briefed in detail by the Foreign Ministry on specific areas of the world. In the discussion of the celebrations marking the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Korea-U.S. relations, Representative Yi Se-ki of the Democratic Justice Party and Independent Representative Pak Chong-su pointed out our active preparation contrast to those of the United States, whose efforts seem not yet very discernible. They said, "The commemorative events must be held on a reciprocal and equal basis. The anniversary must not be celebrated unilaterally, like one-side love." Commenting on the question of U.S.-resident Koreans, Representative Yu Han-yol of the Democratic Korea Party said, "The government must not repeat the mistakes of the former government by branding them as anti-ROK overseas Koreans just for the reason that they are against the government." He advised that "the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in making policy for the overseas Koreans, classify the U.S.-resident Koreans by making a clear distinction between the anti-ROK and anti-ROK Government residents." [Text] [SK240221 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 23 Oct 81 p 2]

NONALIGNED SUMMIT ADVANTAGE SOUGHT--Seoul, 26 Oct (YONHAP)--The government is planning to strengthen its diplomatic policy of exchanging official visits in order to gain an advantage over North Korea at the summit meeting of the nonaligned countries slated for next August in Baghdad. According to a Foreign Ministry report, submitted to the National Assembly Monday, the government plans to invite next year 226 leaders of nonaligned nations, including 17 prime ministers and foreign ministers. The diplomatic campaign projected in the report included the prime minister's tour of six foreign countries on two occasions and presidential envoys' visits to 51 nations on five other occasions. [Text] [SK260114 Seoul YONHAP in English 0036 GMT 26 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/40

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

U.S. IMPORT RESTRICTION ON ROK TV SETS TO END

SK280221 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 28 Oct (YONHAP)--The U.S. Government's quota or "Orderly Marketing Agreements" (OMA) on Korean-made color television exports to the United States is scheduled to expire June 30, 1982, a joint communique said Tuesday. This will clear the way for increased exports of Korean-made color TV sets to the U.S. market, currently pegged at up to 577,000 sets a year.

According to the communique, issued at the conclusion of the two-day annual meeting here of the commerce ministers of Korea and the United States, Secretary Malcolm Baldrige welcomed Korea's trade liberalization plan, and expressed the hope that the plan would not be "compromised by offsetting increases in tariff rates."

The U.S. delegation further requested that Korea liberalize import restrictions of such items as cigarettes, textiles and motion pictures, and the Korean delegation, headed by Commerce and Industry Minister So Sok-chun agreed to transmit the U.S. request to the "appropriate authorities," it said.

On the U.S. side's request for increased patent and trademark protection in areas including chemicals and pharmaceuticals, the Korean delegation said in response that Korea had jointed the Paris convention (on the protection of industrial property rights) last year and had passed new industrial property laws this September.

On major project sales by American companies in such areas as nuclear power, transportation and telecommunications equipment, the U.S. delegation reviewed policies regarding export financing, and noted that recent changes in U.S. policy are aimed at reflecting the higher cost of borrowing and leaving project awards to be settled between companies, without government's export financing subsidies.

At a news conference, meanwhile, Baldrige reiterated his government's interest in U.S. companies winning Korea's projects involving the purchase of turbine generators for the country's atomic power plants Nos 9 and 10, for which France is supplying nuclear reactors, as well as the subway construction in Seoul. He said he was told by Korean officials that the U.S. firms' bids would be "carefully" studied.

Saying that financing remains a key consideration in the Korean Government's award evaluation process, the secretary added, "We believe they (the U.S. bidder proposing the sale of turbine generators) are competitive in the whole package."

On coal, one of the key U.S. export items discussed at this year's bilateral commerce ministers' meeting, So "suggested that U.S. coal exporters could maximize their position in the Korean market" by enhancing competitiveness and by guaranteeing a stable supply.

The two ministers discussed Korean-U.S. cooperation in joint ventures in Third World countries including countries in the Mideast, Asia, and South and Central America, and plant exports to third countries.

The U.S. secretary agreed that these activities "could benefit both countries."

CSO: 4120/40

BRIEFS

AUTOMOBILE PARTS INCREASED EXPORTS--Seoul, 27 Oct (YONHAP)--With the automobile industry being one of the priority sectors supported by the Korean Government, South Korea exported 156 million U.S. dollars' worth of automobile parts during the first nine months of this year, an increase of 56 percent over exports for the corresponding period of last year, industry sources reported Tuesday. On the other hand, according to the sources, a gradual decline has been noted in the country's imports of foreign-made automobile parts, from 423 million dollars in 1978 to 359.8 million dollars in 1979, and 199.6 million dollars in 1980, an indication that the country's automobile industry is being fast Koreanized. Korean-made automobile parts are being imported by 92 countries, the sources noted, adding that there are some 850 South Korean manufacturers of automobile parts. Meanwhile, the sources said, a number of European automobile part manufacturers are considering the possibility of joint venture operations with Korean firms. These include Uniparts Co. and the Society of Motor Manufacturers Trade Association, both British firms, which recently sent their representatives here to study the feasibility of such operations. Trained, yet relatively cheap, manpower is a major lure for foreign interests, which are seeking the partnership of Korean firms in manufacturing automobile parts, according to the sources. [Text] [SK270145 Seoul YONHAP in English 0103 GMT 27 Oct 81]

VIDEO TAPE RECORDER EXPORTS--Seoul, 24 Oct (YONHAP)--Korean-made video tape recorders [VTRS] are likely to become a most promising export item for Korea beginning early next year. Business sources here said Saturday that the Gold Star of Korea developed V.H.S.-method video tape recorders with its own technology in 1979, thus making Korea the fourth country in the world to produce video tape recorders, following the Netherlands, Japan and West Germany. The Gold Star has, however, been unable to export VTRS because it failed to obtain a technological license from Japan which holds the exclusive patent for the production of V.H.S.-method VTRS. The Japanese V.H.S. committee, however, recognized the Gold Star Co.'s high technological standards, when its VTRS were displayed at an electronic products show held recently in Seoul, and promised to favorably consider allowing Gold Star to use its technological license by the end of this year. The Japanese committee, consisting of Japan's three leading electronics manufacturers, Matsushita, Hitachi and Nihon Denki, has never allowed foreign firms to use its technological license. If Gold Star obtains the right, a major source of video tape recorders will become dollar earnings for the country, the sources said. Last year the world demand for VTRS stood at more than eight million, 90 percent of which was met by Japan. [Text] [SK240318 Seoul YONHAP in English 0232 GMT 24 Oct 81]

AUTOMOBILE EXPORTS--Seoul, 28 Oct (YONHAP)--South Korea's automobile exports are estimated to reach 85,000 units in 1986, the target year of the country's fifth five-year economic and social development plan beginning next year, government officials here said Wednesday. The government authorities concerned have just completed preparations for a long-term automobile export-promotion program, to be implemented during the coming five-year development plan period. The officials said that the automobile export program calls for the country's annual automobile production capactiy to be expanded to 637,000 units in 1986, from the present 314,000 units. Under the program, the automobile exports are targeted at 34,000 units in 1982, 42,000 units in 1983, 54,000 units in 1984, 67,000 units in 1985 and 85,000 units in 1986. Meanwhile, automobile exports as of September this year totaled 20,562. By the end of thisyear, foreign sales of the products are estimated to reach 32,000 units. [Text] [SK280117 Seoul YONHAP in English 0047 GMT 28 Oct 81]

KTA TRADE PROSPECTS CONCERNS--Seoul, 24 Oct (YONHAP)--The Korean Traders Association (KTA), expressing concern about the recent slump in exports to Japan and elsewhere, and the decrease in the arrival of letters of credit, has called for a joint contingency measure between the government and business circles. In a meeting Friday, the KTA also contended that an appropriate readjustment of the exchange rates was necessary, because the Korean currency has been assessed at higher than its real value in relation to the Japanese yen and major European currencies. The arrival of letters of credit, which has been slowing down since last May, the KTA went on, registered a sharp decline after September, This means a gloomy outlook for the country's export performance for the rest of the year. The arrival of letters of credit from the European region in September was down 9.8 percent from that of the same month last year. The decline in the arrival of letters of credit from the Middle East was 45.7 percent. [Text] [SK240231 Seoul YONHAP in English 0123 GMT 24 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/40

SEPTEMBER 'KULLOJA TABLE OF CONTENTS ANNOUNCED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 7 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] The September issue of KULLOJA, the political-theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party has been published. The contents of the journal are as follows:

Our Party Is the Protector of the Political Life of the Masses

Indoctrination in Political Tradition Through Historical Sites of Revolution ..... Han Hae-yong

Remolding of Man Is in Its Substance Remolding of Thought..... Yi Su-kun

The County Party Committee's Guidance for the Enforcement of the Principles of Socialist Education..... Kim Pong-sik

The National Social System Is a Decisive Factor in Defining the Position and Role of the Working Masses..... Han Sok-pong

The Creative System of Chuche Which Guarantees the Effectiveness of Created Revolutionary Literary Works..... Kim Chong-ho

The Nation's Livelihood and the Conservation Struggle ..... Kim Kwan-hyon

To Do Labor Management Work Well Is an Important Requirement of the Taean Work System..... Chon Yong-sik

The Servile Nature of South Korean Economy and Its Catastrophic Crisis..... Pak Yong-kun

The Unity of Newly Rising Nations Is the Fundamental Guarantee in Destroying the Imperialistic Schemes of Splitting and Separating..... Kim Chong-ho

CSO: 4108/29

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN AUGUST 1981

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 4 No 9, Sep 81 pp 21-32

[Text]

1 President Kim Il-sung cables a congratulatory message to Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov on the occasion of the 50th founding anniversary of the country's Communist Party.

1 A Japanese Liberal Democratic Party parliamentarians group and the president of the Japan-(north) Korea Friendship Promoting League of the Parliamentarians arrive in Pyongyang.

1 A Socialist countries' shooting contest opens in Pyongyang.

2 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party over his recent reelection to the post.

2 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the premier of Jamaica on the occasion of the 19th independence anniversary of the state.

2 President Kim cables a condolence message to the Iranian president over the disaster caused by a recent earthquake.

2 A three-day socialist countries' youth goodwill calisthenics contest opens in Pyongyang with the teams of north Korea, Romania, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Portugal, and the Soviet Union participating.

2 Hwang Jang-yop (황 장 엽), chiarman of the Supreme People's Assembly, meets with a visiting Japan Socialist Party regional chapter mission led by an official in charge of the Korean problem.

2 Radio Pyongyang reports the Central People's Committee awarded the Title of Honor to the Gwangtan Irrigation Industry for their succesful completion of the construction of "9.18 Reservoir" on August 1.

3 The Workers' Party Central Committee cables a solidarity message to the Burmese Socialist Party on the occasion of the party's fourth congress.

3 South Korean fishing boat Taechang-ho No. 2 leaves Haeju port for south Korea.

3 Party secretary Hwang Jang-yop meets with a visiting Juche idea researcher of Antioquia University in Colombia. (The Colombian left Pyongyang on August 4.)

3 Two daughters of the Uppor Volta head of state arrive in Pyongyang for an 18-day visit.

3 Oh Jin-u (오 진 우), people's armed forces minister, meets with the outgoing Pakistani ambassador to north Korea.

3 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi (정 준 기) meets with a visiting Mozambique International Solidarity mission.

4 The new Ghanian ambassador to north Korea arrives in Pyongyang.

4 A Washington University associate professor in the United States arrives in Pyongyang.

4 An international young socialist women's goodwill basketball meet opens in Wonsan with the teams from north Korea, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and Portugal participating.

4 The (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Station (KCBS) reports Ambassador Sim Jae-du (심 재 두) to Guinea Bissau met with the country's chairman of the Revolution Council on July 16.

4 Kang Dal-son (강 달 손) is named ambassador to Singapore.

4 Bangladesh parliament chairman and his mission arrive in Pyongyang for a four-day visit.

4 Kim Byong-su, minister of the New York First Federated Methodist Church, arrives in Pyongyang.

5 Premier Lee Jong-ok (리 종 옥) meets with the outgoing Pakistani ambassador to north Korea.

5 A north Korean mission led by Lee Ji-chan (리 지 찬), minister of electrical industry, leaves for Kenya to participate in the first United Nations Conference on the Regeneration of Power Resources. (The mission returned on August 29.)

5 A mission of the Socialist Working Youth League leaves Pyongyang to participate in the fourth meeting of the Congo Socialist Youth League.

5 Deputy Premier and Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam (허 담) meets with the new Ghanian ambassador to north Korea.

5 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop meets with a visiting Japanese regional study group for Juche idea.

5 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Malta premier on the occasion of his 65th birthday, August 6.

5 Chairman Hwang Jang-yop of the Supreme People's Assembly confers with the visiting Bangladesh parliament mission led by its chairman.

5 The visiting Chinese Communist Party goodwill mission makes tour of Pyongyang City and Kim Il-sung University.

5 A Benin presidential envoy, who is the information and propaganda minis-

ter, visits the International Friendship Museum.

6 The 10th anniversary of President Kim Il-sung's speech on "The Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle of Asians Will Never Fail" is celebrated in the Central Laborer's Hall in Pyongyang.

6 The 67th Conference of the Democratic Front for Reunifcation of the Fatherland Central Committee is held in Pyongyang.

6 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi meets with the visiting Chinese youth mission led by a secretary of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

6 The (north) Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee hosts a movie appreciating meeting in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the Cuba People's Armed Revolution.

6 A visiting Japanese education workers' study group for Juche idea holds a press conference in Pyongyang.

6 President and Mrs. Kim Il-sung meet with the visiting Bangladesh parliamentary mission led by the chairman and his wife.

6 An international socialist youth shooting contest closes in Pyongyang.

7 President Kim meets with the visiting Benin presidential envoy and receives a message from the Benin president.

7 President Kim receives credentials from the Ghanian ambassador to north Korea.

7 Vice President Kim Il (김 일) meets with a visiting Chinese Communist Party Central Committee member and the vice president of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

7 A visiting Bangladesh parliamentary mission visits Chongsan Cooperative Farm.

7 The Chinese ambassador to north Korea hosts a banquet at his embassy in Pyongyang for the visiting Chinese Communist Party goodwill mission.

7 A Japan Socialist Party regional chapter mission leaves Pyongyang.

7 The Japanese president of the Japanese-(north) Korean Friendship Promoting Parliamentarians' League leaves Pyongyang winding up his seven-day visit to north Korea.

7 A Japanese education workers' study group for Juche idea leaves Pyongyang.

7 Radio Pyongyang reports the Afghanistan-(north) Korea Friendship Association was recently organized in Kabul and the Afghanistan minister of higher and vocational education was named its chairman.

8 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the acting president of

Singapore on the occasion of the country's national holiday, August 9.

8 Party Secretary Kim Jong-il (김 정 일) views a circus performance by the First Theater Troupe in Pyongyang, accompanied by People's Armed Forces Minister Oh Jin-u, Party Secretary Yon Hyong-Muk (연 형 묵) and Culture and Art Minister Lee Chang-son (리 창 선).

8 The vice president of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and a Communist Party mission leave Pyongyang winding up their 15-day visit to north Korea.

8 The visiting Chinese Communist Youth League mission leaves Pyongyang winding up its 15-day visit to north Korea.

8 A mission of the Japanese-(north) Korean Youth Solidarity Committee leaves Pyongyang winding up its 12-day visit to north Korea.

10 The socialist nations' young women's goodwill basketball meet opens in Wonsan.

10 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Jordanian King Hussein upon the kingdom's national holiday.

10 The general secretary of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent Peaceful Unification of Korea arrives in Pyongyang.

10 Ambassador Han Dok-il (한 덕 일) to Nigeria meets with the president of Angola who is visiting Nigeria.

11 KCBS reports north Korea won first place in a socialist countries' youth goodwill soccer meet held in Czechoslovakia by defeating Portugal 4:3 at the finals.

11 A presidential envoy of Benin leaves Pyongyang after his 12-day visit to north Korea.

11 A Thai women's volleyball team led by the chairman of the Thai Volleyball Association and general secretary of the Thai National Olympic Committee arrives in Pyongyang for a four-day visit.

11 A Bulgarian miners' soccer team leaves Pyongyang.

11 The Spanish Communist Party general secretary and his wife arrive in Pyongyang at the invitation of President Kim and the (north) Korean Workers' Party. At the airport the mission is greeted by Premier Lee Jong-ok, Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop, and deputy chief Cho Yong-guk of a Workers' Party Central Committee department. (They left Pyongyang on August 28.)

11 A Workers' Party mission led by Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam (김 영 남) returns home, via Romania and China, after participating in the 10th congress of the Spanish Communist Party.

11 The (north) Korea-Soviet Union Friendship Association hosts a movie appreciating meeting at the Chollima Cultural Center on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of "August 15 Liberation" from Japanese colonial rule.

11 The (north) Korea-Romania Friendship Sambong Cooperative Farm hosts a meeting on the occasion of the 37th victory anniversary of the Anti-Imperialist National Revolution of Romania.

11 The (north) Korea-Pakistan Friendship Kaesong Cooperative Farm hosts a friendship meeting on the occasion of the 34th independence anniversary of Pakistan.

11 The publishing workers and correspondents of foreign embassies in north Korea tour Yongchon Cooperative Farm in Hwangju-gun.

12 The Workers' Party Central Committee hosts a banquet for the visiting Spanish Communist Party general secretary.

12 President and Mrs. Kim Il-sung meet with the two visiting daughters of the Upper Volta head of state.

12 President Kim meets with the outgoing Pakistani ambassador to north Korea.

12 The Yalu River Women's Volleyball Team of north Korea and the visiting Thai team hold a goodwill match at Pyongyang Gymnasium. The north Korean spikerettes defeat Thais by 3:0.

12 The women basketball teams from Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, and Portugal leave Pyongyang after participating in the socialist countries' young women's goodwill basketball contest.

13 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi meets with the visiting Thai women's volleyball team.

13 A friendship meeting is held at the (north) Korea-India Friendship Kalchon Cooperative Farm on the occasion of the 34th independence anniversary of India. The Foreign Cultural Relations Committee and the (north) Korea-India Friendship Association jointly host a movie appreciating meeting on the occasion at the Chollima Cultural Center.

13 President and Mrs. Kim Il-sung talk with the visiting Spanish Communist Party general secretary and his wife and view an art performance presented by a Pyongyang student troupe.

13 Shooters from East Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, and the Soviet Union leave Pyongyang after participating in a shooting contest for socialist countries.

13 Calisthenics teams from Romania, Mongolia, Hungary, Portugal, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union leave Pyongyang after taking part in

a goodwill youth calisthenics contest for socialist countries.

13 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Congo head of state on the occasion of the country's 18th national day.

13 Radio Pyongyang reports north Korea won one gold, one silver, and two bronze medals in an international socialist youth goodwill wrestling contest held recently in Bulgaria.

14 President Kim holds a second meeting with the visiting Spanish Communist Party secretary general attended by Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam.

14 A vice chairman of the Papua New Guinea-(north) Korea Friendship Association arrives in Pyongyang for a five-day visit.

14 President Kim cables a message to President Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of "August 15 Liberation." President Kim and Premier Lee receive a message from their Soviet counterparts on the occasion.

15 President Kim meets with the visiting Austrian Socialist Party secretary who is also chairman of the Austrian Parliament Foreign Policy Making Committee.

15 President Kim cables a condolence message to the party and government leaders of Yugoslavia over the death of a member of the country's Communist League Central Standing Committee.

15 A trade mission led by Trade Minister Choe Jong-gun (최 정 근) leaves for Syria and Algeria.

15 A Party mission led by Culture and Art Minister Lee Chang-son leaves for Guyana to participate in the fourth congress of the Guyana People's Nationalist Party.

15 Chongnyon missions including one on adult education, the 29th fatherland visit group and Hiroshima regional chapter workers arrive in Pyongyang.

16 President Kim cables congratulatory messages to President El Hadj Omar Bongo of Gabon and President Suharto of Indonesia on the occasion of the 21st independence anniversary of Gabon and 36th independence anniversary of Indonesia, respectively.

16 Leading Party and government officials of north Korea visit the Yugoslaviam embassy and express their condolences over the death of a member of the Yugoslavian Communist League Central Committee.

16 A Party mission led by Secretary Yun Gi-bok (윤 기 복) returns home after visiting Congo and Angola.

17 Chong Hae-su and his family residing in Canada arrive in Pyongyang on a visit to their fatherland.

17 Yom Guk-ryol (염 국 렬), vice chairman of the (north) Korean Social Democratic Party, talks with the visiting Austrian Socialist Party sectetary and chairman of the Austrian Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Policy.

17 A mission of Pyongyang chapter of the Workers' Party leaves on a visit to China.

17 A mission of the (north) Korean Civil Aviation Organization returns home after taking part in the 16th International Socialist Countries' Civil Aviation Organization meeting held in Romania.

17 Ambassador Lee Jong-jong (리 종 정) to Equatorial Guinea meets with the chairman of the country's Supreme Military Council.

17 Ambassador Pak Ri-hyon (박 리 현) to Guyana presents his credentials to the deputy premier of the country.

18 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the general secretary of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party on the occasion of the country's 62nd independence anniversary.

18 "People's Actor Kim Tae-song" who won the grand prize at the 16th International Magic Festival recently held in Czechoslovakia presents a magic show for foreign embassy officials in north Korea.

18 A Mozambique education and culture ministry mission led by the official in charge of eradication of illiteracy and education for adults leaves Pyongyang.

18 The new Guinea ambassador to north Korea arrives in Pyongyang to assume office.

18 A cameramen's team of the Romania Radio and Television Broadcasting Station arrives in Pyongyang.

18 The secretary of the Austrian Socialist Party and the chairman of the Austrian Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Policy leaves Pyongyang.

18 Chon Ju-guk, a resident in California State of the United States arrives in Pyongyang to visit his fatherland.

19 The outgoing Pakistani ambassador to north Korea leaves Pyongyang.

19 A journalist mission leaves Pyongyang for Romania.

19 Kim Jong-tae Electric Locomotive Factory in Pyongyang holds a goodwill meeting on the occasion of the 37th independence anniversary of Romania.

19 KCBS reports north Korea won a gold, a silver, and two bronze medals at the international youth goodwill boxing contest for the socialist countries held in East Germany.

19 Radio Pyongyang reports an irrigation system built in Burundi with the

help of north Korea was recently dedicated in a ceremony held at the site on August 6.

20 KCBS reports north Korea joined in an international agriculture and commerce exhibition held in Zambia on July 31 through August 4.

20 A Romania Movie Showing Week opens in Rakwon Theater in Pyongyang on the occation of the 37th revolution anniversary of Romania.

20 The Cuban foreign minister and his wife arrive in Pyongyang at the invitation of the (north) Korean government. Deputy Premier-Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam greets them at the airport. (They left Pyongyang on August 25.)

20 Deputy Premier Kye Ung-tae (계 웅 태) meets with an Egyptian mission on science and technology cooperation between north Korea and Egypt.

21 President Kim receives credentials from the new Guinea ambassador to north Korea.

21 The (north) Korean and the Egyptian governments sign an agreement in Pyongyang on cooperation in and exchange of scientific technology between the two countries for 1981-1983.

21 A north Korean wrestling team returns home after competing in the international youth goodwill wrestling meet for the socialist countries held in Bulgaria.

21 People's Armed Forces Minister Oh Jin-u meets with the Yugoslavian ambassador to north Korea.

21 Deputy Premier-Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam talks with the visiting Cuban foreign minister.

21 The Iranian agricultural minister arrives in Pyongyang to participate in a nonaligned and developing countries' meeting on food and agricultural production.

21 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the anti-imperialistic revolution of Romania.

21 The foreign crewmen of ships from Japan and Panama anchoring at Haeju Port hold a joint solidarity meeting in support of the north Korean unification policy.

21 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador An Yong-ho (안 영 호) to Pakistan met with President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq of the country.

23 Delegates arrive in Pyongyang to participate in a nonaligned and developing countries' meeting on food and agricultural production.

23 The visiting Cuban foreign affairs minister tours the International Friend-

ship Museum.

23 The visiting Spanish Communist Party general secretary and his family view the revolutionary opera "Women Living Near the Nam River" at Wonsan Youth's Theater along with Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam.

23 A Malagasy government mission on public information arrives in Pyongyang.

23 Party Secretary Yun Ki-bok meets with a visiting young workers mission of Chongnyon, the (pro-Pyongyang) General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

23 A mission of the League of Socialist Working Youth (LSWY) returns home after participating in a Congo Socialist Youth League meeting.

24 President Kim meets with the visiting Cuban foreign affairs minister and his family.

24 President Kim meets with the visiting Colombia-(north) Korean Friendship Cultural Association mission led by its chairman.

24 The ex-President of Mexico who is the chairman of the Third World Social Economic Study Center arrives in Pyongyang for a four-day visit.

24 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop who is also the chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly meets with a workers' mission of Chongnyon.

24 Table tennis teams of Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia arrive in Pyongyang to participate in the first Pyongyang international goodwill table tennis meet.

25 A public rally welcoming the visiting chairman of the Colombia-(north) Korean Cultural Cooperation Committee and his mission is held in the Chollima Cultural Hall in Pyongyang.

25 A Chongnyon agricultural scientist mission arrives in Pyongyang.

25 A Colombia-(north) Korea Friendship Cultural Association mission leaves Pyongyang.

25 Table tennis teams of Romania and India arrive in Pyongyang to participate in the first Pyongyang International Goodwill Table Tennis Contest.

25 President Kim meets with the visiting ex-president of Mexico who is now chairman of the Third World Social Economy Study Center with the presence of Deputy Premier So Gwan-hi (서 관 희) and Hyon Jun-guk (현 준 극), deputy chairman of the Foreign Cultural Relations Committee.

25 President Kim meets with the nonaligned representatives on food and agricultural meeting.

25 The Cuban and (north) Korean government sign an agreement on cultural exchange for 1981-1982 in Pyongyang.

25 Various Chongnyon missions leave Pyongyang.

25 Pak Ri-hyon is named ambassador to Grenada, concurrently to Guyana.

26 The six-day meeting of the Nonaligned and Developing Countries on Food and Agricultural Production Increase starts in Pyongyang.

26 President Kim inspects the Pyongyang electric bulb factory and the construction site of Munsu Street, a residential housing area.

26 President Kim meets with the foreign delegations on food and agricultural production increase and hosts a welcoming party at Kumsusan Parliamentary Hall.

26 A representative of the Asia-Africa People's United Organization arrives in Pyongyang.

26 The national student swimming contest closes its six-day competition in Nampo City.

27 President Kim talks with the visiting Spanish Communist Party general secretary in Pyongyang with the presence of Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam.

27 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi talks with the visiting chief of the World Health Organization's Southeast Asian regional office.

27 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Burundi President Jean Baptiste Bagaza over the latter's 35th birthday anniversary.

28 Deputy Premier-Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam meets with the outgoing Somalia ambassador to Pyongyang.

28 A Mexico national dancing troupe arrives in Pyongyang on a performance tour.

28 Table tennis teams of China and Japan arrive in Pyongyang to take part in the first Pyongyang International Goodwill Table Tennis Contest.

28 A north Korean archery team returns home from the 24th International Archery Contest held in Portugal.

28 A north Korean boxing team returns home after participating in the Socialist Youth Friendship International Boxing Contest held in East Germany.

28 KCBS reports Premier Lee Jong-ok cabled a congratulatory message to the Gabon premier on the occasion of his reelection to the post.

29 Delegations attending the nonaligned food and agriculture meeting devided into several groups tour factories, cooperative farms, chicken and duck farms, and an agricultural college.

29 KCBS reports Chong Tae-gun (정 태 근) and Pak Kyong-son (박 경 선) were named ambassadors to Bangladesh and Austria, respectively.

29 A mission of the League of Socialist Working Youth leaves for Yugoslavia to participate in the International Youth and Student Forum to be held there and to visit Czechoslovakia later.

29 Chong Hae-su and his family residing in Canada leave Pyongyang after a visit to north Korea.

29 President Kim meets with a member of the East German Social Democratic Party Standing Committee together with Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam.

29 President Kim receives credentials from the new Malta ambassador to north Korea.

29 KCBS reports Ambassador Chon Myong-gyong (천 명 경) to Togo met with President Gnassingbe Eyadema of the country on August 22.

29 KCBS reports Ambassador Shim Jae-du to Guinea Bissau met with the chairman of the country's Revolutionary Council on August 22.

30 The First Pyongyang International Goodwill Table Tennis Tournament opens at Pyongyang Gymnasium with 10 teams from nine countries participating.

30 Fifty thousand students in Pyongyang city display calisthenics, called "Following the Banner of Juche," at Moranbong Stadium for the delegates to a nonaligned and developing countries' meeting on food and agricultural affairs.

30 Vice Chairman Yom Kuk-ryol of the (north) Korean Social Democratic Party meets with a visiting member of the East German Social Democratic Party.

30 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the head of state of Lybia on the occasion of the 12th revolution anniversary, September 1.

30 KCBS reports Ambassador Kim In-ho (김 인 호) to Malagasy presented his credentials to President Didier Ratsiraka on August 29.

30 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the head of state of Qatar on the occasion of its 10th independence anniversary.

30 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam meets with the visiting broadcasting missio.. of West Germany.

30 A Party and government mission led by Premier Lee Jong-ok leaves for Syria.

31 The 20th anniversary of the nonaligned nations' first summit conference is marked in a ceremony at the "2.8 Cultural Center" in Pyongyang.

31 Radio Pyongyang reports Premier Lee Jong-ok recently cabled a congratulatory message to his Malaysian counterpart on the occasion of the

24th independence anniversary of the country.

31 Pyongyang city workers hold a welcoming rally at Kim Il-sung Plaza for the representatives to the nonaligned food and agricultural meeting.

31 Two industry colleges are awarded the National Flag First Class on the occasion of their founding anniversaries.

31 A Soviet Communist Party mission closes an eight-day inspection tour of North Hamgyong Province.

31 A Bulgarian national singing and dancing troupe arrives in Pyongyang.

31 A Workers' Party North Pyogan Provincial Committee mission returns home after visiting China.

31 A mission of the Austria-(north) Korea Friendship Promotion Association arrives in Pyongyang.

31 A Bulgarian television broadcasting mission arrives in Pyongyang.

31 Premier Lee Jong-ok meets with his Syrian counterpart in Damascus.

CSO: 4120/36

END

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9 November 1981

Korean Affairs Report

No. 172

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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NORTH, SOUTH KOREAN SOCIAL CULTURE COMPARED

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Apr 81 pp 110-121

[Article by Pak Ung-hui, research associate on North Korea, National Unification Board: "Comparison of South and North Korean Social Culture"]

[Excerpts] I. Comparative Method for Social Culture

The greatest task facing the Korean nation today is the reunification of country and nation; nonetheless, the situation today, 35 years after the division by foreign powers, into North and South, manifests itself in the intensification of the heterogenization between North and South and the sharpening of the conflict of the systems.

First, not only do the North Koreans have no freedom to travel, select jobs or change residences, they have no room for extras in their daily lives so that their life experiences are limited; second, North Korea has so little exchange of information, even with other communist countries, that when ROK scholars visit those countries they receive requests for materials on North Korea. In addition, persons visiting North Korea are extremely restricted in their contact with the people and their scope of activity.

Also there is the problem of the reliability of North Korea's statistics. North Korea has not published official statistics since 1963 except for fragmentary bits; furthermore even for those materials that we have, the majority, perhaps due to impossible quantification or some other reason, do not correlate. For example, the statistics for medical institutions from 1971 through August 1975 show 2.8 times more hospitals than in 1970; most statistics published by North Korea are of this type. Such facts present a particularly great problem in quantitative analysis.

II. Comparison of Cultural Life

A. Education

1. Overview of Educational Goals and Policies

Humans are shaped by education. Furthermore, when we consider that not only is the educational process satisfying in itself and a manifestation of the human spirit, but also that the question of how many knowledgeable and skilled persons

education produces for each sector of a society is a measure of that society's development, the analysis of South and North Korea's educational level and content becomes the most important index for measuring the potential of the social culture of each.

Also, the comparison of education between two heterogeneous systems gains significance only in terms of the relationship between state goals and the level of educational attainment.

From this point of view, education in North Korea is nothing more than a powerful tool for the realization of communist dictatorial politics, whereas in the ROK, although education is influenced by demands coming out of the political process, it is independent of politics and strives to be faithful to the goals of education itself. In other words, the totality of North Korea's educational goals and policy is the political goal as it applies to the educational sector. However, in the case of the ROK, the human educational goal is expressed as education itself, thus the South and North Korean educational goals and policies have differing significance.

As can be seen in Table 1, whereas the foundations of the ROK's educational goals lay in democratic national education and education fostering democratic citizens based on the ideals of the People's Education Charter and the ideals of broadly benefiting humanity through self-realization, North Korea bases its educational goals on fostering the talent needed for the construction of a communist society and for remaking people to adapt to such a social system.

Table 1. Educational Goals of North and South Korea by Time Period

Period	ROK	North Korea
1945-53	Democratic national education "widely benefiting mankind" through self-realization --Overcoming the (Japanese/Korean) one nation thought --Love of state and nation, civic qualities	Marxist-Leninist Communist human --Mobilization of nation building thought --Marxist-Leninist study
1954-60	Democratic citizen education --Civic qualities --Self-dependent livelihood	Class education for labor and technology --Class struggle consciousness --Destruction of traditional culture --Socialist patriotism
1961-72	National revival education --Establishment of view of nation-state --Contribution to state development through self-realization --Institutional succession of tradition --Protection of national culture	Chuche type Communist human --Revolutionary tradition indoctrination --Chuche ideology --Three Great Revolutions --Setting forth of socialist educational principles

Period	ROK	North Korea
1973-present	Establishment of view of independent (chuche) nation-state --Establishment of consciousness of national independence --Harmony of individual development and state prosperity --New village education	Establishment of unitary ideology educational system --Establishment of Kim Il-song's unitary ideology --Establishment of chuche --Strengthening of class and party nature --Revolutionization and labor classification

Additionally, the ROK is bringing to life the ideals of the People's Education Charter, by instituting education of the whole person which enhances to the maximum the abilities and creativity of the individual. It has as its basic goals the fostering of the qualities of the democratic citizen who leads a cooperative society based on the harmony of consideration and reconciliation, of self-regulation and responsibility along with the fostering of true Koreans who can contribute to the state's development and the national revival, i.e., persons who are loyal to the state, filial to their parents and helpful to their neighbor.

Unlike this, however, North Korea revealed its basic goal for education in the 39th article of the Socialist Constitution adopted by the 1st Session of the 5th Supreme People's Assembly on 27 December 1972 which stated, "The state will realize the principles of socialist pedagogy to bring up new generations as new Communist humans with intellect, virtue, and health, as strong revolutionaries who will struggle for the society and the people." In order to achieve this goal, North Korea is setting forth the three great principles of "the revolutionization and labor classification of the whole people," "the intellectualization of the whole people," and the "communization of the whole people."

In particular, following the 5th general party meeting of November 1970, with the creation of the "principles of socialist pedagogy" and the adoption of the "Thesis on Socialist Education" at the 14th Plenary Session of the 5th Supreme People's Assembly on 5 September 1977, North Korea established the direction of its basic educational policy which it has carried out vigorously ever since.

The thesis emphasizes heavily the principles which must be upheld in order properly to carry out socialist educational work: First, education must realize party and working class nature; second, it must establish chuche; third, it must combine with revolutionary practice; and fourth, the socialist state must be responsible for education, organize it and carry it out.

2. Educational Systems

The state's goals and systems, and its educational policy for realizing them are important elements in characterizing the educational system. This is because the educational system is developed in order to realize effectively and systematically the state's goals and educational policies.

Such educational systems can be compared in several ways, but here I will examine a few features centered on school systems and types of schools.

As can be seen in Tables 2 and 3, the ROK's educational system is a single track type, whereas North Korea's is a multitrack type. Second, North Korea emphasizes kindergarten education for the purposes of molding "new Communist humans" and of exploiting female labor. Third, in comparison with the ROK's 6-year elementary school, North Korea's is 4 years. This is interpreted as an intention to decrease the amount of primary education and increase instead the amount of intermediate education directly related to production skills. Fourth, beginning with primary education, North Korea operates separately privileged special educational organs, such as the Academy for the Survivor Children of the Revolution, for the children of party cadre and special classes to which the children of the ordinary masses are not admitted, thereby carrying out discriminatory education for the training of cadre. Fifth, looking at the establishment of schools, all of North Korea's educational organs are operated by central or local governmental organs so that the goals and purposes of school establishment are unified according to the political intentions of the party or governmental organ. But in the ROK, private schools established by private foundations occupy an important position alongside state and public schools and each can embody individual ideals and education according to the purposes of the founder, thereby making possible the training of flexible, variated talent. Sixth, in the case of colleges, the ROK has colleges and universities distributed evenly throughout each region. But with the exception of Kim Il-song University, North Korea's colleges are like technical training centers since they are colleges for special subjects attached to factories, enterprises and production bases, for the purpose of producing persons skilled in only their field who would have difficulty applying their skills to other fields. For example, there are such organs as the Irrigation College, the Motive Force College, the Mining College or the Orchardry College which, although called colleges, carry out the functions of technical training and vocational training centers for their respective areas.

Table 2. ROK School System

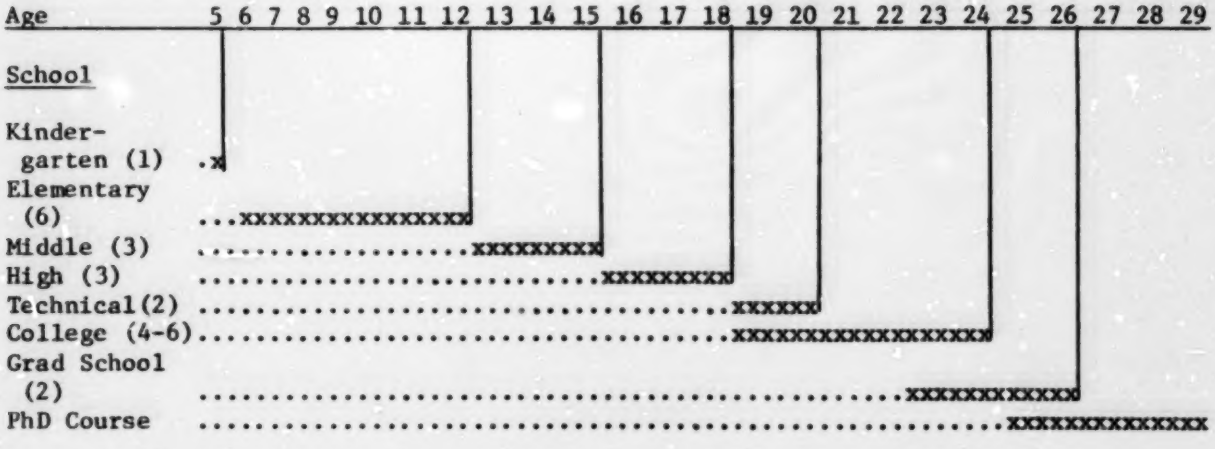


Table 3. North Korea's Educational System

```
                        -----Academy for Survivor Children of the Revolution (11)
Kindergarten (2)          --Dancing School (11)
--upper class (1)-----    --Music School (11)
--lower class (1)         --Plastic Arts School (11)

Elementary School (4)-----Foreign Language School (7)

Senior Intermediate School (6)   --Normal School (3)
--senior class (2)               ---
--intermediate class (4)           --Senior Technical School (2-3)

College (4-6)

Graduate School (3)

PhD Academy (2)
```

3. Educational Content

Seen from outside, the North Korean schools' educational content of intellectual, ethical, physical, and artistic education seems similar to the ROK's educational content, but in North Korean society, where educational content is meaningless unless it serves politics, the party, and Kim Il-song, the educational content of each area in the actual curriculum is quite different from the ROK.

That is, in the ROK intellectual education is based on the search for truth and fosters the knowledge needed for individual activities or the foundation of a profession, while ethical education fosters the refinement of emotions and the establishment of healthy views on morality, ethics, and the state, and physical education fosters the health and strength needed for a pleasant and satisfying personal and social life.

However, in the case of North Korea, educational content is structured according to a deterministic viewpoint to achieve political goals, such as intellectual education which studies the principles of communism, ethical education which implants the spirit of revolutionary fighters with the ethical traits of communism, or physical education which, under the national defense physical education, emphasizes the strengthening of military power; this deterministic principle has been established according to the unique revolutionary demands of North Korea.

The socialist educational content set forth in the September 1977 "Thesis on Socialist Education" is divided into indoctrination in political ideology, technical education, and national defense education, with indoctrination in political ideology regarded as primary.

Looking first at education in political ideology, "The Works of Kim Il-song," "The History of Kim Il-song's Revolutionary Activities," and "The History of the Policy of the Korean Workers Party" are handled with importance in colleges

and Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities and Kim Il-song's revolutionary history in senior intermediate schools, while even in kindergarten we can find such subjects as "Stories of Kim Il-song's Childhood" and "Communist Morality"; the primary purpose of this is to encourage loyalty to the party and Kim Il-song.

Looking next at North Korea's military education, compared to other subjects more time is allocated to military education with the completion of 240 hours per year required in college and 120 hours required in senior intermediate school (senior class); organizationally, college and senior technical school students are incorporated into the quasi-regular military Red Worker-Peasant Militia and organized into echelon units, while senior intermediate school students (senior class) are organized into the Red Youth Guards, all wearing uniforms and hats and armed with AK rifles.

In particular, since North Korea adopted the 2 March 1959 "Cabinet Resolution Number 18 Regarding the Initiating of the Student Social Compulsory Labor System," senior intermediate school students are mobilized for 4 to 6 weeks per year, senior technical school students for 10 weeks, and college students for 12 to 14 weeks, and when necessary, they are repeatedly mobilized without regard for the compulsory labor time. In the case of elementary school students, there are no regulations, but they are mobilized for 2 to 4 weeks per year during the busy farming season as children's units for rural assistance work. This student compulsory labor mobilization shows signs of increasing following the strengthening of three revolutions team activities in 1973.

4. School, Student, and Faculty Situation

Table 4 shows the ROK to be far ahead numerically, having, as of 1979, 10,412 schools, some 850 more than North Korea's 9,562 and having 10,421,000 students while North Korea has less than half that at 5.1 million (kindergarten and day-care excluded).

Table 4. School, Student, and Faculty Numbers (as of 1979)

Classification		ROK	North Korea
Schools	Kindergartens	794	60,000 (inc. day-care)
	Elementary schools	6,450	4,700
	Middle schools	2,328	4,100
	High schools	1,409	600
	Technical schools, colleges	206	161
	Universities	28	1
	Total (excluding day-care, kindergarten)	10,421	9,562
Students	Kindergarten	57,430	3,500,000 (inc. day-care)
	Elementary	5,640,712	5,000,000
	Middle school	2,437,272	
	High school	1,651,767	100,000
	College	419,789	
	Total	10,206,970	8,600,000

Classification	ROK	North Korea
F Kindergarten	2,896	
a Elementary	117,290	
c Middle	55,344	app. 200,000
u High	50,276	
l College	18,983	
t Total	244,789	app. 200,000
y		

However, the difference in the number of schools between South and North is not as great as the number of students because in North Korea's case there is no freedom to move residences or change jobs and because of the topographical particularity schools are generally small and there are still places where elementary and high schools are combined. Also, in the case of the ROK, only those schools in the regular educational system are counted in the statistics whereas North Korea includes in the totals the branch campuses of all schools; in the case of high schools, workers' senior technical schools; in the case of colleges, people's economic colleges, each province's communist college, and the factory, farm, and fishery colleges established at major factories, enterprises and cooperative farms.

Also, although the ROK has many more faculty, at 250,000 than North Korea's 200,000, North Korea has a somewhat better teacher/student ratio; this is a result of North Korea's inclusion of party members working at adult schools, technicians, and military trainers in faculty statistics.

B. Journalism and Publishing

1. Overview of Journalism Policy and Character

As a basic human right, freedom of expression through various kinds of mass media such as journalism and publishing must be protected and expanded to the maximum.

In order to protect this freedom concretely, the various necessary elements, i.e., such mass media as newspapers, broadcasting stations and communications companies must be establishable and operable by civilians. From this viewpoint, the ROK's journalism policy is a competitive and open multitype system while North Korea's is a centralized and closed monolithic-type system.

The ROK posits its provisions for the protection of freedom of expression in Article 18 of the Constitution. Only, as a measure to build a free democratic state and protect broader basic rights, are radical and exaggerated expressions which might break national harmony or be used in communist strategy or tactics autonomously regulated. However, this is absolutely not an infringement on basic rights but rather a neutral measure to protect those basic rights.

By comparison, in North Korea where basic human rights are violated and divested, freedom of expression cannot exist. That is, in North Korea all mass media are subject to the party's thorough inspection and control.

Chapter 4, Article 53 of North Korea's Socialist Constitution prescribes that "citizens have the freedom of journalism, publishing, assembly, association and demonstration," propagandizing within and without as though the freedom of expression were guaranteed, but the truth is totally different since in the other articles of that same Socialist Constitution can be found many articles that deny even basic rights; good examples are Articles 2, 4, and 18.

Judging from this, the only latitude allowed in freedom of expression is that of unconditionally and absolutely obeying and being loyal to the leadership of the regime within the limits prescribed by the party's precepts.

By prescribing that "newspapers, magazines, books, and such published materials are important means for linking the party and the masses, and are tools of propaganda and agitation which organize and mobilize the worker masses for the carrying out of the revolutionary tasks set forth by the party," Kim Il-song makes it clear that there can exist no mass media that departs from the party line.

Thus in North Korea the party monopolizes all mass media and cuts off all sources of information harmful to the communist dictatorship, thereby working to close off ahead of time the appearance of any incorrect instance of opposition. Therefore, North Korea's mass media are not purveyors of news or means of enlightenment and entertainment but rather organs which carry out "the role of collective propagandist/activist and organizer" as prescribed by Lenin.

2. The Journalism and Publishing Situation

As seen in Table 5, North Korea has such central newspapers as the party organ, the RODONG SINMUN, and the MINJU CHOSON, the PYONGYANG SINMUN and the RODONG CH'ONGNYON, along with the local papers published by the party committees of each province and city; it publishes such magazines as KULLOJA, CH'OLLIMA, and CHOSON MUNHAK; and the main body of its books is made up of things related to the idealization of Kim Il-song such as the fabricated "Works of Kim Il-song" or "Revolutionary Tradition." (See Table 6)

Table 5. North Korea's Newspaper Publishing Situation

Newspaper	Publishing organ	Nature of paper	Main persons	Date Est.
RODONG SINMUN	Central Committee Korean Workers Party	As KWP organ, official expression of North Korean position	Editor in chief: Kim Ki-nam	1 Nov 45
MINJU CHOSON	Supreme People's Assembly/State Administration Council	Organ of State Administration Council	Editor in chief: Ch'ae Chun-pyong	May 46
PYONGYANG SINMUN	Pyongyang City People's Committee	Mass political newspaper	Editor in chief: Kim Chong-hwan	1957

Newspaper	Publishing organ	Nature of paper	Main persons	Date Est.
RODONG CH'ONGNYON	League of Socialist Working Youth Central Committee	Paper for propagandizing and indoctrinating workers	Editor in chief: Kim Tong-uk	28 Apr 46
RODONGJA SINMUN	General Federation of Trade Unions Central Committee	Paper for propagandizing and indoctrinating factory and enterprise workers	Editor in chief: Yi Song-su	9 Feb 46
CHOSON INMINGUN	Ministry of People's Armed Forces	Paper for propagandizing and indoctrinating soldiers	Editor in chief: Yun Ch'i-ho	Jul 48
CHOSON T'ONGIL	Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland	Paper for domestic and foreign propaganda re unification policy	Editor in chief: Kim Han-chun	17 May 61
SAENAL	LSWY Central Committee	Paper for propagandizing and indoctrinating youth and students		1 Apr 71

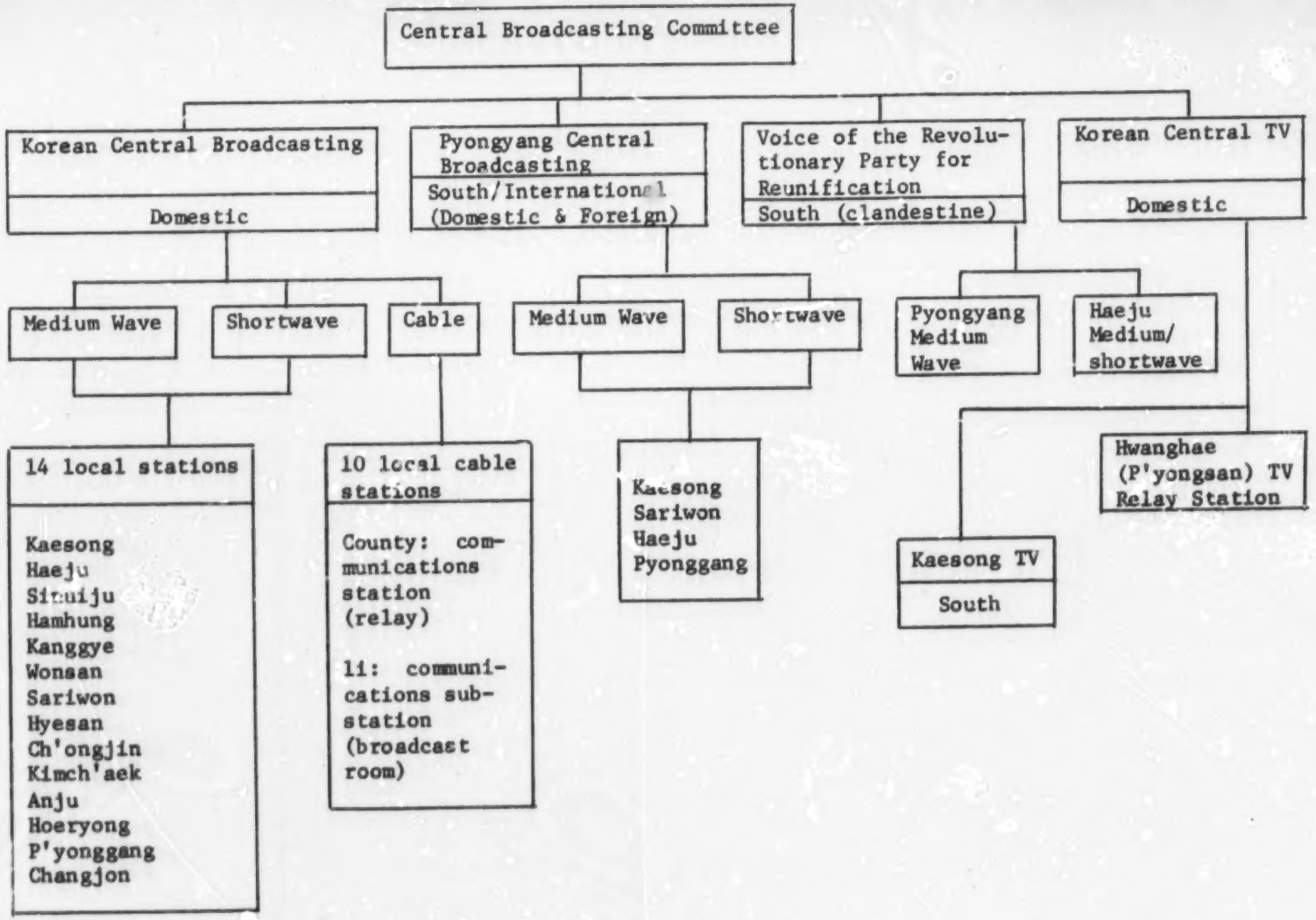
Table 6. North Korea's Educational Book Publishing Situation

Year(s)	Works of Kim Il-song		Revolutionary Tradition Educational Books	
	Types	Number of books	Types	Number of books
1960-69 (1)		39,000,000		45,500,000
1971 (2)	35	14,025,000	81	10,081,000
1972	49	18,168,000	85	11,309,000

In the case of broadcasting, the Pyongyang Central Broadcasting and the local broadcasting stations in each province are established and operated under the unitary system of the Central Broadcasting Committee attached directly to the State Administration Council and the broadcasting committees of each province, city, and county.

The unique thing about the broadcasting system is that "Pyongyang Broadcasting" is established separately from the domestic central broadcasting as a foreign and psychological broadcast targeted to the South and operated under the control of the party Central Committee's Liaison Bureau; also there is, as clandestine broadcasting, the "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" which began broadcasting in April 1968 as the "South Korea Liberation Broadcasting" but changed its name on 1 June 1970. (See Table 7)

Table 7. North Korea's Broadcasting Network System



Regular television broadcasting began in 1969 but dissemination is very slow.

In the case of radio as well, there are more cable than wireless networks and 65 percent of total households listen to cable radio; the fact is that it is easier to control the residents this way.

III. Comparison of Social Problems

A. Social Deviation

All sorts of socially deviant acts such as juvenile delinquency, divorce, fraud, and sex crimes have different forms and rates of frequency depending on the nature of the social system; this derives from the system's structural principles and the nature of the basic mechanism for maintaining the system.

For example, in the ROK where the system of private ownership is guaranteed and social and economic activities are carried on around the free market economy, there are naturally many property crimes or deviant acts abusing the free atmosphere, whereas under North Korea's system of communist dictatorship, there are naturally many ideological crimes.

1. Types of Crimes

According to the "Political Dictionary" published by North Korea's Social Science Publishing Company, the things considered important in today's communist morality are "the collectivist spirit which holds the group's interests as more valuable than the individual's, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, the communist attitude toward labor, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and communist humanity and culture."

However, unlike the requirements of this communist morality, violating, socially deviant acts are found in many areas; looking at the types of crimes covered by North Korea's criminal law, there are crimes relating to opposition to state supremacy, injury to state officials, injury to state or collective group property, personal injury, injury to public property, violations of labor laws, crimes in conduct of official business, and economic crimes. These phenomena constitute no more than an example of the things that remain unresolved in spite of the North Korean Communists unrelenting efforts; the following is a rough classification of the types of crime frequently happening in North Korea.

Type of crime	Description	Cause	Remarks
Personal injury	Assault, rape, adultery, murder, arson	Excessive female presence in society, love, party control over marriage, unfree male/female relations	Many cases of rape and adultery by party and cooperative farm cadre

Type of crime	Description	Cause	Remarks
Economic crimes	Embezzlement of state property, black marketeering and embezzlement of foodstuffs, incorrect release of hard-to-get items, thievery by false reportings, excess profits, misappropriation	Thievery; basic lack of clothing, food, housing	Mostly by cadre of cooperative farms or economic organs working in economy sectors
Political and other crimes	Insulting Kim Il-song, antirevolutionary acts, escape, impure thought Gangsterism, pickpocketing	Residents disbelief in communism Poverty and dissatisfaction with regime, real expression of vanity	

The above-listed types of crime and their descriptions show us churning dissatisfaction in the area of political ideology as well as the contradictions in the Kim Il-song system. In relation to these facts, the North Koreans reason that socially deviant acts have not been eliminated due to the parents' responsibility or the criminal's own personality, also they consistently explain it as vestiges of capitalism or vestiges of bourgeois thinking.

2. The Phenomena of Social Irrationality

Because social irrationality also reflects the natures of South and North Korea's systems, it is ultimately difficult to measure by direct comparison the phenomena of social irrationality which impair social stability; therefore, the nature of both societies' social irrationality must be clarified in the ramifications of these social systems. In the case of North Korea, the policy direction they have chosen and their process of policy determination indicate, continuously if fragmentarily, the various antisocialist and antisocial problems they are facing. Representative examples are the problems arising in the actions of party members in the 1973 "New Party Arbitration Transfer Work" or the aspects of social irrationality cited among the tasks at hand emphasized at the 1975 "Industrial Activists Meeting." These examples of the social irrationality and instability North Korea is facing can be summarized as follows: One, avoidance of study of the religion of Kim Il-song; two, neglect and disregard of party organization life; three, party members' and workers' negativism and lack of zeal; four, dislike of labor, avoidance of labor and violation of labor discipline; five, waste and misuse of state property and misuse of resources; six, continuation of outmoded thought such as technical mysticism, conservatism, empiricism, revisionism, capitalist thought and feudal Confucian thought; seven, bureaucratic, subjective, expedient and formalistic work ethics; and eight, antisocialist acts by the young intelligentsia and human alienation.

These phenomena, things noted by the North Koreans themselves, reflect the internal social consciousness of all the inhabitants of North Korea, and are seen to operate deeply as factors in social insecurity.

IV. Conclusion

Although we have fragmentarily compared within a limited scope the South and North Korean cultures whose systems have differing structural principles and maintenance mechanisms, we can see that South and North Korea, which once formed a single, common society, now have greater sociocultural differences than homogeneity or similarity and that as the years go by the intensifying of heterogeneity and the sharpening of confrontation between the systems will increase.

Now I will summarize my comparative results.

First, in the case of education, the ROK bases itself in the spirit of the People's Education Charter, and bringing this spirit to life, has the goal of fostering a Korean who can contribute to the development of the state and the revival of the nation; by contrast, North Korea has as its goal the fostering of communists imbued with class struggle and the unitary ideology, so that in North Korea education is nothing more than a tool for realizing the politics of communist dictatorship.

Second, in the ROK the mass media such as newspapers and broadcasting inform the opinions of all groups and classes and fulfill the function of widely enlightening and guiding the common masses whereas in North Korea they are used as means to maintain Kim Il-song's unitary system.

Third, in relation to social change, South and North Korea have various social problems resulting from the particular natures of their systems' structural principles and maintenance mechanisms; these social problems bring about social tension and psychological dissatisfaction, thereby leading the way to sociocultural reorganization.

9137
CSO: 4108/95

SOUTH KOREAN ECONOMY SEEN AS RESURGENT

Tokyo ZAIKAI in Japanese 8 Sept 81 pp 98-99

[Article by Ho Shibata, Columnist for SANKEI SHIMBUN: "The Chon Tu-hwan Regime Aims for Another Miracle Growth"]

[Text]
The South Korean economy, which began to recover from the nadir of recession since last October, finally got on track in mid-June this year. I recently visited South Korea for two months and had the opportunity to observe its progress with my own eyes. The following is my report.

Following an "overheating" in 1977 and 1978, the South Korean economy began a decline in 1979 and continued the downward trend until, in August of the same year, it fell below the business barometer of 1.0 which represented the dividing point between recession and stability. During the six months from April 1980, it remained at a constant 0.4, which is the low point of an ongoing recession, without any prospect of recovery.

However, favorable export trends began to show early this year, productivity began to pick up and shipments began to increase, which lowered goods in stock. Recently, domestic demand has also been on an upward swing, resulting in a turnabout from stalemate conditions. The business barometer of 1.0 recorded by the Bank of South Korea on 6 August was the first in a year and 10 months since August 1979. South Korea's economy finally appeared to be on track towards growth.

As a tangible example of trends reflecting the business recovery, the Bank of South Korea revealed on 7 August that the aggregate plant investment funds loaned out as business funds during the month of July reached 140 billion "won." This is the highest monthly total recorded since the latter half of 1979. The monthly business loans made by banking institutions remained below 50 billion "won" from the last half of 1979 through February of this year, but the amount gradually rose until it exceeded 78.3 billion "won" in June and topped 100 billion "won" in July.

Manufacturing Industries Begin Climb

The sudden upsurge of investments in plants and facilities by the enterprises proves the effectiveness of the "measures to promote rationalization of industry and investment" adopted by the South Korean government last April, in order to stimulate

investments. The measures centered on: (1) increased funds for plants and facilities to export industries and small and medium enterprises; (2) expansion of an emergency investment and tax exemption system; and (3) lower interest on secondary financing, such as calls and notes.

The revival of an initiative toward investment is premised on the outlook that (1) the business forcast index will show an estimated 1.0 for June, while the economic growth rate in the second quarter (April-June) will reach 3-4 percent, thus strengthening the base for a business recovery; (2) the recovery base will accelerate after the third quarter (July-September).

Also, with regard to the 60 major projects announced by the South Korea Economic Planning Administration on 11 August under the fourth 5-year plan for economic development ending this year, 42 projects are progressing according to schedule, while 18 projects are slightly behind schedule. Those slated to be completed this year include (1) the Okpo dockyard construction project undertaken by the Taesu Shipbuilding Company, (2) the double track railroad project between Yongdungpo and Suwon, (3) the Changnyong district agricultural development project, and (4) the Pusan-Masan highway construct project. The Okpo dockyard on Koje Island is a mammoth dockyard with an annual shipbuilding capacity of 1.2 million tons and a repair capacity of 680,000 tons. It will be capable of constructing special ships which require high technology, such as LPG (liquefied propane gas) and LNG (liquefied natural gas) tankers.

Also, according to the 6 August announcement by the Economic Planning Administration, 610,000 persons were unemployed in June, which is 62,000 less than the 672,000 unemployed in the same month a year ago. It means that the rate of unemployment in June dropped 0.5 percent from the 4.4 percent a year ago to 3.9 percent. The number of employed as of the end of June this year was 15,149,000--an increase of 390,000 from a year ago. The number of mining industrial workers declined somewhat after 1979, but turned upward for the first time recently.

There has been much other good news concerning the South Korean economy. On 8 August, the Economic Planning Administration announced that foreign capital brought into South Korea during the first six months (January-June) reached 3.5 billion 2 million dollars, which is 45.5 percent of the goal of 7.7 billion dollars sought for this year, and that the goal for the last six months (July-December) should be reached without trouble.

Plant Exports Continue

Additionally, negotiations have resulted successfully in the form of contracts for many major projects, such as the construction of the Palaupkomdo (phonetic) hydrocarbon pressurized distillation and dissolution plant for Singapore (order received by Tae Lim Industries), the construction of port and harbor facilities for Indonesia (order received by Sam Hwan Enterprises) and 200 items of rolling stock for Nigeria (order received by Hyundai General Trading Company).

Furthermore, according to the American business magazine FORTUNE's annual "List of The World's Top 500 Non-American Companies," ten South Korean companies are listed this year. It is the same number as last year. This year, however, they have

climbed sharply in rank, except for two companies. Especially the Hyundai group jumped from its No 80 position last year to No 72, and it is the top ranking company among the developing countries and semi-developed countries.

What is the outlook for the last half of this year? According to the "economic trend for the first half of FY-81" (January-June) announced by the Economic Planning Administration on 24 July, exports are progressing smoothly, while industrial production and shipments are on the increase. This has resulted in lower supplies in stock and a constant base for economic recovery. It is estimated that the growth rate will reach 2.5 to 3 percent [the growth rate for the first quarter (January-March) was 1.2 percent], and that the business recovery will accelarate during the last half of the year (July-December) to reach 9-10 percent, thus establishing an annual rate of 6-7 percent.

Seven Percent Growth Rate Predicted

Also, according to a report made public by the South Korean Development and Research Institute (KDI) on 28 July, the outlook under the present economic policy indicates that (1) the economic growth rate for this year will be 6.5 percent, and a rate of 8 percent will be possible next year; (2) the fixed capital investment rate is minus 1.5 percent, but it should increase to 1 percent next year; (3) the current account deficit will be 5.5 billion dollars for both this year and next year; and (4) wholesale commodity prices rose by 24 percent this year, and are estimated to rise another 16 percent next year.

Meanwhile, the report hypothesizes that, if an expansion policy were adopted, (1) the currency volume would increase 25 to 30 percent; (2) interest rates would drop 2.5 percent; (3) the economic growth rate is 7 percent this year, but could rise to 9.5 percent next year; and (4) the employment figure could rise by 30,000 at the end of this year.

However, the Economic Planning Administration points out that the recent economic recovery is taking place under restraint factors, such as (1) weakening of the domestic demand base, (2) flagging plant investment by the enterprises, and (3) a slow economic recovery in foreign countries. It therefore warns that, if a policy to force stimulation of the economy is adopted, it would result in a greater burden on commodity prices and international balance of payments.

After all, the keynote for South Korea's economic recovery has been based on the removal of political anxiety since the last half of last year. It was brought about by the establishment of the Con Tu-hwan regime through constitutional revision, a national referendum, the presidential election and parliamentary elections.

Japan's Response Studied

The fourth 5-year economic development plan, which started under the Pak government, will wind up this year, and the "fifth economic and social development 5-year plan" (1982-86) will be launched next year. The fifth plan is not only a "preliminary" development plan, which will test the leadership of the Chon Tu-hwan regime, but is an ambitious plan which purports to repeat the "miracle of the Han River" of the Pak government.

On 10 August, the Economic Planning Administration unvieled the economic indices of the fifth 5-year plan. Compared with the tentative plan (mid-term plan) drafted in May, the growth rate and aggregate investment rate are somewhat adjusted upward while enchancement of economic independence is stressed by lower adjustments in the trade balance deficit and dependence on stockpiled overseas investment resources.

According to the economic indices, (a) the economic growth rate (annual average) will be 7.6 percent [9.2 percent in the fourth 5-year plan]; (b) the GNP (1986) will be 107,461.2 billion "won" [the goal for 1981 under the fourth plan is 16,214 billion "won"]; (c) the per capita GNP (1986) will be 3,471 dollars [the goal for 1981 under the fourth plan is 1,512 dollars]; (d) the aggregate investment rate will be 20.2 percent; (e) the investment rate for FY-86 will be 32.4 percent [domestic savings raee-29.6 percent; overseas savings rate-2.8 percent]; (f) exports (1986) will reach 53 billion dollars; (g) imports (1986) will total 55.5 billion dollars; and (h) the commodity price increase rate (annual average) will be 10.8 percent.

The fifth 5-year plan projects seven multi-purpose dams, including one in Antung, Kyongsang-pukto' the Taegu-Kwangju east-west superhighway; repaving of 334 kilometers of the west coast highway between Inchon and Mokpo' the fifth-stage road repaving project totalling 402 kilometers in Chungchong-namdo, Cholla-pukto, Cholla-namdo, Kyongsong-pukto and Kyongsong-namdo provinces; a new international airport in the capital area; an LNG import base; the development of the No 4 mining district; and construction of an oil pipeline between Yosu-Seoul and Ulsan-Taejon.

As South Korea faces a military threat from North Korea and is burdened with a heavy military budget of 5.6 percent of its GNP, how will Japan cooperate with its fifth 5-year plan? What will Japan do to correct South Korea's deficit in Japan-South Korea trade, which has reached an annual rate of 3 billion dollars? Japan's choice cannot be considered without a realistic awareness of the security of Northeast Asia.

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INCREASING TRADE BETWEEN SOUTH KOREA, CHINA REPORTED

Tokyo TOITSU NIPPO in Japanese 19 Sep 81 p 1

[Article: "China: Stepped-Up Trade with South Korea"]

[Text] Trade between South Korea and China has increased greatly compared with last year. The 17 September issue of the newspaper CHUNG PAO reports a Hong Kong government office announcement that in the first half of this year South Korea received imports worth HK $97 million (about US $16 million) from China via Hong Kong.

This is an increase of 118 percent over the same period last year and indicates that Chinese exports to South Korea are increasing greatly.

South Korean exports to third countries via Hong Kong are up by 147 percent over the same period last year, to $169.2 million. Almost all of these exports are believed to have gone to China; and like China's exports to South Korea, South Korea's exports to China have more than doubled.

South Korean export to China is considered to have begun last year; but according to South Korean customs officials, in the 7 months between January and July of last year, South Korean exports to China, consisting primarily of fibers and chemical fertilizers, were worth $2.45 million.

South Korean imports from China were confirmed, though unofficially, in 1978. In that year there were complete failures of the garlic and red papper crops, and these agricultural products were imported in large quantities via Hong Kong in order to assure their availability.

Thus far, China has made public no details of its trade with South Korea, but the newspaper GUANGDONG RIBAO for 5 September reports that in the middle 10 days of last last month China exported 20 tons of ginger through Hong Kong, and on 16 September, alumni association [0681 1331 2585] head Hao Deqing [6787 1795 7230] and Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Jia Shi [0328 4258] confirmed in an interview with Japanese Diet members visiting China that "We are actually engaged" in trade with South Korea.

Since this was the first time that high-ranking Chinese officials had confirmed the existence of trade between the two countries and since the volume of trade has increased greatly compared with last year, it is felt that a change has occurred

in China's trade posture toward South Korea and that Chinese trade with South Korea may become even more active in the future.

Coal is said to be the main product imported from China, but although Chinese authorities acknowledge the fact of trade with South Korea, they avoid any discussion of the nature or price of the products exported or imported.

Reportedly this is because China is not in a position to ignore totally the wishes of North Korea, which has protested against South Korean-Chinese "rapprochement." On one occasion, vigorous North Korean protest prevented the carrying through of a commercial transaction in which South Korea was to import large quantities of coal from China, even though it had already been arranged through a Hong Kong company. This is illustrative of the long shadow which the "antagonism" between North Korea and South Korea casts on the indirect trade between China and South Korea, but in view of the fact that recently China has acknowledged its trade with South Korea several times, the indirect South Korean-Chinese trade seems to be undergoing great changes.

That in recent years China has conducted active research on the South Korean economy and Semaul Movement; Chinese officials were sent unofficially to observe steelmaking at P'ohang; and experts from Chinese government organizations were sent to the International Law of the Sea Conference sessions in Seoul this year--these may be important factors in the background of China's embarkation on active trade with South Korea.

Korea's undertaking trade with China has been pushed by both the government and the private sector since Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang [2621 1730] indicated in 1978 that trade with South Korea would be welcome by saying that "it would be very much in the interest of both China and South Korea."

Since the beginning of this year, in keeping with President Chou's basic foreign policy that "Foreign relations will be expanded regardless of differences in ideology and political systems," Korea has embarked on an active policy of improving its relations, first with China, and then with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Expansion of trade with communist countries has become a major task for South Korea, which aims, by expanding its number of export markets, to export products worth $50 billion by 1986, and in accordance with this policy it is likely to pursue a variety of diplomatic activities in order to expand its trade with China, which represents an immense neighboring export market.

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'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR MARCH 1981

[Editorial Report: The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during March 1981]

1 Mar 81 p 1 center: "Let Us Smash Maneuvers by Splittists at Home and Abroad and Reunify the Fatherland": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 040, 2 Mar 81, pp D6-9: "NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL"].

2 Mar 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Increase the Area of Cultivated Land On A Large Scale": Notes that in Korea where the area of farmland is limited, agriculture, which is one of the major elements in the national economy, must be developed by increasing the area of cultivated farmland as much as possible as required in Kim Il-song's five-point program for remaking nature which he promulgated at the 12th Plenum of the Fifth Central Committee; emphasizes the importance of struggling to achieve 9.5 million tons of grain this year and heading toward the 200,000 chongbo of new land to be cultivated by the end of the 1980's as set forth in the Sixth Party Congress last year; calls for the functionaries of local party and executive organizations and the workers to be fully aware of the importance of this task and to mobilize themselves ideologically to carry it out by carrying out the struggle to increase the area of cultivated land and thereby demonstrate the excellence of the socialist system; states that in the past, when guidance functionaries set clear goals, mobilized the masses and gave proper guidance in accordance with the changing conditions, they were able to remake nature and achieve many breakthroughs; exhorts the responsible functionaries in the city and county party organizations to see to it that the workers and office personnel engage in rural assistance projects with utter loyalty to party policy, for the guidance functionaries to allocate work assignments to organizations and enterprises and each and every person working in them, allot the proper tools and equipment to them so they will be able to fulfill their tasks, survey their work status and accomplishments and formulate wrap-up reports on the tasks performed; calls upon the functionaries and workers in the industrial sector to assure that the necessary equipment and materials are provided on time and in ample quantity to the agricultural sector to facilitate increasing the area of cultivated land and to give priority distribution of tractors and bulldozers; emphasizes that in all districts paddy pathways should be further adjusted and more terraced land constructed and that the work of reclaiming tidal land be pursued in conjunction with the movement to find new farmland; urges all party members and workers to put themselves vigorously to the task of increasing the area of tilled farmland prior to the farming season and thereby assure another bumper crop this year.

3 Mar 81 p 1 three-quarter page with border: "All Party Members Should Endlessly Glorify Their Honor As Party Members in a New All-Out Advance": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 043, 5 Mar 81, pp D10-15: "NODONG SINMUN On Honor of KWP Membership"].

4 Mar 81 p 1 upper half: "Let Us Brilliantly Realize the Plan of the Party On Achieving a Greater Upswing in Agricultural Production": [Text summarized in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 043, 5 Mar 81, pp D6-7: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

5 Mar 81 p 1 lower half: "Let Us All Take Part En Masse In the Election of Delegates For Local Governing Bodies and Steadfastly Bolster the People's Political Power": [Text summarized in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 043, 5 Mar 81, pp D7-8: "NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL"].

7 Mar 81 p 1 lower half: "Let Us Raise Up the Role of National Government Organizations and Vigorously Push Ahead With Revolution and Construction": [Text Summarized in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 047, 11 Mar 81, pp D5-6: "100 Percent Participation in Election Hailed"].

9 Mar 81 p 1 upper right: "Muster All Forces In the Countryside For the Planting Struggle!": Notes that last year's bumper crop was due to the good start achieved through timely spring planting as the party intended and the same spirit must prevail so as to achieve this year's goal of 9.5 million tons of grain set forth at the Sixth Party Congress; urges all the workers and helpers in the rural economic sector to fulfill the agricultural policy and present a report of their fidelity and loyalty to the party and Kim Il-song by carrying out seasonal planting in a scientific manner and thereby overcoming the natural barriers of climate, etc., and achieving the goal of 9.5 million tons of grain this year; urges all those in charge of the spring planting battle, particularly the functionaries and workers in the rural economic sector, to carry out the tasks assigned to them by the party with utmost fidelity and demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and with a recognition that they are the ones who are masters of the planting battle; urges all to raise good quality seedlings so that transplanting can be performed on time, making strong efforts toward sterilization of seeds, raising sprouts, paying careful heed to water temperature, spreading of humus, caring for tenting, small farm machinery, seed bed coverings, etc.; urges all primary supervisory personnel including chairmen of cooperative farm management committees to acquit themselves of their roles as masters of farmwork, formulate overall plans for farmwork to be performed and muster all forces for the spring planting battle; states that the party is calling the entire party, the whole country and all the people to rush out and lend a hand in farming operations and for all party organizations and three revolutions teams to implant in the masses a realization of the importance of spring planting so that all will follow the party's call to achieve 9.5 million tons of grain this year.

10 Mar 81 p 1 three-quarter page with border: "Let Us Arm Party Members and Working People With Firm Spirit of Struggle Against Imperialists": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 049, 13 Mar 81, pp D10-15: "Longer Version of Editorial on Anti-Imperialism." Also summarized in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 047, 11 Mar 81, pp D3-5: "Importance of Anti-Imperialist Education Stressed"].

11 Mar 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Vigorously Perform Spring Tree Planting As a Mass Movement": Notes that forests are the treasure of the nation and in a country such as Korea which has lots of mountains, fast growing and economically beneficial trees must be grown on them in order to contribute to economic construction and raise up the living standard of the people; urges all to continue the work of building all kinds of forests in accordance with Kim Il-song and the glorious party center's plan to raise up the standard of living of the people and rebuild the forests which have been laid bare by the Japanese rascals and burned up by the U.S. imperialists in the past; calls upon all to heed the call of the party to build 2 million more chongbo of forests to satisfy the demand for paper, textile materials, oil, medicine and fodder; exhorts all functionaries and workers in each sector and every unit to participate in the tree planting movement and thereby heed the call of the Sixth Party Congress, especially through the method of a mass movement according to detailed planning established by the functionaries in all organizations, enterprises, schools and cooperative farms which are participating in forestry operations; points out the role of the three revolutions teams in the spring tree planting movement as well as personnel in all units of each sector of the national economy and the various committees and organizations; calls upon all functionaries and workers to prepare for the future of the fatherland by actively engaging in the mass movement of spring tree planting and thereby build the country into a paradise for all the people.

12 Mar 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Achieve a new Breakthrough in the Development of the Machine Industry": notes that according to Kim Il-song, the machine industry is the heart of industry and the foundation of the technical revolution and thus various kinds of modern machinery such as tractors, machine tools, etc., must be produced and provided to set up the structure of industrial production on a firm base and to produce more and better quality of machine processed products and thereby liberate the workers from arduous labor; calls for rapid establishment of machinery bases and production of quality machinery as was done in the past after the devastation of the war when such factories as the Sungni Truck Complex and the Kumsong Tractor Factory were built on the ashes of the war; stresses the importance of fulfilling the ten long-range goals of socialist construction by developing the machine industry to even greater heights through skilled production organizations and direction and revolutionary planning; emphasizes clear goals and positive direction incorporating correct methodology according to the Taean Work Method for the purpose of implementing party policy; calls for proper production and distribution of cooperative products on a timely basis and achievement of a new breakthrough in machine manufactured products; urges all functionaries to turn their attention to cooperative production with the proper appreciation of the interests of the state and see to it that cooperative products in the factories and enterprises are given priority distribution to the economy; calls for enhancing the role of "4.15 technical innovation shock brigades" and all out participation in the mass movement for technical innovation in the industrial sector; exhorts all to follow the leadership of the glorious party center and bring about a major breakthrough in the development of the machine industry.

14 Mar 81 p 1 with border: "Let Us Thoroughly Carry Out the Three Revolutions of Ideology, Technology and Culture Vigorously Accelerating the Three Revolutions Movement": [Text published in JPRS 78084 KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT No 137, 15 May 81, pp 7-17: "Three Revolutions Hailed as Bulwark of Society." Also summarized in

FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 054, 20 Mar 81 pp D11-13: "NODONG SINMUN On Three Revolutions Team Movement"].

18 Mar 81 p 1 right half: "Let Us Further Develop Fisheries Operations in Accordance With the Requirements of Actual Developme t": Notes that Korea has favorable conditions for developing fisheries resources which should be expedited in tandem with agriculture especially now when many countries are suffering under the influence of the cold front; states that Korea had the highest per capita fish catch in the world last year which entailed overcoming unfavorable oceanic conditions during last year's winter fishing season as a result of Kim Il-song's wise leadership and the energetic guidance of the glorious party center; calls for all workers and functionaries in the fisheries sector to follow the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress and achieve the goal of 5 million tons of fish ahead of time this year; emphasizes continuous fishing operations throughout all four seasons including spring and summer by increas g operations of all purpose fishing vessels performing double and triple fishing operations; calls for increasing the capacity of modern, scientific fish processing and storage facilities and an all-out participation in the winter fishing battle; urges all scientists and technicians in the fishery sector to realize the importance of their role in fishery research work as anonymous heroes and set up the Korean fisheries industry at a new high level; calls upon all workers in the machine industry to produce and deliver modern equipment to the fisheries sector in a timely manner; exhorts party organizations and three revolutions teams in the fisheries and alied sectors to instill the instructions of Kim Il-song into the workers and functionaries and perform the necessary organizational and political work so that they will carry out their duties in a responsible manner and complete winter fishing preparations by the end of September this year, thereby further developing the fisheries sector in accordance with the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress.

19 Mar 31 p 1 top half: "Great Contribution to Cause of Peace in Asia and World": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 054, 20 Mar 81, pp D4-6: "NODONG SINMUN Backs KWP-JSP Joint Declaration"].

20 Mar 81 p 1 upper right: "May the Entire Party, the Whole Country and All the People Vigorously Assist the Countryside": Notes that agriculture is a key element which determines the success or ruin of a country and the granary of a country must be filled to the brim so it can become a powerful nation, maintain its independence and overcome the adverse effects of the cold front; calls for the entire party, the whole country and populace to rush out and assist the farmers during the spring farming season so as to achieve 9.5 million tons of grain; emphasizes timely distribution of materials and equipment for scientific farming; exhorts all functionaries and workers to heed the militant call of the party, positively strive to realize the broad plan of the glorious party center who wishes to raise up agricultural development to a new high level; urges all workers and party members to participate in rural assistance work as masters of the work assigned to them, mobilize a maximum of reserves, produce more equipment and goods, transport and deliver them on time to the producing areas; stresses the necessity of proper organization and effective utilization of machinery and equipment; calls for the functionaries in the rural management sector to evaluate the actual situation and apportion manpower accordingly, settle all problems and establish good working conditions; urges party functionaries and three revolutions team members to go

among the farm helpers and explain the party's agricultural policy and chuche farming methodology so that they will utilize the farming-first method and accomplish this year's goal of 9.5 million tons of grain.

21 Mar 81 p 1 upper right: "May the Guidance Functionaries Vigorously Push Ahead With This Year's Battle Through Bold Undertakings": Notes that it is most important in accomplishing the gradiose program of the 1980's for socialist construction and national reunification that guidance functionaries use their skillfull direction and energetic political work through bold undertakings such as was done in the successes of Nampo'o City and Songch'on Ore Mine; stresses proper preparation for fulfilling the ten prospective goals on the way to hastening the accomplishment of the Second Seven-Year Plan; exhorts all guidance functionaries to formulate bold operational plans for gaining victory in this year's struggle for revolution and construction through expediting and normalizing production and inscribe new successes and heroic undertakings in the history of the party; urges guidance functionaries to emulate the anonymous heroes by responsibly fulfilling all their obligations in a spirit of absolutism and unconditionality to party policy and formulate mobilizational plans and struggle objectives in accordance with the actual situation of the workers; calls for the functionaries to find breakthroughs in achieving the ten prospective goals through such programs as the annihiliation battle, concentrated onslaught and all-out combat and by settling all important matters and difficulties encountered; exhorts the functionaries to study the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress and Kim Il-song's instructions and to go among the workers and farmers, listen to their views, survey the situation and be familiar with the overall economic development of the country; urges all functionaries to expedite bold undertakings in this year's battle following the leadership of the glorious party center and thereby fulfill their responsibility as faithful revolutionary warriors of the party and commanders of the revolution.

23 Mar 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Improve and Strengthen Quality Control Work": [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT No 137, JPRS 78084, 15 May 81, pp 22-25: "'NODONG SINMUN' Editorial Urges Quality Control"].

24 Mar 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Strengthen Propaganda and Agitation For Socialist Economic Construction": [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 056, 24 Mar 81, pp D11-12: "Propaganda Called Key to Economic Construction"].

26 Mar 81 p 1 upper half: "Powerful Support to Our People's Just Struggle for National Reunification": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 059, 27 Mar 81, pp D7-10: "World Conference On Korean Reunification Hailed"].

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APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

KIM MEETS ZAIRIAN ENVOY--The following were present on 30 April when Kim Il-song met with the special envoy of the president of Zaire:

Hŏ Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Chŏng Chun-ki	vice premier

[MINJU CHOSON 1 May 81 p 1]

MAY DAY CELEBRATED--The following attended a meeting at Nungnado Park to celebrate the 1st of May:

Chŏng Chun-ki	comrade
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	comrade
Pak Su-tong	comrade
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	comrade
Kim Man-kŭm	functionary of the sector concerned
An Sŭng-hak	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Pong-chu	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Ch'ŏl	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Yŏng-kuk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chae-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Yong [Ryong]-t'aek	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 2 May 81 p 3]

SYRIANS MEET KIM--The following were present on 3 May when Kim Il-song received the delegation of the Syrian National Assembly:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	vice chairman
Kim Chae-pong	vice foreign minister

[MINJU CHOSON 5 May 81 p 1]

ASSOCIATION ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The following attended a central report meeting on the 4th at the Pyongyang Grand Theater on the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	member, politburo
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	member, politburo
O Paek-yong [ryong]	member, politburo
O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	member, politburo
Paek Hak-nim [rim]	member, politburo
Ch'oe Kwang	candidate member, politburo
Chŏng Chun-ki	candidate member, politburo
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	candidate member, politburo

[MINJU CHOSON 5 May 81 p 1]

ZAMBIANS ARRIVE--The following greeted the 4 May arrival of the delegation of the Zambian National Unification Independence Party:

Yun Ki-pok	candidate member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Kil Chae-kyŏng	candidate member, central committee

[MINJU CHOSON 5 May 81 p 4]

DEPARTURE FOR PORTUGAL--The following bid farewell to a KWP delegation, led by Kim Yŏng-nam, which departed on 6 May for the 4th congress of the Portuguese Socialist Party:

Kim Hwan	comrade
Yun Ki-pok	comrade
Kim Yong-sun	comrade
Cho Yŏng-kuk	comrade

[MINJU CHOSON 7 May 81 p 3]

SOVIET VICTORY CELEBRATED--The Korea-Soviet Friendship Society and the Committee for Foreign Cultural Liaison held a film show in the Chollima Cultural Palace on the 5th on the 36th anniversary of the Soviet victory in the Great Fatherland War:

O Mun-han	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Pong-hŭi	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 7 May 81 p 4]

KIM MEETS BANGLADESHIS--The following were present on 7 May when Kim Il-song met the delegation of the Bangladesh Democratic Party:

Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	member, central committee; vice premier
Yu Yŏng-kŏl	deputy department director, central committee

[MINJU CHOSON 8 May 81 p 1]

CHONGRYON DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the arrival of the Chongryon functionaries delegation, led by Hong Song-chŏng, vice chairman of the organization bureau of the Chongryon central standing committee:

Kim Chu-yŏng	functionary of the sector concerned
Wang Kyŏng-hak	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 8 May 81 p 5]

JAPANESE COMPANY DELEGATION--The following bid farewell to the delegation of the Chongryon Lyunghung Trading Corporation's delegation, which departed on the 8th:

Kim In-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Wang Kyŏng-hak	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 9 May 81 p 4]

DELEGATION TO SOVIET UNION--The following bid farewell to the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee delegation, led by Kim Si-hak, which departed for the USSR on 9 May:

Kim Sŏng-kŏl	functionary of the sector concerned
Chŏng Ha-ch'ŏn	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 10 May 81 p 4]

CHONGRYON DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following Chongryon delegations arrived on 9 May: the Chongryon technical functionaries delegation, led by Kim Sung-kil, vice director of the Niigata Prefecture Joetsu Region commercial society, and the 23d short-term fatherland visitation group, led by Chang Yong-kyu, chairman of the September West Osaka branch. The following greeted their arrival:

An Sŭng-hak	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 10 May 81 p 4]

SOVIET VICTORY CELEBRATED--The Soviet Ambassador held a dinner and film show on the 9th at the embassy on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of victory in the Great Fatherland War, with the following present:

Yi Tu-ch'an	KPA lieutenant general
Chi Ki-sŏn	KPA major general

[MINJU CHOSON 10 May 81 p 4]

ZAMBIANS MEET KIM--The delegation of the Zambian National Unification Independence Party met Kim Il-song on 12 May, with the following also present:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	member, central committee; secretary, central committee
Cho Yŏng-kuk	vice chairman, central committee

[MINJU CHOSON 13 May 81 p 1]

COMMITTEE ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The following attended a commemorative report meeting on the afternoon of the 12th in the 8 February Cultural Hall on the 20th anniversary of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland:

Kim Il-	member, politburo standing committee; vice president; chairman, CPRF
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	member, politburo; chief secretary, central committee
Yun Ki-pok	candidate member, politboro; secretary, central committee; vice chairman, CPRF
Chŏng Chun-ki	candidate member, politburo; vice premier
Chŏng Sin-hyŏk	chairman, Chondogyo Young Friends Party central committee
Kim Man-kŭm	chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
Hong Ki-mun	vice chairman, CPRF
Chŏng Tu-hwan	chairman, DFRF central committee
Yŏm [Ryŏm] Kuk-yŏl [ryŏl]	vice chairman, Korean Social Democratic Party central committee
Kim Pong-chu	chairman, KFTU central committee
Chang Yun-p'il	chairman, KAWU central committee
Yi Yŏng-su	chairman, KSWYL central committee
Kim Ki-nam	chairman, Korean Journalists' League central committee
Ch'oe Yŏng-hwa	vice chairman, Korean FLA central committee
Pak T'ae-ho	Korean Buddhists' League central committee
Cho Hŏn-yŏng	chief, secretariat, CCNPPU

[MINJU CHOSON 13 May 81 p 1]

PLA DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 12 May arrival of a PLA Friendship inspection delegation:

Pak Chung-kuk	KPA lieutenant general
Yun Ch'i-ho	KPA lieutenant general
Yi Tu-ch'an	KPA lieutenant general

[MINJU CHOSON 13 May 81 p 3]

CHONGRYON COMMERCIAL DELEGATION--The following greeted the arrival on 12 May of the Fukuoka Commerce delegation, led by Pak Yŏng-yŏp, chairman of the Chongryon Fukuoka Commercial Society:

Commercial Society:

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	functionary of the sector concerned
Wang Kyŏng-hak	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 14 May 81 p 4]

KIM MEETS NIGERIANS--The following also attended when Kim Il-song met the Nigerian Upper House education committee delegation on 14 May:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Kim Chae-pong	vice minister of foreign affairs

[MINJU CHOSON 15 May 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS PAP DELEGATION--Kim Il-song met the delegation of the Peruvian People's Action Party on 14 May, with the following also present:

Hyŏn Chun-kuk	member, central committee
Hong Il-ch'on	vice minister of elementary education

[MINJU CHOSON 15 May 81 p 1]

CZECH ANNIVERSARY GATHERING--The following attended a film showing on 14 May at the Chollima Cultural Hall on the 60th anniversary of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party's founding:

Pak Myŏng-ku	functionary of the sector concerned
Han Ik-su	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 16 May 81 p 4]

SOUTH KOREA DENOUNCED--In addition to 100,000 of the masses, the following attended a Pyongyang city mass meeting at Kim Il-song Square on the 17th to denounce the South Korean military fascist clique for the Kwangju Incident:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	member, politburo; vice president
O Paek-yong [ryong]	member, politburo
Kim Hwan	member, secretary, politburo
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	member, politburo; vice premier
Kang Sŏng-san	member politburo; vice premier
Paek Hak-nim [rim]	member, politburo; vice minister of the people's armed forces
Yun Ki-pok	candidate member, secretary, politburo
Chŏng Chun-ki	candidate member, politburo; vice premier
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	candidate member, politburo; responsible secretary, Pyongyang party
Hwang Chang-yŏp	secretary, central committee; chairman, SPA standing committee
Chŏng Sin-hyŏk	chairman, Chondokyo Young Friends Party central committee
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	chief secretary, DFRF central committee
Kim Man-kŭm	chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
An Sŭng-hak	chairman, Pyongyang city administrative committee
Hong Ki-mun	vice chairman, CPRF

Chŏng Tu-hwan	chairman, DRFR central committee
Yŏm [Ryŏm] Kuk-yŏl [ryŏl]	rice chairman, Korea Socialist Democratic Party central committee
Pak Chung-kuk	vice minister of people's armed forces
Kim Pong-chu	chairman, GFTU central committee
Chang Yun-p'il	chairman, KAWU central committee
Yi Yŏng-su	chairman, SWYL central committee
Kim Ki-nam	chairman, Korean Journalists' League central committee
Ch'oe Yŏng-hwa	vice chairman, KFLA central committee
Pak T'ae-ho	chairman, Korean Buddhists' League central committee

[MINJU CHOSON 18 May 81 p 1]

REGIONAL MEETINGS HELD--The following regional meetings were held on the afternoon of the 17th to denounce the South Korean Kwangju Incident, with the following present:

In Hamhung:

Yi Kil-song	responsible secretary, South Hamgyong Province party committee
Yŏm [Ryŏm] T'ae-chun	chairman, South Hamgyong Province party committee
Kim Hyŏng-chŏng	chairman, South Hamgyong Province administrative committee

In Haeju:

Paek Pŏm-su	responsible secretary, South Hwanghae Province party committee
Pak Ki-hwan	chairman, South Hwanghae Province party committee

In Kaesong:

Chang In-sŏk	responsible secretary, Kaesong city party committee
Kim Yŏng-chŏn	chairman, Kaesong city people's committee

[MINJU CHOSON 18 May 81 p 5]

CARGO VESSEL LAUNCHED--The following attended the launching of the 14,000-ton cargo vessel Chipsam-ho at the Ch'ongjin Shipyard on 17 May:

Kim Ch'ŏl-man	comrade
Kang Hŭi-won	comrade
Yi Yong-ik	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 19 May 81 p 2]

PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE SUPPORTED--The following attended a mass meeting on 18 May at the Chollima Cultural Hall to support the struggle of the Palestinian people:

Kim Pong-chu	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Hyŏng-u	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 20 May 81 p 4]

RWANDAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 22 May arrival of the delegation of the Rwandan Revolutionary Development Movement:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	member, politburo; vice president
Kim Man-kŭm	member, central committee; chairman, Pyongyang people's committee
Yi Hwa-sŏn	candidate member, central committee; deputy department director, central committee

[MINJU CHOSON 23 May 81 p 2]

CONDOLENCES TO GDR--The following paid a condolence call on the East German embassy on 22 May on the occasion of the death of Erich:

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kuk-sam	functionary of the sector concerned
Sŏk Ung-chin	functionary of the sector concerned
Hyŏn Sŏk	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 23 May 81 p 3]

MILITARY TROUP TO PRC--The following bid farewell to a KPA show troupe which departed on 20 May for the PRC:

Chang Ch'ŏl	functionary of the sector concerned
O Mun-han	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Yŏng [Ryŏng]-ch'ul	functionary of the sector concerned
Wang Kyŏng-hak	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Ŭng-tŏ	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 23 May 81 p 3]

BULGARIAN HOLIDAY CELEBRATED--On 21 May, the Bulgarian ambassador held a dinner and film show on the Bulgarian education, culture, publishing, and Slavic writing holiday, with the following present:

Chang Ch'ŏl	functionary of the sector concerned
O Mun-han	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Chong-sun	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 23 May 81 p 4]

ZIMBABWE DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 22 May arrival of the Zimbabwe education and cultural delegation, under minister Dzingai Mutumbuka:

Ch'oe T'ae-pok	functionary of the sector concerned
Han Ki-hwan	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Sang-t'ae	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 23 May 81 p 4]

KIM MEETS PLA DELEGATION--The following were also present on 23 May when Kim Il-song met the PLA friendship inspection delegation:

O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	member, politburo; KPA chief of staff
Pak Chung-kuk	lieutenant general; candidate member, central committee
Yun Ch'i-ho	lieutenant general; candidate member, central committee

[MINJU CHOSON 24 May 81 p 1]

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES TOUR--The following accompanied foreign diplomats in Pyongyang who visited the Pot'ong-gang [River] improvement construction memorial tower on 21 May:

An Sŭng-hak	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chae-suk	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 24 May 81 p 4]

KIM MEETS RWANDANS--Kim Il-song met the visiting Rwandan delegation on 24 May, with the following also present:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	member, politburo; vice president
Kim Yŏng-nam	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Chŏng Song-nam	candidate member, central committee; minister of external economic affairs
Yi Hwa-sŏn	candidate member, central committee

[MINJU CHOSON 26 May 81 p 3]

SUDANESE ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The following attended a commemorative meeting on the 25th on the occasion of the victory in the Sudanese Revolution, held at the Chollima Cultural Hall:

Yim Hyŏng-ku	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Sang-chun	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 26 May 81 p 6]

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 26 May arrival of the Yugoslav delegation under Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs:

Hŏ Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Ch'oe Chŏng-kŭn	minister of foreign trade
Yi Chong-mok	vice minister for foreign affairs

[MINJU CHOSON 27 May 81 p 2]

DINNER FOR CHINESE--The following attended a banquet on 26 May at the PRC embassy for the PRC delegation of the ministry of foreign liaison:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Hyŏn Chun-kuk	vice chairman, central committee
Cho Yŏng-kuk	vice chairman, central committee

[MINJU CHOSON 28 May 81 p 3]

DELEGATION TO INDONESIA--The following bid farewell to the DPRK delegation, led by Kye Ŭng-t'ae, which departed for Indonesia on 30 May:

Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Ch'oe Chŏng-kŭn	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Kyu-il	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Yŏng-ch'ang	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 31 May 81 p 2]

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10 November 1981

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No. 173

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PYONGYANG MEETING OBSERVES OCTOBER RESISTANCE ANNIVERSARY

SK271012 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] A Pyongyang report meeting was held at the Moranbong Theater on the afternoon of 22 October to commemorate the second anniversary of the October resistance of South Korean students and people for democracy.

Respectfully placed on the front wall of the meeting hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people. Posted in the meeting hall was the slogan: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious Korean Workers' Party!"

Participating in the meeting were Hong Ki-mun, vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Chong Tu-hwan, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Yom Kuk-yol, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; leading functionaries of public organizations; workers and students in the city.

The meeting opened with the singing of the song of General Kim Il-song.

Vice chairman Hong Ki-mun made a report. He said that the 1979 October resistance for democracy in Pusan and Masan, South Korea, was an eruption of the pent-up resentment and grievances of the people against the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, their stooge, and a mass anti-imperialist, antifascist, democratic and nation-saving resistance against the cursed Yusin system and for the establishment of new democratic politics and order.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Exploitation and repression evoke the people's resistance. It is natural for the South Korean people to struggle against the oppressors to achieve their freedom and liberation.

The speaker said that the October democratic resistance of South Korean students and people was a natural product of the atrocious Yusin fascist rule. He went on to say that the heinous, tyrannous fascist rule by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, patronized by the U.S. imperialists, forced the South Korean people to

experience immeasurable sufferings and disasters. He said that the puppet clique's maneuvers for fascist tyranny and its antipopular and anticommunist rule evoked the hatred and enmity of the people, that the rancor and resentment of South Korean students and people developed into a mass riot touched off by the antigovernment struggle of the students of Pusan University on 16 October 1979. This struggle quickly developed into a great democratic, nation-saving struggle, encompassing almost all areas of the Yongnam District, he said.

He said that dashing to the street of resistance chanting the slogans "resign the dictatorial regime!' "abrogate the Yusin constitution!' "narrow the gap between the poor and the rich!" The students and citizens of Pusan assaulted and destroyed public buildings and attacked the enemy, thus converting the whole of Pusan into a whirlpool of resistance.

He went on to say that students and people rose in the struggle one after the other in Masan, Seoul, Kwangju, Taegu, Chonju, Chongju, Ulsan and other areas which seemed to spread throughout South Korea.

With the fierce showdown between democracy and fascism, the Yusin system faced a crisis. It resembled a wall soaked in water. The colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists was on the verge of collapse.

Pak Chong-hui, the ringleader of the notorious Yusin dictatorship, was killed by his confidant on 26 October 1979 when victory over dictatorship was near at hand. This was a stern punishment meted out by history to the Yusin dictator who, reigning over the South Korean people for many years, had resorted to fascist dictatorship and treacheries.

This was a just trial by fellow countrymen against an incorrigible traitor who had commited indelible crimes against the people.

The speaker said that the October resistance for democracy, with which South Korean students and people displayed their heroic spirit, was of great significance. The October resistance for democracy, he noted, dealt a heavy blow at the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in South Korea, totally paralyzed the pullet ruling system and opened an occasion for a new turn in the South Korean people's struggle against fascism and for democracy.

He said: Following the October resistance for democracy, the people's patriotic advance toward demanding the complete abrogation of the fascist Yusin system and toward achieving democracy and peaceful reunification was rapidly stepped up in South Korea leading to the heroic uprising of the Kwangju citizens in May 1980, 7 months after the resistance which added the most shining chapter to the history of the modern struggle of the oriental people.

He said: Through the October resistance for democracy, South Korean students and people vigorously demonstrated the heroic, unyielding fighting spirit of the Korean people at home and abroad and brilliantly decorated the history of the

anti-imperialist, antifascist and nation-saving struggle of the South Korean people for democracy and against foreign aggressors and their stooges. He continued: On the occasion of commemorating the second anniversary of the October resistance for democracy, I respectfully cherish the memory of the resistant warriors who were killed while courageously struggling on those unforgettable days in October to achieve freedom, democracy and the country's peaceful reunification and extend deep respect to their bereaved families and those who participated in the struggle.

Saying that the October resistance for democracy afforded a valuable lesson to the history of the anti-imperialist, antifascist and nation-saving struggle of the South Korean people, he urged South Korean students and people to struggle continuously and thoroughly until they seize power so as to win victory in their struggle for democratization and against fascism. He also urged the primary masses, such as the workers and peasants, to actively join this struggle, perform their assigned duty, wage struggles in a systematic manner and closely combine this struggle with an anti-U.S. struggle.

He said that although the October resistance for democracy failed to win final victory, South Korean students and people gained a precious experience through this struggle: If they unite firmly and rise in a mass struggle, they can readily smash any citadel of fascism.

He said that two years after the October resistance for democracy, the desire of the South Korean people for freedom, democracy and the country's peaceful reunification has been violated more mercilessly than before and that they have been forced to experience additional cruel misfortunes and sufferings.

He said that traitor Chon Tu-hwan--the outrageous fascist hangman who emerged as chieftain of the Yusin remnants with the support of the U.S. masters--in order to shore up the crumbling Yusin system and to realize his ambition to hold power, declared emergency martial law in all areas of South Korea, banned political activities in any form, including the activities of political parties and public organizations, indiscriminately arrested and imprisoned all of those who disagreed with him, and unhesitatingly committed frantic oppression and atrocities which were not even committed by the heinous former dictator.

In particular, he said that the fascist military hooligans of South Korea surpassed all fascist dictators of the world in the bestiality and cruelty they showed during the atrocity of killing compatriots in Kwangju.

Fearful of the youths and students, who are filled with a burning sense of justice, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is now concentrating on fascist campus repression and making last-ditch efforts to thwart the patriotic advance of the students, he said, and continued: Today, at colleges and high schools in South Korea, students who participate in the struggle for democratization and others who disagree with the clique are expelled from school on unjustifiable pretexts.

He said that the clique established a network of fascist oppression not only among students, but also among people of all strata such as workers, peasants, intellectuals and religious people and has put their every word and act under surveillance. It is arresting innocent people without justification and committing outrageous atrocities against them.

The unprecedented fascist repression being committed in South Korea is sustained by a military fascist system more atrocious than the former Yusin system, he said, and pointed out: The Chon Tu-hwan clique enacted various kinds of fascist evil laws or further intensified them while drastically bolstering the oppressive organizations and forces. By so doing, the clique has turned South Korea into a huge prison and a kingdom of fascist shackles.

The speaker said: Today, in South Korea, people cannot express their opinion on democracy and peaceful reunification, nor can they discuss is candidly. In the midst of the continuing fear and terror, they are in a miserable situation in which they can only expect prison, the gallows and death.

The fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has brought everything in South Korea under the fascist military dictatorial system, is fully subservient to the aggressive war policy of the U.S. imperialists and getting more feverish in new war preparations against their compatriots, the speaker said and noted: Today, in South Korea, in accord with the criminal war policy against the northern half of the republic, the number of puppet troops has increased, the weaponry of the puppet forces is being further modernized, and the war industry and military facilities are being constantly bolstered and expanded.

He pointed out that, because of the reckless military adventurism of the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, a dangerous situation in which a full-scale war can break out at any time is being created in our country.

The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique is bringing the situation to the brink of war by further aggravating the tense situation. It is desperately obstructing the peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation, the speaker said, and added: Today, in South Korea, the anticommunist commotions aimed at promoting antagonism against the northern half of the republic are being intensified more than ever before and unification through annihilation of communists is openly urged.

The speaker said: Traitor Chon Tu-hwan constantly harps on the proposal for mutual visits which has become a laughingstock of the world and babbles about the so-called peaceful unification. But, this is nothing but a trick aimed at concealing his divisive and belligerent nature and to realize his wicked objectives to transform his poor image, sustain the crumbling fascist military regime and achieve the ambition for long-term power.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is perhaps qualified to be a chieftain of murderers and military hooligans. However, under no circumstances can he become a person in supreme authority in South Korea, the speaker pointed out. If we deal with him, the speaker noted, it would mean a betrayal of the patriotic Kwangju strugglers and other South Korean patriots and people who were relentlessly killed by him while struggling for democracy and reunification. It would also mean an insult to the democratic personages, youths and students who were arrested and imprisoned by the fascist hangmen and are suffering in prison.

The United States is to blame for the fact that the desire of the people for democracy and reunification is savagely trampled underfoot and a tragic situation has been created in South Korea today, the speaker said, and continued: That a military hooligan such as Chon Tu-hwan--who was totally unknown to the people--could become a new fascist dictator overnight in South Korea, that he could mobilize the enormous troops under the ROK-U.S. combined forces command to bring the Kwangju popular uprising under control, and that he has put South Korea under an atrocious fascist military system to commit all kinds of crimes at his disposal--all this is unthinkable without U.S. manipulation and protection.

Saying that the criminal atrocities of the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique are only arousing a stronger resistance of the South Korean people, he pointed out that the South Korean youths, students and people who eliminated the ringleaders of the Yusin dictatorship through the October resistance for democracy do not surrender to the relentless oppression but are fighting courageously by turning out in the patriotic struggle for democracy and peaceful reunification of the country.

Availing himself of this occasion marking the second anniversary of the October resistance for democracy, he said that he sent, in the name of the people of the northern half of the republic, warm compatriotic support and encouragement to the South Korean youths, students and people waging the persistent struggle for democracy and peaceful reunification of the country in the midst of the relentless fascist oppressive rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The courageous resistance which the South Korean people, youths and students carried out for democracy in October 2 years ago has not yet ended, the speaker said, and emphasized: The urgent desire of the fighters of the October resistance, who rose up for independence, democracy and reunification without fear of prison and the gallows, must be realized at an early date.

He pointed out that, to have their noble desire realized, first of all, the present fascist military rule must be removed and the democratization of the society be achieved in South Korea. He said that in South Korea all fascist evil laws must be rescinded and all oppressive organizations liquidated, and that the democratic personages, including Kim Tae-chung and patriotic people who were unjustly arrested and sent to prison, must be released and free political activities of political parties, public organiztions and individual personages guaranteed.

He said that traitor Chon Tu-hwan must step down at once from the power he illegally seized and the present military fascist regime must be replaced by a patriotic and democratic regime seeking democracy and the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Stressing that, in order for the defenseless people to win victory in the struggle against the armed military fascist clique, they should firmly unite and unfold a common struggle, the reporter said that South Korean people of all walks of life should completely eliminate the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique by forming the united front of antifascism and democracy and by letting the entire land of South Korea seethe with the strong flames of resistance for antifascism and democracy.

He said that the United States must refrain from obstructing the reunification of Korea, stop supporting the Chon Tu-hwan military fascism clique, the target of hatred of the South Korean people, sincerely accept our just proposal for concluding a peace agreement and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea at the earliest possible date.

He stressed: In order to achieve the national desire for reunifying the fatherland, the new proposal for founding a confederal state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song should be realized. He continued: The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most reasonable reunification program elucidating the path by which the reunification problem of the country can be solved in conformity with the specific realities of our country. It is also a most just and fair reunification charter acceptable to anyone. Anyone who loves the country and the nation and who truly desires peaceful reunification must actively struggle to carry into practice the proposal for founding the DCRK advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He said: To realize the proposal for founding the DCRK at the earliest possible date, all Korean people must firmly unite under the banner of fatherland reunification, transcending differences in ideologies, ideals, systems and political views. In order for the whole nation to firmly unite, representatives of political parties, groups and personages of all walks of life in the north, the south and overseas must have contact and dialogue.

Saying that the situation today makes it urgent to arrange the venue of such a nationwide dialogue for reunification, a conference for the promotion of national reunification already proposed by us, he stressed: Representatives of political parties, groups and personages of all circles in the north, the south and overseas desirous of reunification should sit at one table for dialogue on reunification at an early date and seek a path to reunification together and take practical steps to implement it.

He said: As long as all South Korean people, youths and students unanimously demand democracy and peaceful reunification and all Korean people and peace-loving peoples of the world actively support and encourage the just and patriotic struggle of the South Korean people, the South Korean people's national salvation struggle against imperialism and fascism and for democracy will surely be victorious.

Stressing that today the people of the northern half of the republic are faced with a sacred mission to implement the grandiose struggle program set forth by the Sixth KWP Congress ahead of schedule and to achieve the historic cause of reunifying the country at the earliest possible date, the reporter said: We must first of all cherish infinite loyalty to the great leader and the party center and vigorously accelerate the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

In conclusion, the speaker said: Holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the great chuche idea, all of us must firmly unite around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center and vigorously continue to struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, for the complete victory of socialism and for fulfillment of the cause of chuche.

CHOE HONG-HUI PRESS CONFERENCE IN PYONGYANG

SK240239 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Remarks by Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo, at press conference in Pyongyang on 19 October--read by announcer]

[Text] Speaking first at the press conference, Mr Choe Hong-hui said: Last year I visited the homeland for the first time in several dozen years. My emotions at that time could hardly be expressed in writing. In a way, it might have been natural for me to be surprised at the totally changed appearance of the homeland on my visit last year. However, on this visit I could only find the word "surprised" to describe the transformation made in only a year, not 10 years--a fleeting second when compared to the length of human history. We hear that the rivers and mountains change in 10 years, but I believe there is not a saying that the rivers and mountains change in one year. Nevertheless, this description, which we cannot find even in proverbs, is suitable for describing my homeland.

He continued to relate his feeling about the visit to the homeland: I am convinced that this is a true world for people to live in. I have frequently heard overseas compatriots who had visited the homeland say that it is a paradise. Upon hearing such remarks, some people expressed doubts and asked how could they say such things about this country after superficially seeing it in less than one month, without ever having lived there. I ask these people: Should you slaughter all the oxen in the world and taste them to know how beef tastes? You could know how beef tastes even after eating a kun of beef. And I advise them to visit the homeland if they are so doubtful about it.

Indeed, my homeland is a cultured country where none worry about food, clothing and housing, all enjoy longevity in good health and none pay taxes. It suffers nothing by comparison with a utopia which human beings have longed for.

It is very presumptuous of me, but I tried to find some of its weak points this time. However, I could not find a weak point in the homeland during my tour of every aspect and every area such as the capital and the districts, cities and rural communities, and agriculture and industry. The deeper I understand the situation here, the more advantages and gratifying aspects of this society I find. This is my frank confession.

The economic potential here simply surpasses my imagination. Constructed or under construction in Pyongyang during past year are the Grand People's Study Hall--one of the world's largest--the Mirim sluice gates, Changgwang Street, the Munsu Street, which itself looks like a city. Indeed, the homeland's economic power, which advances beyond recognition with creation and construction every hour and every day, is great.

While staying here I read a report about the decision to reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland and acquire 200,000 hectares of new land, and construct the Nampo lockgate and the Taechon power station in a few years, and I am convinced that it will be carried into practice without fail. Such great works which subjugate nature to mankind and transform the nation's map cannot even be imagined without economic power.

The strength of the unity of the whole nation is an unequalled, matchless strength without parallel in the world or in history. No big power can match such a country where the leader and the people are one in body and spirit and the will of the popular masses is unanimous; a country where not only the adults but also the children think and act as one, this is the source of powerful and most fundamental national strength.

My homeland is a great country which stands in the splotlight of the world. In a period of 20 days while I stayed in the homeland, three foreign state leaders visited this country and, shortly before I came here, a symposium on world food and agricultural production was held here with attendance of delegations and delegates from 81 nations and 14 international organizations. And now delegations and delegates from some 100 countries are daily coming into our country to attend a congress of the homeland's youth organization. Reviewing such phenomena, I realized that people from other countries continually come here to learn something from this country. Otherwise, why should they spend money to come to such a small country in the Far East. Indeed, my country abounds in things to learn from and benefit by.

This fatherland of mine, the cradle of the great chuche idea which is the guiding compass of the contemporary world, which liberated itself from the colonial yoke and won sovereignty and independence by itself and which today proudly ranks among the advanced countries of the world, is without a doubt the paragon for the small nations, the developing countries of the world, I believe.

The amazing development of the fatherland and its high prestige in the world today is thanks to the great President Kim Il-song. Nature is the same as it was and the people are the same as they were. And yet, how is it that this country, once backward and poor, has been able to reach the ranks of the advanced countries of the world by making such a surprising leap in only 30 years? This is no doubt due to the greatness of the leader, I believe.

If a family is to lead a happy life, the master of the family should play the role as the master. Likewise, the prestige and state affairs of a country are influenced by the leadership of the leader who governs the country.

President Kim Il-song is the greatest, most illustrious and most peerless great man and giant among the great men known to history. There are special things in the universe. But the man imposingly rising above all, the lord of the creation, the man who cuts a conspicuous figure and enjoys reverence of whole mankind, the man who throws light on the destiny of all mankind, the man whom we cannot but call "a great man who descended from heaven," this man, I think, is the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, the leader of our nation and the spiritual pillar of the small nations of the world.

During my meeting with the great president--with the utmost honor of being allowed to see him--and during my tour of every place of the fatherland where the footprints of his leadership are clearly marked, I could once again keenly feel and affirm his matchless greatness and his noble personality and virtuous character. The president is a hero possessed of clairvoyant intelligence, a tender-hearted father possessed of great magninimity and tolerance, and the noblest virtues, a possessor of matchless intelligence and courage scaring any formidable enemy out of his wits and forcing violent nature to fall on its knees and bow, and an immortal light of the universe.

Because of the president, who has performed the most glorious and brilliant feats and exploits in history, there exist the dignity, honor and glory of our nation. Because our nation upholds the president, it possesses happiness.

It is gratifying to have today's happiness. But, what is more gratifying is the fact that we firmly believe that tomorrow is bright, too.

The greatest misfortune for a family is that there is a break in the family line. The greatest joy for a family is to have a future generation which will carry on the family line.

This is true with the case of a country and nation. Recalling the history of our nation, the country of our ancestors was a country which possessed powerful strength. Then, the nation experienced countless ups and downs, and twists and turns during the latter part of its history. This was because the destiny of the nation was toyed with by a group of the corrupt and incompetent rulers seeking only their personal welfare.

However, with the beginning of our generation, the nation received the matchless great man, President Kim Il-song, as leader. As a result, the nation is now able to display its greatness to the world.

Glorifying and passing on to our descendents the shining achievements of the president is a supreme desire of our people. This desire can be realized only when an inheritor of the cause of the president is correctly chosen. It is very good that the fatherland has now chosen the wise Mr Kim Chong-il as the leader who will help achieve the cause of the president and inherit it.

The miraculous development of the fatherland is attributable to the wise leadership of the great president and the energetic activities of the leader [chidoja seasangnim] of many talents.

Everywhere in the fatherland, I witnessed the shining achievements the leader has won by securing the cause of the president and implementing his intention. At the same time, I had great sympathy for the incessant praise of his greatness by the people of the fatherland. The esteemed leader is indeed the genius of ideology and theory, the genius of the art of leadership, the master of guidance with noble virtue and character, and the greatest sage among the sages in history. To have the wise leader is the greatest pleasure, honor and happiness of our nation.

I am filled with vigor since I now have faith in the shining future of the fatherland.

To achieve the reunification of the nation sooner or later is a matter of course. Thanks to the deepest concern for the reunification of the fatherland which the world leader President Kim Il-song shows, the reunification of the fatherland will certainly be achieved. The proposal for the establishment of a confederal state which was personally worked out and proclaimed by the great president is a just great program for reunification. There is no other way but to found a confederal state for peaceful reunification of the country under the condition in which our nation has diametrically different systems in the North and the South. I fully support the proposal for achieving the reunification by founding a confederal state.

If the cause of national reunification is to be accomplished, all fellow countrymen must achieve a great unity and, to this end, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the group of traitors engaged in murder and repression, division and war, must be eliminated. Without the elimination of this clique, a group of the most relentless outrageous military hooligans and savages, neither the unity of the nation nor peaceful reunification can be achieved. This group of traitors is completely abhorred, condemned and repudiated by the whole nation and its downfall is now only a matter of time.

The United States must not support the Chon Tu-hwan group--the target of curse and resentment of our fellow countrymen--discontinue interfering in the internal affairs of our nation and promptly withdraw its troops along with the nuclear weapons introduced into the South.

I am determined to devote myself to the reunification of the fatherland. What man dreads most is to die. However, more dreadful than death is, needless to say, a breach of faith. And what pleases man most is to live long. However, more pleasant than that is to keep faith.

With the sense of duty to serve and to devote myself to the cause of the reunification of the nation, I am now leaving my fatherland only to return soon.

Finally, I respectfully wish the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, the benefactor, father and leader of the nation, good health and long life and the respected and admired Mr Kim Chong-il [Kyongmo Hanun Kim Chong-il Songsaengnim] good health. Thank you.

CSO: 4120/41

DPRK AMBASSADOR TO PRC HONORS CHOE HONG-HUI

SK230831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct (KCNA)--DPRK ambassador to China Chon Myong-su arranged a dinner on the evening of October 21 at the embassy in honor of Mr. Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taegwondo, and his party.

Invited to the dinner were Mr. Choe Hong-hui and his wife and their party.

Toasts were made by Ambassador Chon Myong-su and Mr. Choe Hong-hui.

Mr. Choe Hong-hui said in his toast: While in the homeland I enjoyed the highest glory and happiness of being received by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The vast progress of our (?country has) been possible entirely because it holds in high esteem the great leader revered by our people and the world people.

This time we felt that our people are closely rallied and united around the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il.

The great leader of our people is concerned for bringing greater benefits to the people.

The great leader defeated the Japanese imperialists and liberated the country and has made our country rich and strong.

We must beat the U.S. imperialists and reunify the country without fail.

We will make efforts abroad for the reunification of the country.

CSO: 4120/41

KIM IL, CHOE HONG-HUI JOINT STATEMENT

SK211608 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Oct (KCNA)--A joint statement on talks held between Comrade Kim Il, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and chairman of the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and Mr. Choe Hong-hui, former commander of a South Korean "ROK" army corps, former ambassador of South Korea to Malaysia, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO in Canada and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo, was released in Pyongyang on October 20.

The statement noted that Mr. Choe Hong-hui paid his second visit to the homeland from September 28 to October 20.

Pointing out that talks were held between Comrade Kim Il and Mr. Choe Hong-hui, the statement said: At their talks held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust, Comrade Kim Il and Mr. Choe Hong-hui, taking note of the fact that an agreement was reached in their talks held in September last year on a series of problems of principle for putting an end to the division of the country and achieving its reunification and joint information released and confirming that the new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song is a most realistic and reasonable policy for national reunification, reached a complete unanimity of views on the following important problems arising in founding a confederal state:

1. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist rule must be liquidated and society be democratised in South Korea.

The fascist evil laws and repressive apparatuses must be abolished, democratic liberties and rights be ensured to all people and the freedom of the formation and activities of democratic political parties and organisations be guaranteed in South Korea.

Illegally arrested and jailed students and democratic figures including Kim Tae-chung must be acquitted and an immediate end be put to the suppression and persecution of South Korean patriots, overseas democratic figures and compatriots who are waging a righteous struggle for democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Chon Tu-hwan group opposing the reunification of the country and seeking its permament split must immediately step down from power and the military fascist "regime" be replaced by a democratic government.

2. Tensions must be eased and the danger of war removed in Korea.

The United States must discontinue its armd buildup in South Korea, withdraw the illegally introduced nuclear and other mass destruction weapons and give up a new dangerous plan to deploy neutron bombs in South Korea. The United States must respond to the fair proposal of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to replace the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement and promptly turn up at Korea-U.S. negotiations.

The South Korean rulers must immediately stop the reckless act in massively [word indistinct] military equipment and destructive weapons from foreign countries on the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" and staging adventurous military exercises against the northern half of the DPRK to aggravate tensions and lead the situation to the brink of war.

3. The "two Koreas" policy of the United States and its interference in the internal affairs of Korea must be checked.

The United States must renounce the criminal "two Koreas" policy and refrain from obstructing the reunification of Korea and withdraw its troops from South Korea at an early date.

The United States must stop defending and "assisting" the present ruling group of South Korea seeking anticommunism, fascism, war and split and discontinue meddling in the affairs of the Koreans.

4. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's "proposal for mutual visits" must be strongly rejected.

The so-called "proposal for mutual visits" and "supplementary proposal" are a product of the conspiratorial tactics to prevent the influence of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, delude public opinion at home and abroad, prolong the military fascist rule and create "two Koreas."

Chon Tu-hwan massacring fellow countrymen and going against democracy and reunification is not entitled to participate in a sacred reunification dialogue for discussing important matters of the nation.

5. To wage an all-nation patriotic movement for supporting and carrying into effect the proposal for founding a confederal state at home and abroad, broad contacts and dialogues must be held between personages of various circles in the North and the South and abroad.

In particular, we consider that the August 6 proposal of the political parties and organisations in the northern half of the DPRK on convening a conference

for the promotion of national reunification to be represented by political parties, groupings and personages of various circles in the North, the South and abroad desirous of reunification is a most reasonable step for removing hurdles lying in the way of national reunification and promoting the cause of reunification at present.

The dialogue now being held between personages in the North and abroad will be helpful to the convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification.

Bilateral and multilateral dialogues between different parties, groupings and personages of various circles in the North, the South and abroad should be more widely held to convene a conference for the promotion of national reunification at an early date and discuss the proposal for the establishment of a confederal state and other questions related to reunification.

6. All the compatriots at home and abroad must firmly unite under the banner of national reunification, transcending differences in idea and ideology, social system and political view.

Those who truly desire the reunification of the country should put to the fore the commonness of the nation, putting aside the differences in idea and ideology, social system, party affiliation, religious belief and political view, and strive to achieve nation-wide unity. They should reject antinational, anti-communism in South Korea and abroad and take the road of patriotic alliance with communism, the road of great national unity.

Comrade Kim Il and Mr. Choe Hong-hui expressed the belief that their second talks following the talks last year will contribute to further deepening mutual understanding and trust and promoting national unity and the cause of reunification and manifested the determination to work more closely joining hands in the future, too, to bring earlier the reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation.

CSO: 4120/41

WELCOMING CEREMONY HELD FOR NORTH KOREAN DEFECTOR

SK260232 Seoul YONHAP in English 0157 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 26 (YONHAP)--A welcoming ceremony for a North Korean defector was held at the Sejong Cultural Center in downtown Seoul Monday morning, with Mayor Pak Yong-su, administrator Yi Chong-ho of the South Korean Veteran Administration office and about 1,800 other Seoulites representing every walk of life.

The North Korean resident Pae Pyong-kwan, 32, stole across the lower Han River on a drifting plastic water container to South Korea on August 31, taking advantage of river's being particularly swollen because of torrential rains.

Pae reportedly listened to broadcasts aired from South Korea, including Seoul, and for a long time longed to live where people enjoy freedom.

In his welcoming address, Seoul Mayor Pak said that "All Seoulites offer cheers and encouragement to freedom fighter Pae, who succeeded in running away for the republic," and added that all Koreans should stand up against Pyongyang's "Kim Il-song gang" who are always preoccupied with "the schemes of attacking the south."

Pak presented Pae with Seoul citizenship papers and various gifts.

Defector Pae revealed that "North Korea is now busy preparing for another Korean war, with leader Kim Il-song, and his son and heir apparent Kim Chong-il, driving the resident very hard," and added that the number of people who are rising in revolt against the Kim Il-song's system is increasing gradually.

Pae also indicated that there are many signs that North Korean leaders are considerably concerned about the rising discontentment of the residents.

In Monday's ceremony for Pae, the North Korean defector received numerous gifts of money and mementos from Seoulites, including veteran administration office administrator Yi.

The ceremony was arranged by the Korea Anti-Communist League.

CSO: 4120/41

BRIEFS

DEMONSTRATORS ARRESTED--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on October 25 arrested three students of the Seoul University who participated in the anti-"government" demonstration at the Seoul University on October 23, according to a report. The fascist bandits arrested Chu Tae-chin, fourth-year student of the history faculty of the university, and two other students on charges of violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration," "claiming that they "agitated students" for the demonstration. On the day of the demonstration the fascist bandits arrested 38 students on the spot, brutally cracking down upon the students who rose in the struggle. [Text] [SK281020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 28 Oct 81]

DCRK PROPOSAL--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--Functions were held recently at DPRK missions abroad on the lapse of one year since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] and the ten-point policy of the unified state at the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, according to reports. Film receptions were given at the DPRK embassies in the Soviet Union and Romania and a lecture and a film reception at the DPRK Embassy in Bulgaria. The functions were attended by personnel of party and power bodies and public organisations of the host countries and diplomatic envoys of various countries. The Korean films "Under the Banner of the Party" and "The Star of Korea" were screened at the film receptions. [Text] [SK280921 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 28 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/41

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR APRIL 1981

[Editorial Report: The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during April 1981.]

2 Apr 81 p 1 lower half: "A Powerful Demonstration of Korean-Tanzanian Friendship and Unity": [Test published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 063, 2 Apr 81, pp D2-5: "NODONG SINMUN Praises Ties With Tanzania"]

4 Apr 81 p 1 upper half: "Let us Step Up the Indoctrination Work for Enhancing the Workers' Class Consciousness!": [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS No 78228, No 140, 4 Jun 81, pp 11-16: "Stepped Up Class Indoctrination Strengthens Revolution." Also summarized in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 067, 8 Apr 81, pp D5-6: "NODONG SINMUN On Intensifying Class Education"].

5 Apr 81 p lower left: "Let Us Give Full Play to Superiority of Our Public Health System": [Text summarized in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 065, 6 Apr 81, p D13: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

6 Apr 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Bring About a New Innovation in Fruit Growing": [Text summarized in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 065, 6 Apr 81, pp D13-14: "NODONG SINMUN Calls for Higher Fruit Production"].

8 Apr 81 p 1 left center: "Let Us Properly Manage Rice Seedbeds": states that one of the important tasks for anticipating the farming season so as to reap a bumper crop of 9.5 million tons of grain this year in compliance with the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress is proper care of the seedbeds; calls upon agricultural functionaries and workers to emulate the successes of the party members, workers and people in the past and perform scientific rice seedbed management, counter the adverse influence of the cold front by properly placing vinyl coverings over the seedbeds, sterilizing and watering the seedlings, etc.; urges agricultural functionaries to ascertain the status of seedbed management, settle all problems encountered, formulate detailed plans for scientific materials distribution and rice and corn seedbed care to be performed by the farm work teams and squads under a command and control system; exhorts all seedbed workers to follow the example of the anonymous heroes and bear personal responsibility for seedbed care and for all party organizations and three revolutions team members to carry out seedbed management in conjunction with the movement to emulate the anonymous heroes and thereby enable the agricultural functionaries and workers to achieve this year's goal of 9.5 million tons of grain.

11 Apr 81 p 1 three-quarters page with border: "Let Us Highly Display the Might of the Taean System and Bring About a Greater Advance in Socialist Economic Construction": Notes that on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Taean Work System, the third plenum of the Sixth Central Committee summed up the successes achieved in factory management under this system; states that is was through the Taean Work System that socialist economic construction has reached great heights under the self-sufficient industry established by Kim Il-song in which a hand crafted, inefficient economy was transformed into an efficient industry gaining an average annual industrial production growth of 4.5 percent during the 20-year span from 1961-1980; calls for all party organizations, functionaries and workers to heed the party's call to bring about a new transformation in socialist economic management and control work during the 1980's and follow the guidance of the third plenum of the Sixth Central Committee on the role of party work in leading the workers and producing masses to achieve the ten major goals of this year's plan through increased production and conservation; emphasizes the importance of a new mass economic management system through proper management organizational work under the Taean Work System for such activities as equipment, materials and manpower management along scientific and rational lines; calls for management and control of all enterprises and factories according to normative and regularized principles and thereby raise up the chuche economy to even greater heights.

14 Apr 81 p 1 upper half: "Let Us Make First Year of General March Shine With Proud Victory by Thoroughly Fulfilling the State Budget for This Year": [Text summarized in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 072, 15 Apr 81, pp D8-9: "NODONG SINMUN Urges Fulfilling 1981 State Budget"].

15 Apr 81 p 1 upper half: "Our People Will Always Be Victorious In Their Advance Along the Road of Chuche Under the Guidance of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 074, 17 Apr 81, pp D2-9: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

17 Apr 81 p 1 right center: "Goodwill Envoy of Guyanese People": [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 076, 21 Apr 81, pp D1-2: "Guyanese Delegation Arrives for Visit: NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

18 Apr 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Thoroughly Implement Socialist Labor Law": [Text summarized in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT JPRS 78098, No 138, 13 May 81, pp 28-29: "'NODONG SINMUN' Praises Labor Law"].

19 Apr 81 p 1 center: "The Idea of April 19 Must Be Realized": [Summarized in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 075, 20 Apr 81, pp D2-3: "'NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

20 Apr 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Responsibly Perform Equipment Management in All Sectors of the National Economy": Calls for all functionaries and workers to implement the instructions of Kim Il-song and the decisions of the recent third plenum of the Sixth Central Committee to perform equipment management in a responsible manner in accordance with the Taean Work System by carefully operating the numerous and varied equipment in factories and enterprises such as machine tools and boilers and use them more effectively for the national economy and the livelihood of the people; recalls that many factories and enterprises such as the Pyongyang

Thermoelectric Generating Station, Songjin Steel Mill, Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, owe their production successes to proper care of good quality equipment; calls for more parts plants and electrical engineering plants and for planned preventive maintenance systems, storage of spare parts, periodic maintenance of equipment by the machinists and producers themselves and thereby achieve a great upsurge in socialist economic construction this year.

21 Apr 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Intensify Geological Survey Work and Procure Ample Excavation Sites": States that geological survey work for the purpose of scientifically determining the status and amount of deposits of underground resources is needed to set priorities and determine the location and scope of coal and ore mines, the extraction method of underground resources, extraction facilities to be employed, construction of shafts and direction of drilling, site development work, etc.; calls for greater efforts in finding underground resources, expansion, renovation and large-scale development of coal and ore mines and for all geological survey functionaries to emulate the anonymous heroes and display a high sense of absolutism and unconditionality to Kim Il-song and party policy and drastically increase survey work through modern, precision, high speed survey equipment; emphasizes increasing the role of scientists and technicians in survey and soil analysis work and encourages them to engage in chuche oriented study to raise up their political and ideological level and scientific prowess; exhorts guidance functionaries in the geological survey sector to formulate plans for technical guidance, equipment control, materials provision, manpower organization, etc. and thereby obtain new mining sites and achieve a new innovation in geological survey work.

25 Apr 81 p 1 lower half with border: "The Korean People's Army Is An Ever Victorious Revolutionary Armed Force Which Defends Our Revolutionary Cause Under the Party's Guidance": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 080, 27 Apr 81, pp D12-16: "RODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

27 Apr 81 p 1 upper right: "The Rice Transplanting Season Is Approaching. All Efforts To Rice Seedbed Preparations!": Notes that the whole populace is engaged in rice seeding under unfavorable natural conditions and the rice seedlings are growing well in all cooperative farms and can be transplanted much earlier than in previous years; stresses that Kim Il-song has analyzed farming conditions in conjunction with the adverse influence of the cold front and urges all to transplant seedlings as quickly as possible and that the glorious party center requires that the whole populace conduct an all-out assault in expediting rice transplanting preparations; calls for scientific and detailed planning for each specific work assignment for each team; urges all party organizations and functionaries in all units to formulate concrete plans for rice transplanting so that all may effectively participate in rice transplanting when the time comes and for all factories and enterprises to double and triple production of transplanters, electric motors and small farm equipment; exhorts all helpers to work together with the farmers in a scientific manner to complete this year's transplanting on time; calls for political and ideological work to bring all personnel of party organizations into rice transplanting in a more active way and for all party members and three revolutions team members to work alongside the farmers in order to complete this year's assignment of 9.5 million tons of grain on compliance with the wishes of Kim Il-song and the glorious party center.

8446
CSO: 4108/114

YIM CHUN-CHU AT MEETING ON 'KULLOJA' ANNIVERSARY

SK270528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the journal KULLOJA (25 October 1946), was held at the Moranbong Theatre on 26 October. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Kim Ki-nam, Kim Tong-kuk and other personages concerned, journalists and editors of the publishing house of the Workers Party of Korea, functionaries of party organs in Pyongyang and men of science, education, culture and the press.

At the meeting Comrade Yim Chun-chu read out a congratulatory message of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea to the editorial staff of KULLOJA. Noting that since its birth KULLOJA has traversed a proud road of victory and glory under the wise leadership of the party over the past 35 years, the congratulatory message said: The journal has always been resolute in defending and safeguarding the party and the leader politically, ideologically and theoretically and boundlessly faithful to the revolutionary duty assigned by the party.

The message noted that KULLOJA deeply explained and widely disseminated the immortal chuche idea, the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our party and the party's lines and policies in each period and thus made a big contribution to establishing the party's monolithic ideological system among the cadres and party members, creating favourable circumstances for the reunification of the country and to strengthening international solidarity with our revolution.

Kim Yong-hak, editor-in-chief of KULLOJA, made a report. He said that the journal KULLOJA has made a positive contribution since its founding to enhancing the politico-theoretical level of the cadres and party members, closely rallying the party members and working people around our party and organising and mobilizing them to implement the party's line, by deeply explaining and widely disseminating the greatness of the immortal chuche idea and its invincible vitality.

He stressed: It is entirely thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious party centre that KULLOJA, the organ journal of the Central Committee of the party, has performed a great feat in the work of theoretical propaganda of our party in the past.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4120/42

KIM IL-SONG'S WORKS VOLUMES 14, 15 PUBLISHED

SK270531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--After publishing 13 volumes of "Kim Il-song, Works," an encyclopedia of the great chuche idea containing in chronological order immortal classic works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the publishing house of the Workers Party of Korea recently brought out Vols 14 and 15 of the works.

"Kim Il-song, Works" Vol 14 carries 18 classic works including reports, speeches and talks of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period from January to December 1960 and Vol 15 contains 19 reports, speeches, concluding speeches and other historic works made by him from January to December 1961.

The period covered by "Kim Il-song, Works" Vols 14 and 15 was a period of great turn in which our people were fully displaying the essential superiority and invincible vitality of the advanced socialist system which was newly established under the revolutionary banner of the immortal chuche idea and embarking upon socialist construction in an allround way.

In this historic period the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song penetrated into the new demand of the revolution and construction with his extraordinary intelligence and propounded an original idea and theory, revolutionary lines and policies to be firmly upheld by our party and people and led the revolutionary struggle and construction work along the road of victory with his outstanding and tested leadership.

Consummated in these volumes in a comprehensive way are the outstanding idea and theory, original lines and policies put forward by the great leader to push ahead with the socialist construction in reliance upon the victorious socialist system and firmly build up the internal forces of the revolution, and the valuable successes and rich experiences gained in the struggle for their implementation.

CSO: 4120/42

INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines and other industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourcelines: NS = NODONG SINMUN; MC = MINJU CHOSON; NC = NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

Sunch'on Nitrolime Fertilizer Factory	Finished April plans as of the 24th; carbide No 1 and 2 shops doing well in management of electric ovens, with some ovens reducing per ton electric consumption levels about 10 percent by reorganizing their work methods; the fertilizer No 1 shop is strengthening technical education [MC 3 May 81 p 1]
Yongsong Machinery Complex	Made a universal special large-size gantry-type planoboring machine, which can do simultaneous planing and boring and which raises the complex's large equipment manufacturing capability by 10,000 tons at once; it also does not require more than normal power [MC 3 May 81 p 1]
Sinch'ang Coal Mine	Workers and three revolutions team members made combined anthracite coal cutters, which raised tunnelling and coal cutting speed more than 3.5 times; made 40 innovations toward collective mechanization of coal work; put remote control on a down shaft conveyer belt [MC 3 May 81 p 3]
Hwanghae Iron Works	The rolling sector mechanized the rolling process and realized high-speed conversion of the equipment, raising production of thick plate 1.3 times, compared with results of the same time last month; workers in the thin plate and wire shops are raising the utilization rate of equipment due to good inspections [MC 16 May 81 p 1]

9122
CSO: 4108/21

BRIEFS

ANJU REGION COLLIERY--The Anju Region Coal Mining Complex is strengthening equipment and technology management. A 15 May technical innovations shock brigade at the Yongnim Coal Mine, in order to solve transportation problems, raised transport capability 1.5 times by renovating the conveyer belt line in stages with a long-distance single track. One pit adopted a high-speed crusher to production at the coal cutting face, while another adapted higher efficiency tunnelling equipment and a power conveyer. The Ipsok Coal Mine made new brace supports to block their movement and raise worker productivity 1.3 times. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 7 May 81 p 1] 9122

MINING EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION--Machine factories are sending more extraction equipment to mines and coal mines. The Pyongyang Coal Mining Machinery Factory is raising production speed on hydraulic combined machinery braces and hydraulic pumps, through conversion to press and die. The Sariwon Mining Machinery Factory adopted new tools and implements and it exceeded plans 20 percent daily in mine car production; the materials preparation shop has also adopted new methods in press and welding work. The Hoeryong Coal Mining Machinery Factory created new tools to enable conversion to presses for parts and is producing new modern coal cutters and tunnellers. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 12 May 81 p 3] 9122

HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS--Workers and three revolutions team members at hydroelectric power stations are generating more electricity by mobilizing reserves. At the Changjingang Power Station, workers installed supplementary facilities on generator watercourses and through more efficient use of water, raised power production 1.2 times over the same time last year. Workers and technicians at the Hoch'ongang Power Station readjusted and strengthened water intakes and are sending more water to the basic watercourses for the generators. At the Pujongang Power Station, workers themselves made turbine blades and changed them, also adopting a new operational method, so are exceeding power production plans an average 20 percent every day. The Kanggye Youth Power Station is doing well in maintenance of embankment structures, including watergate closings. The Sodusu Power Station raised turbine efficiency 3 percent and is producing tens of thousands of kw/hours over plans every day. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 17 May 81 p 1] 9122

THERMAL POWER STATIONS--Thermal power stations are doing well in equipment and technology management. At the Pyongyang Power Station, several boilers set up thorough safety plans and adopted advanced work methods, so are exceeding steam production plans every day. The Pukch'ang and Ch'ongch'ongang Power Stations are doing well in heat production through better use of equipment. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 17 May 81 p 1] 9122

FERTILIZER FOR AGRICULTURE--Chemical fertilizer plants are striving to raise production and send more fertilizer to agricultural areas. The Ch'ongsu Chemical Plant reorganized its equipment management to get the maximum from each machine, particularly increasing equipment capability in the phosphate raw materials shop. Workers at the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex superphosphate of lime shop reorganized the mixing carriers and by changing equipment and parts in the firing room, have raised equipment capabilities. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 27 May 81 p 1] 9122

HWANGHAE PROVINCE INNOVATIONS--15 April technical innovation shock brigades in South Hwanghae Province have instituted 310 valuable technical innovations, which will conserve an annual 149,000 man-days of labor, 4,922,000 kw/hours of power, and much raw material, including 1,750 tons of coal. A brigade helped modernize transportation operations at the Ullyul Mine by introducing a rapid transit system with a cable bridge conveyer at the cutting face, installing an aerial cable bridge conveyer from the middle excavation area to the crusher area. At the Chaeryong Mine, a brigade installed a large cargo tray area in just a little over a month. A brigade at the Haeju Cement Plant made external rotating air separators and introduced them into the crusher section, raising the cement crusher section's capability. The Sinch'on Machinery Factory brigade made generators for anthracite gasification. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 28 May 81 p 3] 9122

CSO: 4108/21

BRIEFS

KIM HWAN ATTENDS PERFORMANCE--Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--Artists of the song and dance ensemble of the Korean People's Army gave a song and dance performance on the evening of 25 October at the 8 February House of Culture in celebration of the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK]. The performance was appreciated by Comrade Kim Hwan, and Yi Yong-su and other personages concerned, delegates and observers to the seventh congress of the LSWYK. It was also appreciated by the delegation of South Korean youth and students, the group of Korean youth and students in Japan headed by Pak Chung-u, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan for celebrating the seventh congress of the LSWYK and the relay group for conveying letters of loyalty of Korean youth and students in Japan headed by Kim Tong-sop, chairman of the Choson University Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan. Invited to see the performance were delegations and delegates of various countries and international organisations who have come to celebrate the seventh congress of the LSWYK and young reporters and men of the press of foreign countries who have come to cover the congress. The performance was warmly acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic level. [Text] [SK261100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 26 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/42

BRIEFS

PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS CHONGNYON TRADER--Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-president Pak Song-chol on 22 October met and had a talk in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments with An Sang-ok, vice-chairman of the Tokyo Metropolitan Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), staying in the socialist homeland. Present on the occasion were Yang Yun-sok, Kim In-son and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK230021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 22 Oct 81] Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--Order of national flag first class of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was awarded to An Sang-ok, vice-chairman of the Tokyo Metropolitan Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), staying in the socialist homeland. The awarding ceremony was held on 22 October. Present there were Vice-president Pak Song-chol and Yang Yun-sok, Kim In-son and other personages concerned. According to the decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, An Sang-ok had carried on energetic activities for defence of the democratic national rights of the compatriots in Japan and the patriotic work of Chongnyon and made a great contribution to the work of helping in the socialist construction of the homeland. [Text] [SK230448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 23 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/42

FOREIGN DELEGATES WELCOMED TO LSWYK CONGRESS

U.S. Youth Delegation

SK221051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting of youth and students was held on 21 October at the Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute in welcome of the delegation of the U.S. Youth Against War and Fascism visiting Korea to attend the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Addressing the meeting first, O Yong-kon said: We are glad to note that the number of the friends supporting the cause of the Korean people is increasing in the United States, too.

The U.S. Youth Against War and Fascism staged massive demonstrations on many occasions in strong demand of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and took solidarity steps in support of our peoples cause of national reunification. This struggle waged by the U.S. Youth Against War and Fascism deals a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique and serves as a great encouragement to our people and youth.

He expressed the belief that the U.S. Youth Against War and Fascism will as ever stand firm on the side of justice to actively support and encourage our peoples struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

Speaking next, head of the delegation Pam Kirkland extended, on behalf of the U.S. Youth Against War and Fascism, warm greetings and deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the honour bestowed upon them to attend the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

He noted that the U.S. imperialists unleashed the Korean war with a wild design to swallow up the whole of Korea. But, he said, the Korean people under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea became the first to defeat the U.S. imperialists.

Stressing that Korea is one, he demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea.

Member of the delegation William Doures said that their Korean visit encouraged them to conduct a powerful anti-war movement in the United States to curb the war plan of the Reagan administration and have the U.S. troops withdrawn from South Korea.

Afghan Youth Delegation

SK240632 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting welcoming the delegation of the Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan staying in our country to attend the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea was held on the Migok cooperative farm on the 21st. Invited to the meeting were the members of the delegation.

Addressing the meeting, Song Myong-song referred to the successes made by the Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan in the struggle to firmly defend the gains of the revolution and build a new society after the April revolution and expressed firm solidarity with the Afghan youth in their patriotic and revolutionary activities.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Afghan youth, he stressed, will grow stronger and develop in the common struggle against imperialism and in the accomplishment of the common cause of building a new society.

Head of the delegation Burhan Ghiasi, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan, spoke next. The seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, he said, vividly shows that the young generation of your country are growing up to be faithful to the revolutionary cause of the Workers Party of Korea under the paternal love of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise and energetic guidance of the Workers Party of Korea.

We, he said, fully support the Korean peoples struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their allies and for achieving a peaceful and democratic reunification of their beautiful country by forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea.

He said he was deeply convinced that the young people of Korea and Afghanistan would struggle shoulder to shoulder against imperialism.

Rwandan Delegates

SK231720 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--The delegation of the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Rwanda headed by Kurazikubone Fiph, its department director, the delegation of the Revolutionary Youth Union of Burundi headed by Rukingama Luc, member of its Central Committee and university professor, and delegate of the Union of the Congolese Socialist Youth Sala Godfroy Dominique, secretary of the Central Committee of the union, attending the seventh congress of the League of

Socialist Working Youth of Korea were welcomed at a meeting held at the Ihyon cooperative farm, Sungho District, Pyongyang, on 21 October.

Kal Sung-chan made a speech at the meeting. He pointed out that today the Burundi youth are vigorously striving, holding high the slogans of "national unity," "national reconstruction" and "self-reliance" under the leadership of his excellency President Jean Baptiste Bagaza since the proclamation of the Second Republic, and wished them greater success in carrying out the third 5-year plan.

He stressed that the Rwandan youth under the leadership of his excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal are successfully pushing ahead with economic and cultural construction, and highly estimated the efforts of the Rwandan people and youth for the prosperity and development of their country.

He wished the Congolese youth greater success in their struggle to implement the decisions adopted at the third extraordinary congress of the Congolese Workers Party under the leadership of his excellency President Denis Sassou Nguesso.

In his speech the delegate of the Union of the Congolese Socialist Youth said: We resolutely support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point policy of the unified state put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The head of the delegation of the Revolutionary Youth Union of Burundi said: The Revolutionary Youth Union of Burundi is closely linked with the Korean youth in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and exploitation of man by man.

The Second Republic of Burundi formed the committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in order to express support to the Korean people's cause of struggle against imperialism and its subversive manoeuvres.

The head of the delegation of the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Rwanda said: The Korean people owe all their achievements to the wise guidance of their respected and beloved leader his excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The chuche idea founded by the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song has made the Korean people the strongest people.

Sao Tome and Principe Delegate

SK231655 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting welcoming the delegation of the youth of the liberation movement of Sao Tome and Principe headed by Alcino Baroz Pinto, national secretary of the youth of the movement, attending the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea was held on 21 October at the Haeju tractor accessories factory.

Choe Chong-ku spoke at the meeting. He pointed out that the people and youth of Sao Tome and Principe are actively striving under the correct leadership of esteemed his excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa to frustrate the subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the enemies at home and abroad, defend the gains of the revolution and build a new society.

He declared: The friendship between Korea and Sao Tome and Principe has been developing on to a new higher stage since the historic meeting of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and respected his excellency President Manuel Pinto da Costa in Pyongyang in December 1975.

Our young people will in the future, too, express active solidarity with the righteous activities of the youth of Sao Tome and Principe.

Head of the delegation Alcino Baroz Pinto spoke next. He said: The Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea enjoys the warm support of all the progressive forces of the world. We warmly hail the new national reunification proposal advanced at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

The seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea personally attended by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song opens up a bright prospect for the development of friendly relations between youth organisations of the two countries.

We are convinced that the Korean youth who have won victory, heroically overcoming all difficulties under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, will creditably fulfill the tasks put forward at the current congress.

Ethiopian Delegates

SK231755 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting welcoming the delegation of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association led by Berham Donne, member of the Executive Committee of the Association, delegate of the Democratic Youth Union of Lebanon Mahmoud Chabaan, member of the Executive Committee of the union, and the delegation of the Yemen Socialist Youth Union headed by Abdul Kader Hussein Muhmad, member of its Executive Committee, attending the seventh congress of the LSWYK was held at the Anju Theatre, South Pyongan Province, on 21 October.

Choe Hui-man spoke at the meeting. He pointed to the fact that the Democratic Youth Union of Lebanon is struggling against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and Israel and for defence of the independence and sovereignty of the country and for social progress and democracy and fully supporting the Palestinian people's cause of liberation.

He said that youth of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and socialist Ethiopia are playing an active role in the struggle to consolidate the independence of their countries and build a new society.

Foreign guests spoke next. The head of the delegation of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association highly praised the successes made by the Korean people and youth in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song.

In his speech the delegate of the Democratic Youth Union of Lebanon highly praised the great historic role of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. He said: We are highly proud of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to the congress and of our honour of being received by the great leader.

In his speech the head of the delegation of the Yemen Socialist Youth Union warmly congratulated the Korean youth upon their great successes registered in the socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The guests expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Arab Youth Delegate

SK231740 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting was held on 21 October at the Kim Chong-tae Normal College to welcome delegate of the Arab Youth League Taher Saif, deputy secretary general of the league attending the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Yi Chong-muk spoke at the meeting. He expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the Arab Youth League for completely liberating the occupied Arab territory and restoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

He said: The visit of the delegate of the Arab Youth League to our country is not only a clear expression of the international solidarity of the youth of the whole world but also constitutes a greater contribution to further deepening understanding between the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Arab Youth League and to strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between them.

Taher Saif spoke next. He said: The Korean youth have grown to be dependable reserves of the Workers Party of Korea through a protracted, arduous struggle and made great contributions to the construction of the socialist fatherland. This is thanks to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

We fully support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea at an early date and stop encouraging the South Korean puppet clique in resorting to

all sorts of suppression, terrorism and oppression to stamp out the struggle of the South Korean people.

Bulgarian Youth League

SK252242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting was held on 23 October at the Pyongyang elevator factory in welcome of the delegation of the Bulgarian Dimitrov Young Communist League headed by R.S. Ahmedov, secretary of its Central Committee, which has come to our country to attend the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK].

Yi Ki-chol spoke at the meeting. He said: Now the Bulgarian youth are energetically striving to carry out the tasks put forward at the 12th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Noting that the Bulgarian Dimitrov Young Communist League is conducting brisk external activities in the international arena to frustrate the aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres of the imperialists and to achieve the victory of the cause of socialism and its international position is rising day by day, he declared: We heartily rejoice as over our own over all the successes made by the fraternal Bulgarian youth.

He expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the young people of Korea and Bulgaria will continue to strengthen and develop in the future.

Head of the delegation R.S. Ahmedov spoke next. He said that he saw the splendid achievements made by the industrious and heroic Korean people in a brief historical period under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea.

The Bulgarian people and youth will continue to extend firm support to the Korean people in their just struggle for the reunification of the country, he declared, and went on: I am convinced that the younger generation of Korea will register greater success in implementing the decisions of the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

He declared that the Bulgarian Dimitrov Young Communist League would make positive efforts as ever to deepen and develop its relations with the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Czechoslovak Youth Delegation

SK261048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the 26 March factory on 23 October in welcome of the delegation of the Czechoslovak Union of Socialist Youth headed by Ivan Lipovsky, member of the Presidium, and secretary of the Central Committee of the union, which has come to our country to attend the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK].

Speaking at the meeting, Kwon Tong-yun said: The revolutionary struggle waged by the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Czechoslovak Union of Socialist Youth inspires the international communist youth movement and makes a common contribution to the development of the world revolution.

He stressed that the friendship between the young people of the two countries has strengthened and developed onto a new stage through a historic meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak and is developing favourably with each passing day.

We deem it a great joy to have the Czechoslovak youth as a close comrade-in-arms and class brother and follow their struggle with deep interest, he noted. He sincerely wished them greater successes in the struggle for carrying out the tasks set forth at the 16th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Speaking next, the head of the delegation said that he acquainted himself better with the new successes and experience gained by the Korean young people and their prospective targets, while attending the seventh congress of the LSWYK. The Czechoslovak youth rejoice at the achievements of the Korean youth, their genuine friend, he said.

He strongly denounced the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique for their manoeuvres to perpetuate the division of Korea and the U.S. military presence in the Korean peninsula and expressed support to and solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people, youth and students for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Noting that cooperation between the Czechoslovak Union of Socialist Youth and the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea is further developing, the speaker stressed: The basis of the policies of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Workers Party of Korea has brought about such splendid reality.

Polish Youth Delegation

SK261054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--The delegation of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth headed by Weslaw Oschowski, first vice-chairman of its Central Committee, which has come to our country to attend the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea was welcomed at a meeting held at the Pyongyang textile machine plant on 23 October.

Speaking first at the meeting, Kang Tae-son said: The Polish youth waged a bloody struggle against the Hitler brigands and the fascist dictatorial regime under the leadership of the Communist Party and made a big contribution to the liberation of the country and the establishment of a people's regime in Poland.

He sincerely wished the fraternal Polish people and youth new success in the struggle for defending the socialist system and socialist gains and pushing ahead with socialist construction under the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party.

Speaking next, head of the delegation Weslaw Oschowski said: The Korean people under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea have done away with the age-old backwardness and built a modern industry, agriculture and other domains of the national economy in a short time. He fully supported the policy of reunifying Korea in a peaceful and democratic way free from any outside interference, which was set forth at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

The Polish youth, he declared, denounce the South Korean authorities terrorism and suppression of South Korean youth.

He sincerely wished the Korean youth success in implementing the decisions of the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the seventh congress of the LSWYK.

Cuban Youth Delegation

SK261550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting welcoming the delegation of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba headed by Omar B. Cruz Garcia, member of the National Executive Bureau of the union, which came to Korea to attend the seventh congress of the LSWYK was held at the Taedongmun Cinema House on 23 October.

Speaking at the meeting Kim Yong-man said: The Korean youth note with high appreciation that the fraternal Cuban youth are firmly defending the revolutionary gains and successfully building socialism, courageously smashing the imperialists ceaseless subversive activities and sabotage under the very nose of the United States, and are following their struggle with keen interest.

We heartily rejoice, he said, over all the successes made by the Cuban youth in socialist construction and anti-U.S. struggle and wholeheartedly wish them greater success in the future.

Speaking next the head of the delegation said: The congress of the LSWYK will, no doubt, mark a new, higher stage in the struggle of the Korean youth activities participating in the socialist construction of the country.

He said that the Cuban youth regards as their own the cause of Korean reunification and all the successes recorded by the Korean youth in their creative efforts for socialist construction. We believe, he said, that the Korean youth and people will force the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and surely accomplish the cause of national reunification under the guidance of the Workers Party of Korea headed by the leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Romanian Youth Delegation

SK261540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting was held on the Sambong cooperative farm, Pyongwon County, South Pyongan Province, on 23 October to welcome the delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania and the Union of the Communist Students Associations of Romania headed by Mihai Hirjau, secretary of

the Central Committee of the UCYR, who came to our country to attend the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Paek Chun-bam spoke at the meeting. Noting that the friendship between the young people of Korea and Romania is a fraternal friendship initiated by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the outstanding leader of the Romanian people, he declared: This friendship is developing favourably day by day.

He said that the Romanian young men and women are waging an energetic drive today to successfully carry out the present 5-year plan by translating into practice the party's policies of industrialisation and modernisation of agriculture. He pointed out: We wish the Romanian youth greater success in their efforts for fulfilling the decisions of the 12th congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

The head of the delegation spoke next. Declaring that the young generation of socialist Romania heartily hail the successes achieved by the fraternal Korean people and youth in the revolution and construction under the tested leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by the outstanding leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he said: It is well known a fact that to reunify the country on a democratic basis without any foreign interference is a consistent stand of the Workers Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea engaged in a tireless and resolute struggle for realising the reunification of the country, the supreme desire of the Korean nation.

Socialist Romania and the Romanian people and youth will remain in the future, too, on the side of the Korean people struggling for the realisation of the noble rights to live in a unified, democratic and prosperous country.

A silk banner was conveyed at the meeting in the name of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania.

GDR Delegation

SK261043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Pyongyang textile combine on 23 October in welcome of the delegation of the Free German Youth of the German Democratic Republic headed by Eberhard Aurich, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and second secretary of the Central Committee of the Free German Youth, which has come to our country to attend the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Speaking at the meeting, Kim Chong-kuk said: The people and youth of the German Democratic Republic have turned their country into a socialist state with a developed industry and agriculture by carrying out several 5-year plans, overcoming all sorts of difficulties and trials. The Korean people and youth rejoice over this as over their own.

He wished the GDR people and youth great success in the future worthwhile struggle for implementing the decisions of the 10th congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and carrying out the new 5-year plan under the leadership of the party.

Speaking next, the head of the delegation said: We are very happy to see that the people and heroic youth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have built a propserous socialist state, pushing aside debris in a historically short period. Today socialist Korea is becoming more beautiful and strong. The League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea holds a big share in the great successes achieved in the work for socialist construction.

Referring to close militant solidarity and friendly relations between the youth organisations of the two countries, the speaker noted that the Free German Youth and the LSWYK have long forged friendly relations. The speaker continued: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea will continue to enjoy our powerful support in the struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea.

We are convinced that the seventh congress of the LSWYK will make a great contribution to implementing the decisions of the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and achieving the prosperity of socialism in Korea and the whole world.

Yugoslav Youth Delegation

SK271620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting was held on 25 October at Kim Il-song University in welcome of the delegation of the Union of the Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia headed by Goran Radman, member of the presidency of the conference of the Union of the Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia (USYY) and president of the Commission for the International Relations of the presidency of the conference of the USYY, which has come to our country to attend the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Speaking at the meeting, Yun Kwon-chil said: The Korean people and youth are greatly happy to have the Yugoslav people and youth as their close comrades-in-arms and class brothers.

The Korean people, he stated, highly praise the Yugoslav people who fought courageously against foreign aggressors for a long period and, during the Second World War, waged an anti-fascist war for the liberation of the people under the leadership of the Communist Party headed by respected Comrade Tito and liberated their country.

He heartily congratulated the Yugosalv people and youth on their great successes in energetic socialist construction. He sincerely hoped that the Yugoslav people and youth will in the future carry forward the cause of Comrade Tito, true to his behest, and firmly defend the country's sovereignty with united strength and achieve new successes by accelerating socialist construction with redoubled vigor.

Speaking next, Goran Radman, head of the delegation, said: The great achievements the Korean people and youth have made in socialist construction by embodying the chuche idea with high pride in being guided by the great leader comrade President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, are a fruition of a constructive and realistic consistent policy whereby they assume responsibility for the revolution and construction of their country.

All the Yugoslav workers and people, he declared, will always extend active and unconditional support to the cause of the just struggle of the Korean people for forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, having all the military bases dismantled there and reunifying the country independently in a peaceful way on the principle of national self-determination, opposing the foreign interference.

It is a constant duty of the youths of our two countries to advance unswervingly along the road of friendship indicated by the great leader comrade President Kim Il-song and our beloved leader Comrade Tito.

In the name of the Union of the Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, he wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader comrade President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Hungarian, Mongolian Delegations

SK271555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting was held on 23 October on the Changsuwon cooperative farm, Samsok District, Pyongyang, to welcome the delegation of the Hungarian Union of Young Communists headed by Szeles Sandor, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the union, and the delegation of the Mongolian Revolutionary Union of Youth headed by Tsendyin Batsukh, first secretary of the Ulan Bator City Committee of the Revolutionary Union of Youth, which have come to our country to attend the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Speaking at the meeting Pang Song-tok said: The friendship between the Korean youth and the Hungarian and Mongolian youth is one cemented on the road of the struggle against imperialism and for peace and democracy, socialism and communism, and one between class brothers which has been constantly consolidated and developed in the common struggle against all class enemies.

He referred to the successes achieved by the Hungarian people and youth in the struggle for carrying out the tasks set forth by the 12th congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and successes made by the Mongolian people and youth in their endeavours for turning the country into a socialist industrial and agricultural state.

He sincerely wished the Hungarian and Mongolian youth greater successes in their future struggle for accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism.

Head of the delegation Szeles Sandor spoke next. He said that today the Korean people and youth under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song have registered great successes in their struggle for carrying into practice the decisions of the 6th congress of the party, fulfilling the second 7-year plan, consolidating the socialist economic foundation and improving the peoples living standard.

Noting that the Hungarian party and people have expressed full solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic basis, without foreign interference, he declared: They will, in the future, too, remain on the side of the Korean people as their true friends.

Tsendyin Batsukh, head of the delegation, said in his speech: The Mongolian Revolutionary Union of Youth has consistently supported the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the struggle of the Korean youth for forcing the foreign aggression troops out of the southern half of Korea and reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic basis in conformity with the national desire of the Korean people and expressed firm solidarity with them.

He expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Mongolian and Korean youth will grow stronger and develop in the future in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

CSO: 4120/42

FOREIGN LSWYK DELEGATES VIEW KIM IL-SONG WORKS

SK221105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--One hundred eighty-four foreign delegations and delegates from 130 countries of the world visiting Korea to attend the seventh congress of the LSWYK inspected the exhibition of works of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The delegations and delegates seeing it on 21 October were the delegation of the Nepal Youth Organization; the delegation of the People's Revolutionary Youth Organization of Laos; the delegation of the Bangladesh Nationalist Youth Front; the delegation of the Ministry of Youth and Employment of Sri Lanka; the delegation of the Ramkhamhaieng University of Thailand; the delegate of the Students and Working Youth of Turkey; the delegate of the United Democratic Youth Organization of Cyprus; the delegation of the African Youth of Amilcar Cabral of Guinea-Bissau; the delegate of the Istiqlalienne Youth of Morocco; the delegate of the Working Youth League of Morocco; the delegation of the National Youth Union of Mali; the delegation of the Revolutionary Youth Union of Burundi; the delegation of the Amilcar Cabral African Youth of Cape Verde; the delegation of the Youth of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe; the delegation of the Western Saharan Youth League; the delegation of the Youth Organization of the National Democratic Party of Egypt; the delegation of the Youth of the Zairian Popular Revolutionary Movement; the delegation of the United Youth of Equatorial Guinea; the youth delegation of Chad; the delegation of the National Movement of Students and Trainees of Togo; the delegation of the Youth of the Togolese People's Rally; the delegate of the New Jewel Movement National Youth Organization of Grenada; the delegate of the Austrian Federal Youth; the delegate of the Socialist Youth Union of Spain; the delegate of the National Union of Students of France; the delegate of the Communist Youth of Portugal; the delegate of the Communist Youth Union of Guadeloupe; the delegate of the Patriotic Working Youth of Guatemala; the delegate of the Juvenile Force for Socialism of the Dominican Republic; the delegate of the Communist Youth Union of Martinique; the delegate of the Union of the Communist Youth of Uruguay; the delegate of the Chilean University Students Federation; the delegate of the Socialist Youth Federation of Chile; the delegate of the Young Communist League of Canada; the delegate of the General Association of Salvadorian University Students; the delegation of the International Union of Students; and the delegation of the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations.

The guests saw with keen interest the works authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in each period and each stage of the revolution including the immortal classic works written by him in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, particularly works on the work with the youth and children.

Noting that the exhibition of works of Comrade Kim Il-song is a wonderful school where not only the Korean people but also the world revolutionary people learn from the chuche idea of the great leader, they stressed that the chuche idea founded by him is now throwing brilliant rays all over the world and its justice and vitality are proved more convincingly day by day.

CSO: 4120/42

MEETING WITH SRV, LAO DELEGATIONS TO LSWYK CONGRESS

SK250947 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0908 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Oct (KCNA)--Friendship meetings with delegations and delegates of various countries which have come to our country to attend the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] took place on 22 and 23 October at factories and enterprises, cooperative farms and educational institutions in different parts of the country.

A friendship meeting with the delegate of the Austrian Federal Youth, the delegate of the National Student Union of Finland and the delegate of the Students and Working Youth of Turkey was held at the Kumsong tractor plant in Taean City, a meeting with the delegation of the Progressive Youth Organisation of Turkey at the Chaeryong farm machine station in South Hwanghae Province, a meeting with the delegate of the Socialist Youth of Cyprus, the delegation of the Labour Party's Youth Organisation of Norway and the delegation of the Socialist Youth Union of Austria at the Sariwon textile mill in North Hwanghae Province, a meeting with the youth delegation of Pakistan at the Kangso knitting mill in Taean City, a meeting with the delegation of the Youth Organisation of the National Democratic Party of Egypt, the delegate of the Youth Organisation of the People's National Party of Jamaica, the delegate of the United Labour Front of Trinidad and Tobago and the delegate of the Barbados National Youth Council at the Aeguk knitting mill in Pyongyang, a meeting with the delegation of the Youth Socialist League of Switzerland at the Nampo glassware factory, a meeting with the delegation of the Young Socialists of the Social Democratic Party of Germany at the Pyongyang Embroidery Institute, a meeting with the delegate of the Iceland Social Democratic Union of Youth and the delegate of the Socialist Youth of Portugal at the Chongsan cooperative farm in Taean City, a meeting with the delegate of the Istiqlalienne Party Youth of Morocco, the delegate of the Working Youth League of Morocco and the delegation of the Youth and Students Movement of Ivory Coast at the Taesong cooperative farm in Taean City, a meeting with the delegation of the Nepal Youth Organisation and the delegation of the Ministry of Youth and Employment of Sri Lanka at the Kumchon cooperative farm in Mangyongdae District of Pyongyang, a meeting with the delegation of the Amilcar Cabral African Youth of Cape Verde and the delegation of the Youth Wing of the National Party of Nigeria and the delegation of the Youth Union of the Comoros at the Haksan cooperative farm in Hyongjesan District of Pyongyang, a meeting with the delegate of the United Party Youth of Costa Rica at the Taesong cooperative farm in Taesong District of Pyongyang, a meeting with the delegate of the Youth of the Communist Party of

Brazil, the delegate of the Union of the Communist Youth of Uruguay, the delegate of the Chilean University Students Federation and the delegate of the General Association of Salvadorian University Students at the Kochang cooperative farm in Taean City, a meeting with the delegation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Vietnam and the delegation of the People's Revolutionary Youth Organisation of Laos at the Chamjin cooperative farm in Taean City, a meeting with the delegate of the Venezuelan Democratic Action Youth, the delegate of the Belize National Youth Council and the delegation of the Costa Rican Liberation Youth at the Ryongchon cooperative farm in Hwangju County of North Hwanghae Province, a meeting with the delegate of the German Socialist Working Youth at the Pyonghwa cooperative farm in Panmun County, a meeting with the delegate of the Communist Youth Union of Guadeloupe and the delegate of the Communist Youth Union of Martinique at the Paeksok cooperative farm in Sinchon County of South Hwanghae Province, a meeting with the delegate of the New Jewel Movement National Youth Organisation of Grenada at the Wasan Senior Girls Middle School in Pyongyang, a meeting with the delegation of the Ramkhamhaeng University of Thailand and the delegate of the New Zealand University Students Association at the 9 June Ryongbuk Senior Girls Middle School in Pyongyang, a meeting with the delegation of the Syrian Revolutionary Youth League, the delegate of the Communist Youth of Ecuador, the delegate of the Communist Youth of Peru and the delegate of the Federation of Communist Youth of Paraguay at the Chunghwa Senior Middle School in Chunghwa County of Pyongyang, a meeting with the delegate of the National Youth Council of New Zealand and the delegate of the National Democratic Youth Organisation of the Commonwealth of Dominica at the Mangyongdae Juvenile Corps Camp and a meeting with the delegate of the Australian Young Labour, the delegate of the Workers Communist Youth League of New Zealand and the delegation of the Fiji National Youth Council at the Sokam Juvenile Corps Camp.

Attending the meetings with the guests were functionaries of factories and enterprises, cooperative farms and educational institutions and functionaries and members of the LSWYK.

The attendants exchanged experiences, deepening friendly sentiments.

CSO: 4120/42

FOREIGN DELEGATES TO LSWYK TOUR MANGYONGDAE

SK231615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of various countries attending the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea visited Mangyongdae on 21 October. Among them were the delegate of the Australian Young Labour, the delegation of the Fiji National Youth Council, the delegation of the Kimilsongism Youth Study Group of India, the delegate of the Youth Department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the delegation of the National Students Union of Kuwait, the delegation of the Youth Union of the Democratic Party of Gabon, the delegation of the Sudan Youth Union, the delegation of the Youth of the Popular Liberation Movement of Idola, the delegation of the Youth Union of the Comoros, the delegate of the Socialist Youth of Spain, the delegate of the New Jewel Movement National Youth Organisation of Grenada, the delegate of the Communist Youth Union of Guadeloupe, the delegate of the Communist Youth Union of Martinique, the delegate of the National Youth Movement of Surinam, the delegate of the Youth of the Revolutionary Party of Workers of Argentina, the delegate of the Union of the Communist Youth of Uruguay, the delegate of the Communist Youth of Ecuador, the delegate of the Youth Organisation of the People's National Party of Jamaica, the delegate of the Communist Youth of Peru and the delegate of Youth of St Lucia.

While visiting Mangyongdae, the guests highly praised the imperishable revolutionary exploits of the great leader which will shine as eternally as Mangyongdae and expressed unbounded reverence for him.

They wrote their impressions of Mangyongdae in the visitors book.

Head of the delegation of the Kimilsongism Youth Study Group of India Surinder Singh, chief of the study group, wrote: The family of the great leader has been a patriotic and revolutionary family generation after generation.

All the revolutionaries should come here to Mangyongdae to learn how the great leader and his revolutionary family fought for the liberation of the country.

Mangyongdae is a very important place not only for the Korean people but also for the world revolutionaries.

Today all the progressive people of the world advance along the road indicated by the chuche idea.

Therefore, all the adherents of the chuche idea should visit Mangyongdae where the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was born.

Delegate of the New Jewel Movement National Youth Organisation of Grenada Shane Ross, member of its Central Committee, said: Through today's visit to Mangyongdae I felt with my heart the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He is, indeed, the hero of the nation and a paragon of all people of the world.

To win victory in their just struggle, the peoples of all countries of the world should learn from the revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Belleterre Aleandre, delegate of the Communist Youth Union of Martinique, wrote: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song recorded an important page of revolutionary history with his original activities. Indeed, the revolutionary traditions established by him have deep roots.

The delegation of the Youth of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola headed by Afonso Kavgangjo made the following entry in the visitors book: Through our visit to Mangyongdae we felt that it is necessary for all the youth of the world to have a knowledge of the struggle of the heroic Korean people. Back home, we will make every effort to widely introduce and explain to all the Angolan youth and children what we saw, heard and felt about the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his family and make every effort to help them know better how the Korean people are struggling today.

Delegate of the Communist Youth of Peru Hernan Flores Valdiviezo, member of the secretariat of the youth, wrote: For the Peruvian young communists and people, here Mangyongdae is a great beacon illumining the road of the anti-imperialist struggle. The Korean people advancing, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are the people of a country which set a great example. I wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/42

VISITOR NOTES KIM CHONG-IL AT LSWYK CONGRESS

SK261418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting welcoming the delegation of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy headed by Siraj Choudhuri, which has come to attend the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, was held at the College of Science on the 22nd.

Addressing the meeting, Sin Ung-kul pointed out that various organisations for studying and disseminating the chuche idea such as the Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism and Self-Reliance Research Academy have made their appearance in great number and seminars on the chuche idea have been brisk in recent years in Asian countries including Bangladesh. This, he said, fully reflects the reality of the wide dissemination of the chuche idea on the Asian continent. The Korean youth wish the members of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy fresh success in their work for studying and propagating the chuche idea, he stressed.

Head of the delegation Siraj Choudhuri spoke next: I had the greatest privilege of meeting with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, outstanding thinker and theoretician and strategist and the most outstanding leader of the 20th century, while attending the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. The moment the great leader warmly grasped my hand, my heart was filled with boundless emotion.

I also had the honour of seeing the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the lodestar of Korea, on the platform of the congress. Looking up to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, I clearly realised that he is the sagacious leader of the Korean people who is creditably carrying forward the cause of chuche of the great leader and is perfectly possessed of rare wisdom and art of leadership.

The idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on modelling the whole society on the chuche idea is a great programme of revolution indicating the road of the realisation of independence of the popular masses.

We fully support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the most fair and aboveboard reunification proposal, advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he stressed.

CSO: 4120/42

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DELEGATIONS, DELEGATES TO LSWYK CONGRESS DEPART

SK271124 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of various countries left here for home on 26 October by plane after attending the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

They were: The delegation of the Peoples Revolutionary Youth Organisation of Laos, the delegate of the Democratic Youth Union of Lebanon, the delegation of the Mongolian Revolutionary Union of Youth, the delegation of the Indian Youth Congress, the delegation of the Yemen Socialist Youth Union, the delegation of the National Students Union of Kuwait, the delegation of the General Union of Palestine Students, the delegation of the Gambia Boy Scout Association, the Gambia College Students delegation, the delegate of the New Jewel Movement National Youth Organisation of Grenada, the youth delegation of Guinea, the delegation of the African Youth of Amilcar Cabral of Guinea-Bissau, the delegation of the Youth Wing of the National Party of Nigeria, the delegate of the Youth of the African National Congress of South Africa, the youth delegation of Niger, the delegation of the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Rwanda, the delegation of the Basotho National Party Youth League, the delegate of the Istiqlalienne Party Youth of Morocco, the delegate of the Working Youth League of Morocco, the delegation of the National Youth Union of Mali, the youth delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the delegation of the Revolutionary Youth Union of Burundi, the delegation of the Botswana Democratic Youth Wing, the delegation of the Youth Organisation Committee of the People's Republic of Benin, the delegation of the Amilcar Cabral African Youth of Cape Verde, the delegation of the youth of Upper Volta, the delegation of the Youth and Students Movement of Ivory Coast, the delegate of the Youth League of the South West Africa People's Organisation, the delegation of the Western Saharan Youth League, the delegation of the Senegal Socialist Youth, the delegation of the Seychelles National Youth Organisation, the delegation of the youth of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola, the delegation of the Uganda People's Congress Youth Wing, the delegation of the Youth League of the United National Independent Party of Zambia, the youth delegation of the Zimbabwean African National Union and Government, the delegate of the Pan-African Youth Movement, the youth delegation of Chad, the delegation of the youth of the Togolese People's Rally, the delegation of the National Movement of Students and Trainees of Togo (Monesto), the delegate of the Union of the Congolese Socialist Youth, the delegation of the Destourien Socialist Youth of Tunisia, the delegation of the Labour Party's Youth Organisation of Norway, the delegation of the Socialist People's Party's Youth

of Denmark, the delegation of the Danish Young Communist League, the delegate of the Young Socialist League of Malta, the delegation of the Communist Youth of Belgium, the delegation of the Youth Socialist League of Switzerland, the delegate of the youth of the Progressive Organisations of Switzerland, the delegation of the Committee of the African, Middle East and Latin American Students for Supporting Koreas Reunification in Geneva, the delegation of the Young Communist League of Sweden, the delegation of the Socialist Youth Union of Austria, the delegate of the Austrian Federal Youth, the delegate of the Iceland Social Democratic Union of Youth, the delegation of the Italian Communist Youth Federation, the delegation of the Italian Socialist Youth Federation, the delegate of the Communist Youth Union of Spain, the delegate of the Socialist Youth of Spain, the delegation of the Movement of Socialist Youth of France, the delegate of the Movement of the Communist Youth of France, the delegate of the National Union of Students of France, the delegate of the Christian Working Youth of France, the delegation of the French Centre for the Study of Korea, the delegate of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea and the branch of the Nice University of the French Committee for supporting Koreas reunification, the delegation of the Finland Social Democratic Youth Central Union, the delegate of the Democratic Youth League of Finland, the delegate of the National Student Union of Finland, the delegate of the Union of Socialist Students of Finland, the delegate of the Young Communist Organisation of Greece, the delegate of the Socialist Youth of Portugal, the delegate of the Socialist Youth Movement of San Marino, the delegate of the Communist Youth Federation of San Marino, the delegation of the Young Socialist Movement of Guyana, the delegate of the Patriotic Working Youth of Guatemala, the delegate of the Juvenile Force for Socialism of the Dominican Republic, the delegate of the National Democratic Youth Organisation of the Commonwealth of Dominica, the delegate of the Communist Youth Union of Martinique, the delegation of the U.S. Youth Against War and Fascism, the delegate of the Barbados National Youth Council, the delegate of the Youth of the Communist Party of Brazil, the delegate of the Venezuelan Democratic Action Youth, the delegate of the youth of the Revolutionary Party of Workers of Argentina, the delegate of the Communist Youth of Honduras, the delegate of the youth of the Socialist Party of Uruguay Overseas, the delegate of the Communist Youth of Ecuador, the delegate of the Youth Organisation of the People's National Party of Jamaica, the delegate of the Socialist Youth Federation of Chile, the delegate of the United Labour Front of Trinidad and Tobago, the delegation of the Costa Rican Liberation Youth, the youth delegation of the People's Party of Panama, the delegate of the Federation of Communist Youth of Paraguay, the delegate of the Communist Youth of Peru, the delegate of the Communist Youth of El Salvador, the youth delegate of St Lucia, the delegate of the Vanguard Youth Organisation of St Vincent and the Grenadines, the delegation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the delegation of the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations and the delegate of the Arab Youth League.

The journalist of the Jordanian newspaper ALRAI also left here for home.

Earlier, the delegation of Youth of Central Africa, the delegation of the Democratic Youth of Germany, the delegate of the Communist Youth of Portugal and the delegate of the Asian Students Association left here for home.

CSO: 4120/42

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'KCNA' NAMES YOUTH DELEGATES MEETING KIM IL-SONG

[Editorial Report] Pyongyang KCNA in English at 1559 GMT on 21 October carries an expanded report on the 20 October meeting of Kim Il-song with all delegates attending the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. The entire item consists of the names and titles of all delegates present, grouped geographically in the following order: Asia and Middle East, Africa, Europe and North and South America.

The delegates from socialist countries on the list are as follows:

Head of the delegation of the Communist Youth League of China Comrade Han Ying, member of the CCP Central Committee and first secretary of the CYL Central Committee;

Head of the delegation of the People's Revolutionary Youth Organization of Laos Comrade Tayphet Silaphet;

Head of the delegation of the Mongolian Revolutionary Union of Youth Comrade Tsendyin Batsukh, first secretary of the Ulaanbataar City Committee of the Union;

Head of the delegation of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan Comrade Burhan Ghiasi, first secretary of the Central Committee of the organization;

Head of the delegation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Vietnam Comrade Vu Xuan Hong;

Head of the delegation of the Free German Youth of the GDR Comrade Eberhard Aurich, member of the SED Central Committee and second secretary of the Central Committee of the Free German Youth;

Head of the delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania and the Union of the Communist Students Associations of Romania Comrade Mihai Hirjau, secretary of the Central Committee of the UCYR;

Head of the delegation of the Bulgarian Dimitrov Young Communist League Comrade R.S. Ahmedov, secretary of its Central Committee;

Head of the delegation of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth Comrade Weslaw Oschowski, first vice chairman of its Central Committee;

Head of the delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union Comrade Y.A. Dergausov, secretary of the Central Committee of the league;

Head of the delegation of the Union of the Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia (USYY) Comrade Goran Radman, member of the Presidency of the Conference of the USYY and president of the Commission for International Relations of the Presidency of the Conference of the USYY;

Head of the delegation of the Hungarian Union of Young Communists Comrade Sandor Szeles, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the union;

Head of the delegation of the Czechoslovak Union of Socialist Youth Comrade Ivan Lipovsky, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the union; and

Head of the delegation of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba Comrade Omar B. Cruz Garcia, member of the National Executive Bureau of the union.

CSO: 4120/42

VICTORY OF PANHELLENIC SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IN GREECE HAILED

Kim Il-song Greets Greek Premier

SK230421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on 22 October sent a message of greetings to Comrade Andreas Papandreou, upon his assumption of office as prime minister of the Republic of Greece.

The message reads: I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the entire Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warmest congratulations to you upon your assumption of office as prime minister of the Republic of Greece.

The victory of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement in recent parliamentary elections and your assumption of office as prime minister are a victory of the Greek toiling masses and democratic forces and an opening of a historic occasion for the achievement of progress and prosperity of Greece.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our party and your movement and between the peoples of our two countries will grow stronger and develop, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you good health and great success in your responsible work for the sovereignty of the country and its democratic development.

Daily Hails Greek Socialist Victory

SK230138 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1617 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed article in connection with the fact that Panhellenic Socialist Movement won a landslide in the recent parliamentary elections, defeating the opposition forces, and as a result Papandreou, chairman of the movement, assumed office as prime minister.

The article titled "Historic Victory of Greek Democratic Forces" says: The Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Panhellenic Socialist Movement upon its historic victory in the elections.

The result of the recent parliamentary elections in Greece was a victory of the working masses and democratic forces of Greece who have struggled against capitals exploitation and oppression and for democratic freedom and peace.

The Panhellenic Socialist Movement put up as its election programme the nationalisation of key industrial branches of the country, the organisation of agricultural cooperatives, the reorganisation of the banking system, the restriction of import, the reshaping of the educational, health and tax systems and local and administrative systems, secession from NATO and the European Common Market, etc.

The election programme of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement reflected the desire and demand of the working masses of Greece and, therefore, enjoyed their sympathy.

The result of the recent elections clearly proved that the Panhellenic Socialist Movement enjoys the firm support of the broad democratic forces and working masses of Greece. It also reflected the trend of our time when the peoples just cause of independence emerges victorious.

The Korean and Greek peoples are linked with each other by the bonds of friendship for their common struggle for independence and peace.

Our people believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Greece will grow stronger and develop in the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

The Korean people heartily wish the democratic forces and people of Greece new success in their work for the country's progress and prosperity and for peace.

CSO: 4120/42

BELGIAN VISITOR RECITES POEM ON KIM CHONG-IL

SK261035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting was held on 23 October at the hall of the Ministry of Railways in welcome of Gatignol Garick, delegate of the Movement of the Communist Youth of France and member of the National Council of the Movement of the Communist Youth of France, and the delegation of the Communist Youth of Belgium headed by Vandevelde Michel, member of the Federal Bureau of the Communist Youth of Belgium, which have come to our country to attend the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Kim Chol spoke at the meeting. He said: The Movement of the Communist Youth of France with long fighting experience and tradition which contributed to the defeat of fascism by organising the "youth armed units" and waging the anti-fascist resistance in the period of the Second World War, has today grown into an organisation with a great political influence among the French youth.

The Communist Youth of Belgium is actively struggling against imperialism and for peace and disarmament, the secession of Belgium from NATO and the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe.

The Movement of the Communist Youth of France and the Communist Youth of Belgium are denouncing the criminal act of the U.S. imperialists in pursuing the adventurous war policy including the production of neutron bombs and organising and mobilizing the youth in the anti-war peace movement for disarmament and the abolition of nuclear weapons, he noted. He said: The Korean youth express militant solidarity for their just struggle.

Hec Alain, member of the delegation of the Communist Youth of Belgium spoke next. He referred to the struggle of the Belgian youth against the arms race and for peace and the rights to study and work. He stressed that the question of Korean reunification must be solved independently and peacefully on the basis of the policy put forward at the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Then he recited a poem expressing reverence for the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Concluding his speech, he shouted in Korean: Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song! Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Speaking next, the French delegate Gatignol Garick noted that the Movement of the Communist Youth of France actively supports the Korean people in their efforts for the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the reunification of the divided country into one.

CSO: 4120/42

MEXICAN VISITORS REFER TO 'WORDS' OF KIM CHONG-IL

SK261014 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Excerpts] A meeting was held on 22 October at the Hamhung Theater in welcome of the delegation of the National Movement of the Revolutionary Youth of Mexico, visiting our country to attend the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK]. Invited to the meeting were members of the delegation of the National Movement of the Revolutionary Youth of Mexico headed by Juan Francisco Escobedo, its secretary.

The meeting was attended by functionaries concerned and youth and students. Kang Tong-ku spoke first at the meeting.

Head of the delegation Juan Francisco Escobedo spoke next. He said: While staying in Korea, we acquainted ourselves with the great success made by the Korean people in all domains of economy, culture, science and technology under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the Korean revolution, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. We hope that all the party members and the LSWYK members, more firmly rallied as one, will register greater success in their struggle for carrying into practice the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the words of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Mexican and Korean peoples will always be victorious because they possess lofty patriotism. By attaining victory in the protracted and heroic struggle to drive out Japanese imperialists and to regain the national sovereignty and freedom, the Korean people gave a serious lesson to the imperialists and have built Korea into the brilliant country in the world it is today.

Korea must not be divided into north and south and must be reunified into one. We firmly believe that this will be achieved without fail. Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Long live the KWP.

CSO: 4120/42

JAPANESE, INDIAN YOUTH GROUPS LAUD KIM CHONG-IL

SK270514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Mangyongdae cooperative farm in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, on 23 October in welcome of the delegation of the Japanese Youth Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by Yoshiharu Okata, its permanent member, and the delegation of the Kimilsongism Youth Study Group of India headed by Surinder Singh, chief of the study group, which have come to our country to attend the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Chong Wan-kil spoke first at the meeting. The Korean youth value the bonds of friendship between us based on the common desire and aspiration, he said. It is an irresistible trend of the times that the world people are now advancing along the road of independence, the speaker noted, and said: The active study of the chuche idea and brisk activities for its dissemination in Japan and India exert a great influence upon the peoples of many countries of the world as well as the Indian and Japanese peoples.

He sincerely wished the delegations great success in their noble work in the future, too.

Head of the Japanese delegation Yoshiharu Okata spoke next. Today the Korean young people have grown up to be dependable heirs to the chuche cause who have ardent loyalty to the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and the leader of the new era Comrade Kim Chong-il, he noted, and stressed: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a leader who has perfectly mastered Kimilsongism and a great leader of the era of independence who has an outstanding leadership ability and a deep love for people. The final victory of the chuche cause will certainly be achieved under the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

We will wage a powerful solidarity movement in Japan in support of the proposal for establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Then, head of the Indian delegation Surinder Singh spoke. He said: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a genius of thought who is further developing and enriching Kimilsongism, the greatchuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This is why the entire Korean people unanimously elected him a

member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea at the sixth congress of the party last year.

You Korean people, our close friends, have solved most brilliantly the question of the successor to the leader.

Expressing solidarity with the Korean peoples struggle for the reunification of the country, he demanded that the U.S. troops withdraw from the southern half of Korea.

CSO: 4120/42

UPPER VOLTA PRESIDENT RECEIVES DPRK DELEGATION

SK260432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress and head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta, on 20 October met the Foreign Ministry delegation of our country headed by Kim Hyong-u on a visit to Upper Volta, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the head of state. The head of state inquired after the health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey his wholehearted warm greetings to the great leader.

Pointing to the shining achievements made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the head of state highly spoke of the sagacity of his leadership.

Noting that the reunification of Korea is a most urgent task which must be carried out at an early date, the head of state stressed: We fully support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by his excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people.

Saying that the proposal is a most fair and reasonable one acceptable to anyone, he stated: Korea will certainly be reunified in accordance with this just and reasonable proposal put forward by his excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader.

Upper Volta will as ever actively support the proposal for national reunification advanced by his excellency respected President Kim Il-song and the struggle of the Korean people to carry it into effect.

In conclusion he said that the friendly and cooperative relations between Upper Volta and Korea are the sincerest and fraternal ones. He declared: Upper Volta will further expand and develop these relations.

Present on the occasion was the DPRK ambassador to Upper Volta.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/42

KIM IL-SONG GREETS ZAMBIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

SK232231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 22 October sent a message of greetings to Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the independence of Zambia.

The message reads: On the significant occasion of the 17th anniversary of independence of Zambia I extend warm congratulations to you and through you to the government and people of the Republic of Zambia on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

Following the country's independence the Zambian people, in close response to your leadership, have made great strides in their efforts to firmly defend national sovereignty and build a new independent society in spite of the conditions of continuous interference and provocative machinations by the imperialists and racists.

Thanks to the positive activities of your government and people for complete liberation of Africa and strengthening and development of the Nonaligned Movement the international prestige of the Republic of Zambia has enhanced greatly.

We are satisfied with ever-growing and consolidating relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries of Korea and Zambia formed on one and the same road of independence against imperialism and convinced that this relationship will further expand and develop and be closer in future in the common struggle to build a new world, independent and peaceful.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish your excellency and your people fresh successes in the struggle to build a rich and strong new Zambia.

CSO: 4120/42

VISITOR FORESEES KIM CHONG-IL ON REUNIFICATION PLAZA

SK261435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1700 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting was held on 22 October at the Yongchon cooperative farm in Hwangju County, North Hwanghae Province, to welcome delegate of the Patriotic Working Youth of Guatemala Mariana Lorenzana, delegate of the Juvenile Force for Socialism of the Republic of Dominica Daniel Santana who is its delegate to the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and delegate of the Communist Youth of Honduras Carlos Guevara, staying in our country to attend the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Speaking at the meeting Yun Ki-mo said: The patriotic Working Youth of Guatemala have waged an active struggle since its inception for a strengthened unity with all the progressive youth and revolutionary changes of society and rights of the youth.

He pointed to the struggle of the Juvenile Force for Socialism of the Republic of Dominica for the sovereignty and economic independence of the country and the struggle of the Honduras youth against the U.S. imperialists interference and dictatorial policy and for democratic freedom and independence.

He stressed: We will, in the future, too, make continued efforts to strengthen f ndship and unity with the youth of Guatemala, the Republic of Dominica and Honduras in accomplishing the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

The delegate of the Republic of Dominica in his speech said: We firmly believe that the day will come soon when the Korean youth will greet the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on the high rostrum of the plaza of reunified Korea. He declared positive support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Guatemalan delegate in her speech said that she saw at first hand the development of Korea during her current visit. Korea under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most developed socialist country, she stressed.

The Honduras delegate in his speech said: The Korean people and youth have registered great successes in the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. These great successes give a powerful encouragement to the South Korean people and youth, and the world people and youth struggling for genuine freedom and independence.

He concluded his speech with the shouts "long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il!"

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BRIEFS

DEFECTOR TOURS CHONGJIN--Sok Chong-hyon, former South Korean puppet army officer who heroically defected to the north, toured various places in Chongjin City, had discussion meetings with workers and gave lectures from 12 to 20 October. He first visited the statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and laid a wreath. He reverently visited various revolutionary sites in the city, including the Chipsam revolutionary site. He also visited the Kimchaek iron works. After seeing the major production processes, he said: This iron plant is very magnificent. As I saw the steel and steel material being produced from this large iron plant, I realized the might of our country's steel industry is very strong. Through my tour in this plant, I deeply realized again the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song and dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il. I am surprised to see that everywhere in the north workers are being brought up as engineers and technicians through study while engaged in work and that they live happily in excellent houses. He also visited the Chongjin chemical fiber plant. While touring the plant, he said: I have become clearly aware that the north is a society for the benefit of the masses and is their paradise. He visited the Haenggilyom ceramics plant, the nursery school of the Chongjin steel plant and the Sinam girls senior middle school. He rested for a while at the Kyongsong recreation center. On 18 October, Sok Chong-hyon attended a welcoming rally by the workers in Chongjin City. At the meeting, a gift was presented to him in the name of the Chongjin City People's Committee. [Text] [SK240153 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 21 Oct 81]

BENIN OFFICIAL VISITS MANGYONGDAE--Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--His Excellency Simon Ifede Ogouma, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin, and his entourage, who are paying an official goodwill visit to our country, went to Mangyongdae on 21 October. The guests saw the historic mementoes at the native home in Mangyongdae and went round the revolutionary historic sites on the Mangyong Hill. Noting that the great leader President Kim Il-song was born into a poor family, His Excellency Simon Ifede Ogouma said that having this wonderful Mangyongdae is a pride and honour of the world people advancing along the road on independence. The revolutionary torch kindled by the great leader illumined the road of victory for the Korean revolution and today powerfully inspires the world people in their struggle for freedom and liberation. On the same day, the guests inspected the Taean general heavy machine works and Pyongyang metro. [Text] [SK221009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 22 Oct 81]

KWP GREETING TO FRENCH CONGRESS--Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on 22 October sent a message of greetings to the sixth congress of the Socialist Party of France. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea warmly hails the sixth congress of the Socialist Party which is convened under a new historic situation after a brilliant victory previously unknown and extends most friendly greetings through the congress to the entire members of your party. After putting forward a progressive programme reflecting the demand and desire of the broad working masses of France, your party has carried on energetic activities for its implementation and registered many successes in this. We believe that your party will make a greater progress in the work for the independent development of the country and for defending and expanding the democratic rights and liberties of the masses and guaranteeing world peace and security. In the firm belief that the excellent friendly relations between our two parties will develop more favourably in the accomplishment of the common cause of independence, peace and friendship, we take this opportunity to sincerely wish the congress big success in its work. [Text] [SK230451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 23 Oct 81]

MALAYSIAN GROUP HOLDS PARTY--Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--The Malaysian Government economic and technical delegation arranged a party on the evening of 22 October upon the conclusion of its visit to our country. Invited to the party were Vice-premier Kong Chin-tae, and Choe Chong-kun, Yu Yong-jik, Ho Hang-chan and other personages concerned. The members of the delegation headed by Dato Shahril bin Abdul Samad, member of parliament of Malaysia and deputy minister of trade and industries, were present there. Head of the delegation (Dato Shahril bin Abdul Samad) made a speech. Vice-minister of Foreign Trade Yi Song-nok spoke next. The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of esteemed His Majesty Ahmad. [Text] [SK231057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 23 Oct 81]

BENIN OFFICIAL TOURS PYONGYANG--Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--His Excellency Ogouma Ifede Simon, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin, and his party visited the Korean Central History Museum on 22 October. The guests expressed deep impression while going round historical relics and mementoes showing the history of struggle and creation of our resourceful and valiant people and their brilliant culture. Then the guests visited the Pyongyang students and childrens palace. After the inspection His Excellency Ogouma Ifede Simon and his party appreciated an art performance given by art circle members at the theatre of the palace. Seeing the performance together with the guests were Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and personages concerned. The performance was warmly acclaimed by the audience. [Text] [SK231630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 23 Oct 81] Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--His Excellency Ogouma Simon Ifede, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin, and his party left here on 23 October by air after paying an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They were seen off at the airport by Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK232237 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 23 Oct 81]

NEW MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--Tse. Demiddagva, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to our country, arrived in Pyongyang on 23 October by train. [Text] [SK232251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2228 GMT 23 Oct 81]

DELEGATES SEE MUSICAL, ACROBATICS--Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of various countries visiting our country to attend the 7th congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea appreciated the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" on the evening of 23 October at the Mansudae Art Theatre. Meanwhile, over 130 delegations and delegates saw an acrobatic show at the Pyongyang circus. The guests were accompanied by Comrade Hwag Chang-yop, and Kim Il-tae, Kim Chang-yong, Chong Myong-hui and other personages concerned. The performances were acclaimed by the guests. [Text] [SK241034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 24 Oct 81]

ROMANIAN ARMY DAY PARTY--Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--Constantin Anghel, military attache of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang, hosted a film reception on the evening of 23 October to mark the 37th anniversary of Romanian Army Day. Invited there were Pak Chung-kuk, Kim Kwang-chin, Chon Mun-uk, O Kyong-hun and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and the military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang. Isidor Urian, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the Romanian Embassy were also present. The attendants saw Romanian documentary films. [Text] [SK241044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 24 Oct 81]

SOLDIERS MARK BULGARIAN FOUNDING--Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--A soldiers meeting was held on 23 October at the Kim Il-song Military University on the occasion of the 1,300th anniversary of the formation of the state of Bulgaria. Attending the meeting together with soldiers were Ambassador Khristo Kelchev and military attache Raiko Prokopov of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [SK241100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 24 Oct 81]

FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS GREETED--Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party [KSDP] on 23 October sent a message of greetings to the sixth congress of the Socialist Party of France. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party warmly hails the sixth congress of the Socialist Party of France and, through it, extends friendly greetings to your party and its entire membership. We believe that the sixth congress of the Socialist Party of France will review the historic victories already scored and mark another important milestone in the activities of your party for the strengthening and development of the party and for the progress and prosperity of your country. Believing that the relations between our two parties will favourably develop according to the common idea of independence and peace, amity and friendship, we take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish the congress great success in its work. [Text] [SK241125 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 24 Oct 81]

MALAYSIAN DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--The Malaysian Government economic and technical delegation headed by Dato Shahril bin Abdul Samad, member of parliament of Malaysia and deputy minister of trade and industries, left here by plane on 23 October. During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited historic

Mangyongdae and inspected various places of Pyongyang, Taean and Chongjin. It also appreciated the grand mass gymanstic display "Under the Banner of Independence" and the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise." [Text] [SK240945 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 24 Oct 81]

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL DAY GREETING--Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 25 October to Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, on the National Day of Austria. The message reads: I warmly congratulate your excellency, your government and people on the National Day of the Republic of Austria. I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you good health and happiness as well as you and your people greater successes in the efforts for the country's progress and prosperity. [Text] [SK252223 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 25 Oct 81]

AMBASSADORS TO MALTA, LESOTHO APPOINTED--Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--Kim Chi-sop and Kang Su-myong were appointed respectively as ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Malta and the kingdom of Lesotho, according to decrees of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK252230 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 25 Oct 81]

LSWYK HOSTS PARTY--Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea arranged a party on the evening of 26 October at the People's Palace of Culture in honor of the delegation of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by Miodrag Vukovic, president of the conference of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, and Yugoslav Ambassador to our country Ljupco Tavciovski. Yi Yong-su, Kim Tong-kuk and other personages concerned were present there. The party was addressed by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and head of the delegation Miodrag Vukovic. The speakers in their toasts proposed to raise glasses to the friendship and solidarity between the youths of Korea and Yugoslavia, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health of Comrade Sergej Kraicher, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Comrade Dusan Dragosavac, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and other leading personnel of the party and state of Yugoslavia. The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK270522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 27 Oct 81]

REPLY FROM PRC'S HU YAOBANG--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, in reply to his message of greetings sent to them on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. The reply message dated 23 October reads: We extend heartfelt thanks to you for your message of greetings on the occasion

of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. We hope that the friendly relations and the deep and close amity between the parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea will further consolidate and develop. [Text] [SK280025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 27 Oct 81]

REPLY FROM GDR'S HONECKER--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic. The reply message dated 15 October reads: I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Council of State, government and people of the German Democratic Republic, extend thanks to you and to the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for your sincere congratulations and greetings on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic. I am convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two states and two peoples will continue to strengthen and develop in favour of peace and socialism in the common struggle against imperialism. [Text] [SK280453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 28 Oct 81]

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS HELP FARMERS--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--Officials of the GDR and Indian embassies and the mission of the Liaison Office of the United Nations Development Programme in Pyongyang went respectively to the Korea-GDR Friendship Munhung cooperative farm in Kangdong County of South Pyongan Province, the Korea-India Friendship Kalchon cooperative farm in Nampo and the Chonggye cooperative farm in Pongsan County of North Hwanghae Province to help farmers there in farm work. While helping farmers in their work, the guests deepened friendly sentiments with them. [Text] [SK280455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 28 Oct 81]

REPLY FROM PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Li Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Expressing heartfelt thanks for the message of greetings, the Chinese premier hoped that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would grow stronger day by day. [Text] [SK280832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 28 Oct 81]

REPLY FROM GDR'S STOPH--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic. The reply message noted that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states and peoples would grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [SK280830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 28 Oct 81]

REPLY FROM EGYPT'S MUBARAK--Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in reply to his message of condolence sent to (Soufy Abu Talee), interim president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, upon the sudden death of His Excellency Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The reply message dated 22 October reads: I received with deep recognition your kind message of condolences on the tragic death of our late President Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat. Highly appreciating your noble sentiments and true sympathies on this sad event, we pray that you will be protected from any mischief. With my highest esteem and consideration. [Text] [SK281037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 28 Oct 81]

AMBASSADOR TO GRENADA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--Pak Ni-hyon, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Grenada, on 13 October presented his credentials to Paul Scoon, head of state and governor-general of Grenada, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the governor-general. After expressing his deep thanks for the cordial regards, the governor-general asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader. The governor-general sincerely wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He expressed the hope that the Korean people would reunify the country in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song and thus remove the sufferings caused by the division and lead a peaceful and happy life. He stressed the need to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Grenada and Korea. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK280852 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 28 Oct 81]

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PATRIOTIC REUNIFICATION MOVEMENTS BY KOREANS IN SOUTH, OVERSEAS URGED

Pyongyang NAMJOSON MUNJE in Korean No 7, 1981 pp 7-8

[Article by Wi Cahe-hyop: "To Launch an All-People Patriotic Movement for Fatherland Reunification in South Korea and Overseas Is an Urgent Requirement for the Creation of a Confederate State"]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, who is the sun of our people and a great component of national reunification, answered questions raised by the delegates of the Xinhau News Agency, who visited our country on 23 April [1981]. In his reply, he fully clarified the requirements to carry out a plan for the creation of the Democratic Republic of Koryo [DCRK]. He emphasized the need to launch an all-people patriotic movement in South Korea and overseas.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught us as follows: "To accelerate the creation of the DCRK as early as possible, it is an urgent task to extensively launch an all-people patriotic movement in South Korea and overseas, in order to support and carry out the plan [for the DCRK]."

The plan to create the DCRK proposed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is the most realistic and just reunification plan under the present condition in which different ideologies and systems exist in the north and south. His proposal represents the unanimous intentions and wishes of all Koreans to rationally solve the reunification problem, taking into consideration the basic benefits and requirements of the people.

To all Koreans, nothing is more important and urgent than the task of accelerating the creation of the DCRK in respectful support of the patriotic and fraternal reunification plan put forward by the great leader.

In accelerating the creation of the DCRK, one of the most important problems that stand out at present is to launch an extensive all-people patriotic movement for national reunification in South Korea and overseas.

In short, the problem is related to the all-people character of the task of creating a confederate state. It is also related to the mission and role of the people of South Korea and overseas Koreans in carrying out the great reunification task.

The task of creating a confederate state is not to benefit any particular class, stratum, or individual political party, nor is it to benefit a particular region, north or south.

It is a sacred task to fulfill the unanimous intentions and wishes of all people who long for the reunification of the country and people. It is a patriotic and fraternal task to accomplish unified development and shared prosperity of the people

Thus, the grand task of national reunification in order to create the confederate state cannot be accomplished through the effort of people of only one region or that of an individual class or stratum. It is an all-people task that can be accomplished only through a combined and unified campaign of all who love this country and people. In other words, to create the DCRK, all components of the people, whether they live in the north, south, or overseas, should realize their noble mission and duty for the country and people. They should also unanimously and vigorously launch a patriotic movement by all the people for national reunification.

Today, with a firm resolution to definitely accomplish the grand task of national reunification within our generation, the people of the northern half are doing their best to create the DCRK as soon as possible according to the plan proposed by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song. The people of the northern half are vigorously launching a campaign to destroy the conspiracy by domestic and foreign separatists to create "two Koreas" and to achieve great solidarity among our people. They are also agressively supporting and encouraging all just and patriotic campaigns for democracy and national reunification by the people of South Korea and by overseas Koreans.

Under these conditions, the [success of the] acceleration of the creation of the DCRK depends on whether the all-people patriotic movement is vigorously launched or not in South Korea and overseas.

Here, the most urgent requirement is to vigorously launch patriotic movements especially in South Korea in order to support and realize the plan to create the confederate state.

This is so because the conspiracy by domestic and foreign separatists is launched mainly from bases in South Korea.

The bosses of the separatists, the American imperialists, continue the military occupation of South Korea in order to create "two Koreas" by all means. The bosses also continuously instigate the South Korean puppet gang to divide the people.

The South Korean puppet gang does not accept any rational plan to reunify the fatherland and madly maneuvers to divide the Korean people, with the criminal intention of enjoying power and pleasure obtained through the creation of "two Koreas" and the installation of South Korea as a permanent colony of the American imperialists.

In order to accomplish national reunification by creating the DCRK, these facts, above all, urgently require that an all-people patriotic movement be launched vigorously in South Korea.

If the South Korean people participate extensively for the all-people patriotic movement, then they could greatly hurt domestic and foreign separatists. They could also successfully accelerate the task of creating the DCRK.

To launch the all-people patriotic movement for national reunification in South Korea is also an important requirement to promote the formation of the Grand National Reunification Front [GNRF] and accelerate the creation of the confederate state.

The formation of the GNRF is a prerequisite and a guarantee for the creation of the confederate state. To create the DCRK, therefore, everyone should be solidly united under the banner of national reunification regardless of differences in idologies, systems, factions, and political views. An important problem here is to promote the vigorous growth in South Korea of a unionist group that demands the creation of the confederate state.

In particular, promotion of the growth of the unionist group becomes a more urgent problem in view of the current reunification movement conducted by the South Korean people.

Today, among the people of South Korea, the tencency to support the plan to create the confederate state and to demand its realization is increasing. Yet, the unionist group in South Korea is not powerful enough to overcome the separatist group. The unionists are not fully playing a leading role in developing the situation. Thus, the national reunification group in South Korea does not play its expected role and does not contribute its expected share in the task to form the GNRF. To promote, therefore, the growth and unity of the national reunification group in South Korea becomes an urgent requirement to accomplish national unity between the north and south and step up the grand task of reunification. For this purpose, the all-people patriotic movement, which supports and accelerates the creation of the DCRK, must be launched extensively among all sorts of South Korean people.

To accelerate the creation of the DCRK, it is also necessary to vigorously launch among overseas Koreans an all-people patriotic movement to support and realize the [DCRK] plan.

Besides the 700,000 Koreans in Japan, hundreds of thousands of Koreans are living overseas. They also suffer from all types of pains and calamities caused by the national division. From Japan, the U.S., and all other regions where overseas Koreans live, a strong voice is heard condemning the conspiracy to create "two Koreas" by the puppets of the American imperialists and demanding the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. In particular, overseas patriots are organizing various organizations and groups for national reunification, and participating aggressively in the task to accelerate the creation of the confederate state.

The all-people patriotic movement by overseas Koreans directed toward the creation of the confederate state not only hurts severly domestic and foreign separatists and corners them into a difficult situation, but also significantly contributes to encourage the national reunification movement by the South Korean people and to launch a more vigorous movement for international solidarity in support of the reunification of Korea.

Under these conditions, in order to support and realize the creation of the confederate state, to launch patriotic movements extensively in all continents and areas

where overseas Koreans reside is an urgent requirement for the acceleration of the creation of the DCRK through the united power of the people achieved by transforming the national reunification campaign to an all-people campaign including all Koreans, both domestic and overseas.

To launch extensive, all-people patriotic movements as described above in South Korea and overseas in support of the creation of the confederate state is truly significant in smashing the conspiracy to create "two Koreas" by the American imperialists and their puppets, in forming the GNRK, and also in accelerating the great task of national reunification.

If the Koreans in the south and overseas bear in mind their honorable national duty and carry out the national reunification movement more vigorously, the desire of the Korean people to create the DCRK will certainly be fulfilled.

9828
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FY82 BUDGET PROPOSAL DETAILED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 19 Sep 81 pp 2-3

[Excerpt] The outline of the FY82 budget has become known to be 9,595,600,000,000 won for General Accounts and 5,173,200,000,000 won for Special Accounts, a total of 14,768,800,000,000 won.

The scale and content of this budget, which was proposed by the Economic Planning Board, are unlikely to be changed in their basic structure during the course of deliberation by the Cabinet and the National Assembly, though some amendments might occur. We will explain how the new budget is composed and what programs are scheduled.

The General Accounts budget of 9,595,600,000,000 won for the new fiscal year is only 44,400,000,000 won short of 10 trillion won.

Is this amount reasonable in view of our economic scale and conditions?

First of all, the main budget of 7,851,100,000,000 won for General Accounts is larger than the FY81 budget by 1,744,400,000,000 won, an increase of 22.2 percent.

Last year, our economy recorded a negative growth owing to an unprecedentedly poor harvest, inflation, and stagnant business conditions. When we consider the fact that the economy has not improved this year either, the new budget, which will be increased by 22.2 percent, is certainly a burden on taxpayers.

The new budget, however, cannot be considered as an expansive one compared to the growth rate of the budget in the past several years, which averaged about 30 percent.

The growth rate of the budget was 29.8 percent for FY79, 28 percent for FY80, and 35.3 percent for FY81, for an average increase of 31 percent during FY77-81; this rate is far greater than the 27.5 percent growth in the normal GNP during the same period. The increase of 22.2 percent for the new fiscal year (19.2 percent from the adjusted budget), however, is less than the 23.1 percent growth in normal GNP. This can be interpreted as a clear effort [by the government] to restrain the expansion of the budget.

This effort to control the size of the budget is interpreted not only as a recognition of limits on taxation but also as an intention to stabilize prices by healthy

financial management, in view of the past experience that excessive budgetary expansion resulted in economic inflation.

The livelihood of a nation is the same as that of a family. If the size of a household and prices increase with time, one needs more money. Can the country meet its household needs with a restrained budget?

For this reason the budget office has resolved to agressively trim waste from the budget, set priorities in fiscal investments, and to live frugally.

For instance, the defense expenditures for national security are indispensable but limited to six percent of the GNP. Grants to local governments have been nailed down to not more than 12 percent of the domestic tax revenue.

As a result, though the new budget proposal reaches nearly 10 trillion won, generous spending is not evident. In every part of the budget, austerity and cost savings are emphasized more than in any previous [fiscal] period.

Those items, however, that occupy an absolute majority of the budget, such as defense expenditures, grants to local governments, and wages of government employees, cannot be managed with any flexibility.

Accordingly, the drive for fiscal restraint has concentrated on the expenses for general administration, social development, and economic development. The departments responsible for economic and social developments, which planned agressive projects for the new fiscal year, requested budgets larger than the current ones by 125 percent and 120 percent, respectively, but they have been greatly reduced.

The new budget proposal thus adjusted and classified by function is: defense (34.4 percent), social development (26.6 percent, including education), economic development (17.6 percent), general administration (10.5 percent), grants to local governments (7.5 percent), and debt service and others (3.4 percent).

Grants to local governments increased the most by 38.8 percent compared to the FY81 budget. The education budget, which will be financed from a new education tax starting next year, increased by 33.3 percent, social development by 30 percent, general administration by 19.3 percent, and economic development by 17.8 percent. The increase in the budget for general administration and economic development is far below the average rate of increase.

Following a policy of restraining the increase in general administrative costs, the government plans to defer the replacement of retiring employees by as much as 80 percent (except for teachers), to achieve more effective use of manpower and to restrict the increase in number of government employees. According to this plan, the government expects to save a total of 35,700,000,000 won in FY82, of which 30,700,000,000 won will be saved by not replacing 7,260 employees and 5 billion won through other cost-saving measures.

In addition, the number of government employees will not be increased at all in FY82, except for 50 judges, 30 prosecutors, and 7,403 teachers who are needed in new schools and for an increase on the number of classes. The government plans

to enhance its budget savings by reorganizing itself. Also, it has decided to improve the operation of official cars and to eliminate the private use of the cars. The number of government-owned cars will be gradually reduced to 50 percent of the current number by 1984 and the excess cars will be transferred to form a pool for official business.

Of the 1,327 cars to be reduced, 199 of them will be reduced in FY82, resulting in a savings of 1.5 billion won.

In parallel, to fulfill the realistic desire of car ownership by high-ranking officials, the Ministry of General Administration has decided to subsidize the owner-driver system [an official owns a car and drives it himself] and it is preparing details to enforce the plan.

In FY82, the raises in wages for government employees have been restricted to 9 percent to induce wage stabilization in private business and to remove the cause of inflation [sustained] by the vicious circle of nominal increases in income. In spite of these cost-saving efforts, the 10.5 percent share that our general administrative costs occupy in the total budget is still too high compared to 5 percent in Taiwan and 3.7 percent in the U.S.

But the government allowed for an exception to consider special provisions in order to protect the livelihood of low-ranking (5th class and lower) officials and to realize a "clean government."

Moreover, to save on various administrative expenses and to enforce frugality, the measures being counted on to control the increase in general administrative expenditures are: reduction of entertainment expenses for foreign dignitaries, reduction of expenses for various official events and ceremonies, restriction on nonessential overseas trips by government officials, and a full-scale reexamination of normal operating expenses.

In contrast to the budget for general administration, grants to local governments showed the highest rate of increase to reflect cost increases resulting from the reorganization of local governments, such as two new cities directly controlled by the central government and 10 new cities controlled by local governments.

The total budget required for local governments increased by 28.4 percent from 1,930,400,000,000 won this year to 2,479,000,000,000 won next year. Revenue from local taxes next year will amount to 689,000,000,000 won, and that from other sources will add 729,200,000,000 won. The deficit, which amounts to 690,000,000,000 won, will be supported by grants from the central governments. The fragile fiscal status of local governments seems unlikely to improve soon.

Of the budget for social development, if one excludes expenditures for education that account for 20.4 percent, then only 598,500,000,000 won are left. The budget represents an increase of 30 percent from this year's budget, but is only 6.2 percent of the total budget.

In view of the fact that the basic needs of the people in the field of social development are increasing rapidly, the absolute amount of the [social service] budget in the composition of the total budget is too little.

Support for social welfare programs is being neglected too much compared to foreign countries, where fiscal investments for social development are more than 50 percent [of the total budget].

The defense budget occupies the largest fraction, 34.4 percent, of the total budget. This cost is inevitable in order to establish the capability to defend ourselves but in a heavy burden on the economy of the people because it promotes inflexibility in fiscal policy.

Defense and educational expenditures alone occupy 54.8 percent of the total budget, seriously affecting the usable financial resources in other fields. This fiscal rigidity is further worsened by expenses such as wages and grants to local governments for which flexible management is almost impossible. Therefore, we cannot expect much on the control of business conditions, which is a characteristic function of fiscal policy.

Distribution of Expenditure Budget by Function (Unit: Billion won)

Category	FY82 (Plan) Amount	Percent	FY81 Budget Amount	Percent	Changes Amount	Percent
Defense	3,299.1	34.4	2,698.9	34.4	600.2	22.2
Education	1,958.4	20.4	1,464.6	18.6	493.8	33.7
Social Development	598.5	6.2	460.5	5.9	138.0	30.0
-- Housing	125.9	1.3	102.7	1.3	23.2	22.6
			(62.7	(0.8)	(63.2)	(100.8)
-- Social Security	265.4	2.8	194.6	2.5	70.8	36.2
-- Water Works	29.9	0.3	25.7	0.3	4.2	16.1
(Includes specialized accounts for fund --management	(48.5)		(33.2)		(15.2)	(46.1)
--Others	177.3	1.8	137.5	1.8	39.8	29.0
Economic Development	1,686.3	17.6	1,431.3	18.3	255.0	17.8
--Agriculture and Fishery	394.6	4.1	424.7	5.4	-30.1	-7.1
--Support for Medium and Small Business, Heavy and Chemical Industry	203.4	2.1	(282.2) 166.8	(3.7) 2.1	(112.4) 36.6	(39.8) 21.9
--Energy Development	240.7	2.5	280.3	3.6	-39.6	-14.1
			(180.3)	(2.4)	(60.4)	(33.5)
--Transportation	513.4	5.4	320.2	4.1	193.2	60.3
--Dam Construction	56.1	0.6	20.5	0.3	35.6	174.1
--Science and Technology	161.1	1.7	118.9	1.5	42.2	35.5
--Others	117.0	1.2	99.9	1.3	17.1	17.1
Local Government Finance	719.0	7.5	520.0	6.0	199.0	38.3
General Administration	1,006.3	10.5	843.2	10.7	163.1	19.3
Debt Service and Others	327.9	3.4	432.6	5.5	-104.7	-24.1
Total	9,595.6	100.0	7,851.1	100.0	1,744.4	22.2

Footnote: Amounts in parentheses exclude the budget borrowed in 1981.

9829
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NEW SHIPYARD AT OKPO DESCRIBED

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] OKPO, Kyongsang-namdo — The dedication ceremonies for the Okpo Shipyard of Daewoo Shipbuilding & Heavy Machinery Ltd. were held here yesterday with 600 domestic and foreign dignitaries attending.

On hand for the ceremonies were President Chun Doo-hwan, five Cabinet members including Commerce-Industry Minister Suh Suk-joon; eight lawmakers including Lee Tae-sup, chairman of National Assembly Commerce - Industry Committee; and 400 foreign VIPs including foreign ambassadors to Korea.

Attendants also included J.W. Bates, chairman of Reading & Bates; Abrhamsen, president of DNV; Alhaji Umaru Dikko, Nigerian transportation minister; Nasr Eldin Mustafa, Sudanese economic planning minister; and Tanaka, vice president of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries of Japan.

The mammoth Okpo Shipyard, which was financed with a total of 327.5 billion won in domestic and foreign capital, required 6 million man-days during the past eight years.

On the occasion of the dedication of the Okpo Shipyard, whose annual shipbuilding capacity is 1.2 million G/T, Korea's shipbuilding capacity rose to 4 million tons from 2.8 million tons, making it the fifth country in the world and the second nation in terms of receiving overseas orders.

The shipyard is equipped not only with the world's largest 900-ton Goliath crane but also a monster drydock reaching 21,000 pyong (one pyong is 3.3 square meters). The main dock is as much as 7.5 times the area of the football field at Seoul Stadium.

Another characteristic of the shipyard is its capability and facilities capable of meeting the new pattern of worldwide demand for high-priced and highly-sophisticated vessels, specialty ships, LPG and LNG carriers, chemical tankers and offshore plants.

The Goliath crane, which cost 13 billion won, is 104 meters in height and 206 meters in width. The crane, higher than the Samil building in Seoul, is able to lift a weight equivalent to the loads of 125 7.5-ton trucks to a height of 91.4 meters.

The mammoth drydock, which was build with an investment of 31.1 billion won, is 530 meters in length, 131 meters in width, and 14.5 meters in depth. The main dock is capable of building 1 million ton-class ships.

Meanwhile, during the dedication ceremonies, Hong In-kie, president of Daewoo Shipbuilding & Heavy Machinery Ltd., was awarded the Order of Industrial Service Merit (silver tower); and three others received Orders of Industrial Service Merit (bronze tower, iron tower and tin tower) respectively.

CSO: 4120/45

DKP'S FINDINGS ON MINIMUM LIVING EXPENSES REPORTED

Urban Workers

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 31 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] The Democratic Korean Party [DKP], following a survey of the minimum theoretical cost of living of urban workers, has announced that the minimum standard cost of living for a five-member family now stands at 446,284 won.

According to an announcement made on 31 August 1981 by the DKP's Policy Council, the monthly minimum theoretical cost of living for a five-member urban workers family is 446,284 won, based on a survey made as of 20 August 1981. It includes the following: food expenses, 172,435 won (38.6 percent); housing and energy expenses, 46,137 won (10.3 percent); clothing expenses, 39,302 won (8.8 percent); transportation expenses, 26,500 won (5.9 percent); educational expenses, 42,698 won (9.6 percent); health maintenance expenses, 54,989 won (12.3 percent); miscellaneous expenses, 40,860 won (8.2 percent); and miscellaneous taxes and public fees, 23,363 won (5.2 percent).

These figures show a 21-percent increase during a 10-month period: as of 29 October 1980, the minimum theoretical cost of living for a five-member urban workers family was 368,962 won, based on a survey made by the Korean Federation of Labor. And a breakdown of the increase is as follows: food expenses, 36.3 percent--the highest increase; housing and energy expenses, 16.6 percent; and health maintenance expenses, 17.9 percent.

The DKP's survey, made at the request of the party, was actually carried out by research organizations in Korea, including the Korean Applied Statistics Research Center.

The five-member family referred to in the DKP's survey consisted of a husband and wife, mother, and two children (one higher school student and one middle school student), while the family referred to in the survey of the Korean Federation of Labor consisted of a husband and wife and three children (one higher school student, one middle school student, and one primary school student).

The DKP also announced the minimum theoretical cost of living needed to support families in general as follows: for a four-member family, 367,140 won per month;

for a three-member family, 290,661 won per month; for a two-member family, 233,426 won per month.

The DKP, meanwhile, has decided to make a similar survey on the cost of living as of 20 August every year and to have the results of such a survey reflected in the tax reforms, etc.

Han Yong-su, chairman of the Policy Council, said: "The workers' wages should be set at a level high enough to guarantee the minimum cost of living," and asserted that "it is very urgent to stabilize the prices of basic daily necessities in order to safeguard the livelihood of the common people, in view of the fact that the basic cost of living, including food expenses, is increasing rapidly.

Average Civil Servant's Income

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 4 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by reporter Mun Ch'ang-kuk: "Income and Expenditure"]

[Text] The head of a section at the Office of General Affairs, who had passed the civil service administrative examinations and who enjoyed a promising future, expressed doubt about the life of a government employee. On a Saturday early last summer, he gave a Korean gin party in the suburbs for the personnel of his section because they had had to work overtime for a number of consecutive days. Two of the section members refused the invitation, saying that their personal circumstances did not permit them to join the party. They said that their wives were doing some knitting work to earn money for living expenses, and so they had to go home early at least once a week, on Saturday, to take care of their children.

Mr A, head of a section at the central government office, who has been working for the government for 22 years, says that it is most painful for him when vacation season comes. His friends have asked him several times to go on vacation with them, but he refused on the pretext that his vacation time did not coincide with that of his friends. Then, he said, he went to the countryside to spend a day in the suburbs of Seoul with a friend who worked for the Department of Communications. Mr A's college classmates are all executives in private business enterprises, and if he were to go on vacation with them, he would have to spend some 100,000 won or more, and then he would have to work hard till the end of the year to make up for the vacation expenses.

No one knows when it started that, among government employees, those at the level of section head or lower--in contrast to those at the level of bureau chief or higher--customarily refuse to join an alumni party or any similar meeting with their friends.

Many government employees say that at the end of an alumni party, when a second party usually starts, they are often told that "those government employees who don't have money should not follow the second party in groups but will have to disperse in joining the second party," and in face of this kind of insulting situation, they don't want to participate in any more alumni parties, they say.

They just have to follow others and not pay anything toward the second party, where the burden of those who take them to the party becomes heavier.

The Economic Planning Board announced that the living expenses for the five-member family of a man on wages was 383,529 won during the last quarter period.

Meanwhile, let us look at the salary statement slip of Mr B, head of a section at the central government office, who has been working for the government for 22 years: salary proper and position fee, 165,000 won; the continuous service pay 22d grade, 133,000 won; family member allowance (5,000 won per member), 20,000 won; and adjustment allowance, 30,000 won. Thus the total pay is 348,000 won. Various deductions have to be subtracted from this, a total of some 49,000 won in deductions, including taxes, donations, health insurance fee, and group insurance fee. So the actual pay only amounts to 299,000 won. Furthermore, if he has to pay a "home-installment" of 50,000 won, his take-home pay is only 259,000 won. [figures as published].

What has been added to the pay to allow the government employees "to breathe" is a monthly "information allowance" of 100,000 won, which was started in January this year. However, even with this added, the pay is still less than the average living cost. When asked, "when do you feel most gloomy during your working month?", 99 percent of the government employees said: "on pay day." This is an accepted attitude in the society of government employees.

While they are working and absorbed in their work, they feel all right, but when they get their pay, they suddenly feel depressed.

Mr K, director of a bureau, who has been working for the government for 26 years, gets about 530,000 won per month, including 200,000 won information allowance.

In addition, he gets a 400-percent (of the pay proper) annual bonus and a 200-percent diligent service bonus. And he receives the bonus pay every 2 months. Thus he saves 400,000 won bonus money in the bank without fail.

This saving is for the purpose of paying the school registration fee of his youngest daughter, who is attending the E women's university. Mr K purchased a 24-p'yong apartment in the Panp'o AID apartment house in early 1970 and still lives there.

Grown sons and daughters! He cannot afford to give a room to his daughter, so she has never been able to invite her friends to her house, he said. However, he gets over 200,000 won a month as payment for the two lectures he gives to business enterprises every month, and this provides his pocket money.

Mr K, chief of a bureau, wonders how it is possible for some of his bureau chief level colleagues to play golf on the weekend. Because it would be really too much for a person of his pay level even to play tennis, let alone golf.

Of course, those government employees who are "sitting on the yoke of an egg," like some taxation officials and worksite operations government employees, are in

quite a different situation from that of the "ordinary" government employees, who are barely living on the edge of subsistence with their monthly pay.

According to statistics compiled by the Office of General Affairs, the number of government employees who have additional income besides their government service pay is 42.6 percent of the total number of government employees.

A breakdown of this income by the type of source is as follows: both husband and wife working, 33.8 percent; other family members working, 12.4 percent; money lending or rental income or other property income, 19.4 percent; running a store or other side job, 16.4 percent; and others, 18 percent.

Those government employees whose grades are higher than the "secretary official" rank (section head), to whom "the information allowance" is given, are rather better off. However, those government employees of the "secretary official" rank or lower who have no income other than the government pay are in great misery.

The parents of a sixth year class primary school girl who stabbed her classmate with a knife last February were both working. The issue of educating children became a popular topic because of the incident. A couple, both of whom have been working for 20 years, said that [when they heard of the incident] they had never felt so miserable.

Actual Amount of Pay of Government Employees (1981) (Unit: won)

Classification Rank (Pay grade)	Pay	Total Pay	Deduction	Amount Received
1st Class (22)	464,000	726,000	116,600	609,400
2d Class (22)	393,000	619,500	88,500	531,000
4th Class (20)	290,000	485,000	57,200	427,800
6th Class (20)	218,000	382,000	35,700	346,300

Note: The total pay is the average monthly pay, in which the pay proper, bonus, family allowance (5,000 won per member), and adjustment allowance, etc, are included. Deductions include taxes, donations, health insurance fee, group insurance fee, etc.

I pondered: "Even if I, as a father, decided to sacrifice myself, how much would I regret it if my children's education suffered because of my poor showing."

There is a trend among young government officials who have passed the civil examinations to consider that "if I am poor, my wife's family must be a rich one." The reasoning behind this kind of attitude is that when the pay is not enough to live on, either the wife must get a job or the wife's family must help with the couple's living expenses.

Then, how can the government official who has no property and whose wife's family renders no aid maintain his livelihood?

When each started out as a government official, without exception he was proud of being of service to the country. However, as he came face to face with reality, his ambition and pride shrank gradually, and he eventually became a "petty citizen" and a mean person. This is a situation often cited by veteran government officials, who express regret at such a situation.

7989
CSO: 4108/161

INDOCTRINATION AGAINST AMERICAN IMPERIALISM PROMOTED

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 17 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Chang Yong-saeng: "To Make Them Hate the American Imperialists Infinitely," dispatched from the Socialist Working Youth League (SWYL) Committee of Kumbong-ni, Yont'an-gun]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader, Marshall Kim Il-song, taught us as follows:

"The first problem to be treated forcefully in class indoctrination is to breed among the workers hatred against imperialism.

"Imperialism is the first objective of our struggle. All imperialism is bad, but we must fight especially against American and Japanese imperialism."

The SWYL Committee of the village is carrying out anti-American indoctrination among the [village] youths through various forms and methods.

Last June, as the "Day of June 25 Anti-American-Imperialism Struggle" approached, the village SWYL Committee set up plans for an anti-American indoctrination project.

Following the plan, the village SWYL Committee carried out the anti-American indoctrination project through various forms and methods such as movie appreciation, art commentaries, revenge meetings, a visit to the Sinch'on Museum, and debates.

Recently the village SWYL Committee held a debate to condemn American imperialism.

To ensure the success of the debate, the village SWYL Committee carried out a commentary meeting with posters of "Jackals," "Avenge upon My Enemy," and "the Grudge of Sinch'on."

Members of the SWYL who attended the commentary meeting burned with hatred of the American imperialist enemy.

The office of the SWYL mobilized and asked primary level members of the SWYL and youth commentators to read articles on savage acts of the American imperialists reported in newspapers and other publications.

They were thoroughly informed, in particular, on the tricky maneuvers of the American imperialists, who are inciting the military fascists gang led by Chon Tu-hwan from behind the scenes for the savage oppression of campaigns by young students and people in south Korea.

They were also informed on the lunatic activities of the American imperialists to provoke another war by the massive introduction of new types of weapons into south Korea and by stirring up troubles through large scale military maneuvers.

At the same time, a meeting was held to watch a documentary film, which exposed the crimes committed by the enemy savagely oppressing the uprising of the people of Kwangju.

After carrying out preliminary indoctrination as described above, the village SWYL Committee held a debate to incriminate the American imperialists.

Comrade Ch'oe In'sop, who was the first speaker, stated that the American imperialists have invaded our country for more than 100 years. He exposed their crimes with historical data. Moreover, he furiously denounced the savage killing of innocent people in south Korea committed even now by the American imperialists.

Comrades O Yon-ok and Yi Yong-nam followed [the first speaker] at the podium.

They called the American imperialists the primary enemy of our revolution and firmly promised a determined campaign against the implacable enemy, the American imperialists.

Together with these meetings, the village SWYL Committee steadily carried out anti-American indoctrination in the fields and paddies where members of the SWYL were working.

Not long ago, a revenge meeting was held in a corn field to denounce the American imperialist enemy.

Thus the village SWYL Committee vigorously carries out anti-American indoctrination among members of the SWYL and [farm] youths and heightens their class awareness continuously.

9829
CSO: 4108/19

MISERABLE LIFE OF JAPANESE WORKERS RECOUNTED

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 19 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by staff reporter Yi Pok-hui: "A True Story: "Capitalists talk about the rights of people, but in fact, in a capitalist society, workers do not have any right to work, eat, live, receive medical care, or to learn."

Capitalist society is sick and rotten, a society in which even the elementary right to live for most of the working people, except for an extremely small number of capitalists, is mercilessly trampled down.

The life of Kimiko, a maiden who lives in Nakano-ku, Tokyo, is a real-life example of such case.

[An advertisement] We are looking for two able women of about 23 years old with good figure aptitude. Hopeful candidates should come to Room 16, second floor of our company as soon as possible with documents. [recommendations] signed by three references and apply for an "interview."

In the middle of Last January, Kimiko saw the newspaper advertisement for an office job and went to the front yard of a credit union.

Why did Kimiko end up there, a girl at a tender age, full of dreams and who should be attending a school?

Kimiko grew up with loving care from her parents in a not-so-rich but happy family. She was attending a commercial [vocational] high school fulfilling part of her dream to study.

In April of last year, unfortunately her father passed away after suffering from poverty.

Japan, a capitalist society in which even a fool can be elected to the Diet as long as he has money, and someone's misfortune is another's enjoyment, was very cruel to Kimiko's family.

Kimiko was expelled from her school because she could not pay the every-rising tuition.

From then on, she became the breadwinner of her family in place of her late father.

Kimiko thought about the pitiful sight of her sick and hungry mother, who could not afford any medicine, and also of her younger brother, who sold newspapers from morning till late at night. She worked on jobs that were hard even for men, such as sifting gravel, backpacking in road repairs, and cleaning sewers.

She did not have any steady job but she worked at whatever was available, even in rain and snow.

Kimiko could not find a job in a system in which she is condemned for "being born with misery."

It was one of these suffering days.

Kimiko received a newspaper copy from her brother, who came back home in the evening with a hungry stomach.

"Sister, there is an advertisement for an office job in a credit union...."

(What? An office job?!)

This was an unexpected news for Kimiko who had been drifting around without any decent job.

Kimiko, who had been writhing in agony over a steady job, felt that she had found a great opportunity.

Kimiko could not sleep all night, thinking about the new job.

Kimiko passed the night without much sleep. The next morning, she was so happy that she hardly ate the watery gruel her mother had prepared. She got up from her [sick] bed for the first time in a long while. Kimiko hurriedly left home with her brother.

It was an early morning, darkness still hung overhead and chilliness of early morning penetrated sharply.

Kimiko did not know the world in which only money mattered; she did not know the nature of capitalists. She reached the front yard of the credit union with only the simple desire to look for a job.

There were, however, already more than 200 young women milling around the front yard of the credit union that was to hire one or two.

Kimiko had to wait almost all day for her turn to "be interviewed."

"You are 23 years old now. How about your school?..."

The interviewer's voice was harsh from the start.

But she answered the man carefully, calming her excitement.

Kimiko begged with her eyes, which had dark rings around them.

"All right. Did you bring the introduction fee?" The man asked about money before much discussion.

"After I get the job...."

When he found that Kimiko did not bring any money, he blurted out with an amazed look: "You must learn how to live before you look for a job!"

For a while, Kimiko could not understand what he meant. She finally realized that it was the robbery logic of a sick and rotten society that encourages the weapon [money] to survive in the "competition for survival."

Kimiko did not want to live such a life even if she had to die otherwise.

She was angry and chagrined at the fact that she had waited all day shivering outside.

(Should I go home? Or should I look for a laundry job? But the day is almost over and where can I find work now?...)

Suddenly her brother showed up with a bundle of unsold newspapers and started at Kimiko with hopeful eyes.

Kimiko turned her face to avoid her brother, who worried about the harsh life of his jobless sister more than his own suffering. But she could not bear it any more and began to cry.

Kimiko thought deeply as she walked home with her brother.

She thought that she had become a burden on her mother and brother. She did not want to live any longer because she felt that she had failed in her moral responsibility as a daughter as well as a sister.

Although she trembled in desperation and even entertained an extreme thought, she tried to fight this cruel world by all means without giving up.

The next morning, Kimiko again left home early with hope of finding work.

Many unhappy days passed. Toward the end of February, Kimiko also lost her beloved mother.

(Alas! Why is this world so cruel?)

Kimiko finally fell down unconscious.

This orphaned sister and her brother are writhing in agony even today, looking for jobs.

The misfortune of Kimiko's family is a part of the miserable life faced by most of the workers in capitalist societies today.

KWANJU STUDENT MOVEMENT ANNIVERSARY MARKED

Anniversary Marked

SK031627 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1550 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 3 (KCNA)--Papers here today come out with signed articles commemorating the 52d anniversary of the Kwangju student movement, a massive anti-Japanese patriotic struggle of Korean students.

The Kwangju student movement was touched off by an insult of Japanese boy students to Korean girl students in a train running between Kwangju and Naju on November 3, 1929.

In an article titled "Let Us Put an End to Foreign Forces Aggression and Interference With Nation-wide Anti-Imperialist, Anti-Puppet Struggle" NODONG SINMUN says that the students of Kwangju rose, giving vent to the pent-up national resentment of our people against Japanese imperialism.

It goes on: The flames of the struggle speedily spread to Pyongyang and Seoul, Sinuiju and Kaesong, Taegu and Pusan and all other parts of the country. The students gallantly fought against the heavily armed Japanese imperialist army and police for half a year, shouting "down with Japanese imperialism!" "abolish colonial enslavement education!" and "long live the independence of Korea!"

The struggle demonstrated to the whole world the ardent patriotism and revolutionary spirit of our students and people who treasure the country and the nation and dealt a telling blow at the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists who landed in South Korea after the August 15, 1945, liberation to take the place of the Japanese imperialists have imposed the tragedy of territorial division and national split upon our people, trampling underfoot their national sovereignty. The article further continues:

After the "October incident" the United States encouraged the remnants of "Yusin" to stage a bloodbath against the people crying for democracy and reunification in Kwangju and other places of South Korea, rigged up a new military fascist "regime" and unhesitatingly committed the dastardly act of placing such butchers

of the nation as the traitor Chon Tu-hwan at its head. Having legalized the U.S. troops permanent occupation of South Korea together with the new stooge, the U.S. imperialists intensified as never before their schemes to freeze the division of our country into "two Koreas" and stepped up the new war preparations to invade our republic with South Korea as a stepping stone.

Together with the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries are also intensifying their reinvasion of South Korea in an undisguised way.

The Japanese reactionaries have already secured new "leased territories" in Masan and many other areas of South Korea, insulting and exploiting the South Korea people. In recent years they invested thousands of millions of dollars under the name of "investment" and "loan" to seize the major arteries of the South Korean economy and bring it into Japan's economic sphere.

The Japanese reactionaries are partaking in the criminal "two Koreas" plot, barring the reunification of Korea and unscrupulously tightening their military tie-up with the puppets these days.

The article goes on: The Korean people, whether in North or South or abroad, should vigorously rise in the nation-wide struggle to repulse the foreign forces aggression and interference. At the same time, they should struggle against the flunkeyist traitors serving the imperialists as an agent in their aggression.

Today the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are riding roughshod over South Korea, insulting the Korean nation and intensifying their exploitation and plunder. This is because such flunkeyist traitors as Chon Tu-hwan have seized power and are committing treacherous acts, talking about "friendship and amity" with the United States and prattling that South Korea and Japan are "the same territory."

The U.S. imperialists must renounce their anachronistic occupation policy and withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along the aggression forces and destructive weapons. The Japanese reactionaries must discontinue encouraging the South Korean puppets and obstructing the reunification of Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique must step down from "power" at once, as unanimously demanded by the South Korean people.

MINJU CHOSON also runs an article titled "Struggle of South Korean Students and People for National Dignity and Sovereignty Is Sure To Be Crowned With Victory."

Youth Meeting Held

SK041110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 3 (KCNA)--A Pyongyang youth and students meeting commemorating the 52d anniversary of the Kwangju students movement was held on November 3 at the theatre of the Pyongyang Students and Childrens Palace.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform.

The meeting was attended by Kim Si-hak, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea; Yi Tuk-yop, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Peoples Committee; university presidents and college rectors and youth and students in the city.

Chairman Yi Yong-su made a report. He said that the righteous struggle of the Kwangju students which swept the whole country in powerful waves 52 years ago was a courageous anti-Japanese resistance of the Korean students who rose up against the fascist rule of the brigandish Japanese imperialists and their colonial slave education and their just patriotic struggle.

He went on: The massive struggle of the Kwangju students was triggered off by an insult offered to a Korean girl student by Japanese students in a train coach on the Kwangju-Naju line on November 3, 1929.

In the teeth of the bloody suppression by the Japanese imperialists, the furious flame of this patriotic struggle spread in a twinkle to Pyongyang, Seoul, Sinuiju, Kaesong, Pusan and all other parts of the country.

In the angry waves of the massive anti-Japanese patriotic struggle, the students fought undauntedly against the heavily armed Japanese imperialist army and police, loudly shouting such slogans as "down with Japanese imperialism!" "repeal colonial slave education!" "long live the independence of Korea!"

The struggle of students, which lasted for half a year under the barbaric suppression of Japanese imperialism, was an eloquent demonstration of the noble patriotic spirit and unbreakable fighting spirit of our people not to recognize their colonial slave education and to regain the lost fatherland and dignity of the nation at any sacrifice.

The Kwangju students movement powerfully demonstrated the unyielding will of our people and students not to allow anyone to trample upon the dignity and spirit of independence of the Korean nation, the resourcefulness of the nation, which had been cherished and defended for thousands of years, and never to tolerate the arbitrariness and oppression of the foreign imperialists who were committing aggression and plunder against our country and nation.

The reporter said that it was not until the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, stood at the head of the revolution that the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country entered a true road of their development.

The desire for national independence and sovereignty which burned so furiously in the hearts of the passionate students of Kwangju 52 years ago still remains unrealized in the southern half of our country, he said, and stated:

Due to the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists who crawled into South Korea in place of the Japanese imperialists and the flunkeyist traitors policy of dependence on outside forces and treacheries, South Korea has turned today into a U.S. imperialists' colony and military base and a tragic living hell where the dignity and sovereignty of the nation are ruthlessly trampled on and even the vestige of democracy cannot be found.

He pointed out that Chon Tu-hwan, who made his appearance as the boss of the military fascist group in South Korea, fawning upon outside forces, crushed the demand of the people for democracy and national reunification in the most vicious way which even the defunct dictator dared not employ, and has converted South Korea into a dark hell without a parallel in history, into a pandemonium of fascism.

The 50-odd years since the Kwangju students movement have been years of a grand struggle in South Korea against the aggressors and traitors and for the sovereignty of the nation and national reunification, the reporter said. He recalled that in the 1970s, too, the South Korean youth and students waged an undaunted national salvation struggle against imperialism and fascism and for democracy and for the reunification of the country and advanced the youth and students movement along a road of victory, braving the brutal suppression by the enemy.

Declaring that the situation prevailing in South Korea today confronts the South Korean students and people with the urgent tasks to liquidate the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges at an early date, democratize society and achieve the country's peaceful reunification, he said:

The South Korean students and people should wage a valiant anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle everywhere, deeply conscious of their noble mission to the country and the nation.

They should closely unite under the banner of anti-U.S. national salvation and wage an unyielding struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggression troops to withdraw from South Korea and remove the U.S. imperialists colonial rule.

The United States, he said, must no more back with arms the antinational criminal acts of the fascist dictator Chon Tu-hwan clique, give up the "two Koreas" plot, take their hands of interference off Korea and immediately withdraw all its aggression troops and destruction weapons including nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries, feigning concern for a "democratic development" of the South Korean society in words, are zealously encouraging the South Korean rulers to fascist suppression and national division, joining the U.S. imperialists in their "two Koreas" plot, he said, and demanded that the Japanese reactionary rulers should discontinue such criminal moves.

CSO: 4120/48

'NODONG SINMUN' DISCUSSES PEOPLE'S BELIEF IN FUTURE

SK301530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN on October 29 alloted a whole page to an editorial article titled "High Pride of Our People Vigorously Advancing With Unshakable Conviction of Victory in Revolution."

The article consists of two parts.

In the first part it stresses that the spirit of loving the future and revolutionary optimism are indispensable noble traits of the revolutionary people.

It says: Revolutionary optimism is a noble revolutinary spirit of resolutely fighting for the future of revolution, neither shrinking back nor falling into pessimism before any obstacle and difficulty, with the conviction of certain victory that the cause of socialism and communism will be surely triumphant under the leadership of the party and the leader.

Today the conviction of the future and optimism possessed by our people are the loftiest and most staunch revolutionary spirit originating from their living and making revolution under the guidance of our glorious party, holding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great pioneer and guide of the cause of chuche. Now it is the rock-firm creed for our party members and working people that the Korean revolution cannot be advanced a step and there can be no bright future of the country and nation apart from the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party. Our conviction of the future is so unshakable as it is based on the noble spirit of entrusting all their destinies entirely to our party and carrying the revolution to accomplishment following the party under whatever conditions. For this conviction our people always burn with revolutionary enthusiasm and have strong fighting spirit and display dignity and honour as a heroic people who can do anything, once they are determined to.

It is not yesterday or today that the revolutionary creed and optimism of our people emerged. They involve a long history of struggle and a shining tradition.

Our people's ideological sentiments in taking an optimistic view of the bright future and victory of revolution have been steadfast from their inception and have become more unshakable as days went by.

The unshakable faith in always trusting the leader and the party and looking forward to a brighter future of the fatherland underlies the great victory which our people won over the imperialist aggressors incomparably superior in strength and technique and the miracles of the century in building such prospering powerful socialist country as today, not thrown into despair even on the ruins after everything was razed and burnt.

The pride of our people's history of struggle lies in that it clearly proves that when the people fight with a firm conviction of the justice of their cause and its victory and with optimism, their might knows no bound and no force can block the road of such people.

In the second part the article stresses:

The optimistic traits of our people which were rooted in the thick forests of Mt. Paektu long ago and have been steadfastly succeeded through the storm of revolution, are displayed today on the loftiest height in the course of the march of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea.

The noble traits of our people fighting with firm belief in the bright future and victory of revolution are clearly demonstrated, first of all, in the unbreakable fighting spirit and strong will of resolutely defending and implementing the party's lines and policies.

Today our people accept the party's lines and policies, decisions and instructions as supreme orders and regard it as an inviolable strict law to carry them through to the end. To implement the party's line and policy is for our people a vital demand concerning themselves and their posterity, and future of the country and the nation. It is their immovable creed that in this struggle there may be things difficult but there is nothing impossible.

To firmly trust and follow only their party and leader under whatever circumstances and to fight through fire and water to implement the intention of their party, without a retreat or vaccilation--this is precisely the optimism of our people and their creed of the future of communism today.

The noble traits of our people determined to make revolution to the end, with a firm belief in the bright future of the revolution are given full play in firmly defending and safeguarding the precious socialist gains won through an arduous and bloody struggle under the wise leadership of the party and the leader and constantly consolidating and developing them.

Today our people regard it as their greatest happiness and loftiest duty to devote their all to the struggle for defending and glorifying the socialist system and gains of revolution and they do not tolerate in the least the slightest attempt to impair and obliterate them.

As long as there are such heroic people who fight staunchly, overflowing with confidence and optimism under whatever conditions, regarding it their great

glory and happiness to live and make revolution in Korea of chuche, no one can dare provoke our socialist gains and national dignity, and our socialist system of chuche established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will be steadily consolidated and developed.

The noble traits of our people determined to make revolution to the end, with firm belief in the bright future of revolution, are also fully displayed in the revolutionary habit of living always a merry and cheerful life and fighting courageously.

Today our people work in a revolutionary way and live a modest life, as becomes the people of a revolutionary country and in an age of struggle, and they find the greatest worth of life and happiness on the righteous road of revolution for the party and revolution, for the fatherland and people.

Such communist attitude of our people towards life is noble spiritual and moral traits growing out of the deep consciousness that their future and happiness and joy of life lie in the boundless prosperity of our fatherland steadily consolidated and developed.

Our people are now making continued innovation and continued advance for a better future, full of fighting spirit and zeal, with firm conviction of a bright future of the Korean revolution.

Our people, in weal and woe, have lived and fought stoutly, always gaining strength and courage from the might of the party, and are filled with firm resolution and determination to follow the party forever and carry the revolution to accomplishment.

Only greater victory is always in store for our people who are vigorously advancing, overflowing with hope and optimism, with a mighty vanguard unit of the revolution to which they can wholly entrust the destinies of themselves and their posterity and the future of the fatherland.

CSO: 4120/48

KIM IL-SONG SPEECH AT LSWYK CONGRESS EVOKES RESPONSES

SK281617 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a programmatic address "The Youth Should Be Dependable Heirs to the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche" at the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

His address has evoked widespread repercussions upon the entire people and youth. Yi Hak-chol, chairman of the central district, Pyongyang, committee of the LSWYK, said that the address made by the respected and beloved leader is a triumphant review of the glorious road of struggle traversed by the Korean youth movement under the banner of the chuche idea and a militant programme giving a new exposition of the duty and fighting task of the League of Socialist Working Youth in conformity with the new historic stage where the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea poses as the general task of our revolution.

He further said: The address of the respected and beloved leader gives perfect answers to all the theoretical and practical problems arising in further strengthening and developing the LSWYK to be eternally a revolutionary youth organisation of chuche type and militant reserves which would carry forward and bring to completion the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea, following the glorious party. His address is a torchlight of the righteous struggle to carry forward and accomplish through generations the revolutionary cause of chuche which has developed by our party, and a guiding principle on which the LSWYK organisations and youth should keep a tight hold.

His address run through with the immortal chuche idea is also an immortal classic work illumining the road ahead of the youth movement of the era of independence, on the basis of a comprehensive review of the victorious path and historic experiences of the Korean youth movement for over half a century.

Chang Yong-kwon, chief of a section of the Central Committee of the LSWYK, said that in his historic address the great leader assigned it to our young people as the supreme revolutionary task of the youth and honourable duty of the LSWYK to carry the cause of chuche to accomplishment through generations.

We, he remarked, will further strengthen education in loyalty to the party and the leader to bring up the LSWYK members and young people to be communist revolutionaries of chuche type who will carry to accomplishment the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea.

Kim Manpok, chairman of the first primary LSWYK committee of the youth shock brigade of the construction of the capital, had this to say: To firmly establish the monolithic ideological system of the party in the LSWYK is the foremost task and noble duty facing our young generation, the heirs to the cause of chuche.

We will thoroughly establish the monolithic ideological system of the party among the LSWYK members and youth, establish within the league a steel-like discipline and an orderly work system of acting as one in accordance with the policies of the party and its instructions, and firmly build up the LSWYK organisation into a militant unit of continuing the vigorous advance under the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party centre.

Chon Myong-chol, chairman of the primary LSWYK committee of the machine work battalion of the January 18 Shock Brigade of Nampo Lockgate Construction, said: The programmatic address of the respected and beloved leader is an inspiring banner which energetically leads our LSWYK members and youth along a road of grand march for modelling the whole society on the chuche idea, for socialism and communism.

Our LSWYK members and young constructors, in hearty response to the militant call of the party, will set off a strong wind of the speed campaign in the construction of the Nampo lockgate, one of the four major construction objects, giving a full play to the heroic stamina and resourcefulness of the Korean youth in creating "the speed of Nampo Lockgate Construction."

Choe Myong-nim, secretary of the Sunchon County Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, said: Today our party organisations and functionaries are confronted with the honourable duty to firmly prepare all the youth and children as the militant reserves of the party and dependable heirs to the cause of chuche by further strengthening the party's leadership in the work with the youth and children, upholding the historic address of the great leader at the seventh congress of the LSWYK.

The Sunchon County Committee of the party should vigorously conduct the work with youth, laying emphasis on decisively improving the method of guiding the work of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

CSO: 4120/48

BRIEFS

TU FEDERATION CONGRESS--Pyongyang, 6 Nov (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea made public the following announcement on the convocation of the sixth congress of the federation: The sixth congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea will be held in Pyongyang from November 27 to 30. The congress will review the proud successes attained in the trade union work during the period under review under the wise guidance of the glorious Workers Party of Korea and discuss militant tasks of the trade union organizations to successfully carry through the programme of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth congress of the WPK. The sixth congress of the GFTUK to be convened in the period of a new historical turn of our revolution will be a congress of victory demonstrating the militant might of the Korean working class and trade unionists rallied rockfirm around the great leader and the glorious party and a congress of loyalty for firmly resolving to struggle staunchly forever from generation to generation to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche under the leadership of the party. [Text] [SK060444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 6 Nov 81]

CSO: 4120/48

BRIEFS

STUDENTS SENTENCED--Pyongyang, November 12 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on November 10 staged a trial at the puppet Seoul district criminal court and sentenced six personages including students to prison terms up to three years for opposing fascism and demanding democracy, according to a report. They include members of the Catholic Peasants Society, university teacher and students of Sogang University in Seoul and Chonnam University in Kwangju. The military gang arrested them on the strength of a fascist evil law, charging them with involvement in leaflet scattering at Sogang University on May 18 and has since persecuted them till it imposed the above penalties upon them by referring them to the murderous court. [Text] [SK121607 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 12 Nov 81]

CSO: 4120/48

CONSTRUCTION OF NAMPO LOCK GATE REPORTED

SK120429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Nov (KCNA)--The construction of the Nampo lock gate, a big creation for grand nature-remaking which will display the honour and power of Chollima Korea, is progressing apace.

To push ahead with the full-scale construction of the lock gate from next year, young builders and their helpers have now started the building of the main dike of the lock gate, while carrying on the construction of a railway line and road.

The fourth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea which was held some time ago set forth a task to complete the construction of the Nampo lock gate by 1985 by accelerating the project to solve the problem of supplying water to the west coast tideland.

The Nampo lock gate project is an unprecedentedly difficult, large-scale one in which the constructors have to build a dike extending 8 kilometres across the sea scores of metres deep, combating tidal water, build several waterways for the passage of small and big ships and lay a motor road and railway line on the dike.

When the Nampo lock gate is constructed, the water problem for the west coast tideland will be satisfactorily solved, with the result that the vast area of tideland already reclaimed and to be reclaimed will be turned into a fertile land producing rich crops in whatever drought and, further, a great change be effected in the natural environment of the area along the Taedong River including Pyongyang.

Besides, the problem of industrial water and drinking water will be fully solved in the lower reaches of the Taedong River, the water will get deeper to enable the Nampo and Songrim ports to freely accommodate big and small ships and the industrial and grain producing zones be linked by a big canal to open a broad prospect for inland water transport, and a new coastal circular railway be added to our country's railways to develop railway transport in a big way.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited the construction site in May to choose the site of the lock gate and brightly illumine the direction and ways of the project.

CSO: 4120/48

CONSTRUCTION OF TAECHON POWER STATION REPORTED

SK120414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Nov (KCNA)--The giant Taechon hydraulic power station is under construction by a new method of exploitation in a broad inland mountainous section of the northwestern area of Korea.

The constructors of the power station are now widely waging a high-speed tunnelling drive in the building of water tunnels and vigorously striving to create the "Taechon power station construction speed," a new construction speed, by actively introducing a rational method of tunnelling suited to various geographical conditions and the form of tunnels.

This power station which will be one of the biggest hydraulic power stations in our country is being built as one of the new four major construction tasks of grand nature-remaking set forth at the recent fourth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

This power station under construction to produce electricity by damming rivers flowing northwestwards of the country and storing a huge amount of water is a model in the construction of power stations by a new method of exploitation of hydraulic resources, proposed originally by our party.

When the power station is built, it will help smoothly solve the water problem for tideland to be newly reclaimed in the area of North Pyongan Province, drastically increase the generating capacity and, furthermore, do away with flood damages for good by harnessing the water of the Taeyong River and render the scenery around the reservoir more beautiful.

CSO: 4120/48

GOALS FOR NEW ARABLE LAND REVIEWED

SK120402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Nov (KCNA)--Vigorous endeavours are now being made in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland and acquire 200,000 hectares of new land, which hold an important place in her grand nature-remaking projects.

Reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tideland and acquiring 200,000 hectares of new land, a new task put forward by our party are a magnificent undertaking for expanding the land area, rendering the landscape of the country more beautiful and thus laying a more powerful foundation of agricultural production by successfully carrying out the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's plan of grand nature-remaking.

The fourth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea which was held some time ago set forth a target to reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland till 1988 and put forward a task to launch a vigorous drive for tideland reclamation by all efforts.

The reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland is a vast nature-remaking project for obtaining a new land larger than the area of the arable land of a big province in the agricultural zone by building dikes extending thousands of ri and damming off the West Sea. When 300,000 hectares of tideland is reclaimed and 200,000 hectares of new land is obtained, our country will acquire new arable land equal to one-third of the total existing area of land under grain crops.

It is an urgent demand for the development of agriculture to extensively reclaim tideland and vigorously wage a movement for obtaining more land. As the per hectare yield of grain has reached a very high level as a result of the vigorous progress of the technical revolution in the countryside and the application of the chuche method of farming, the area of cultivated land should be further expanded to rapidly boost grain production. Today in Korea, therefore, thorough measures are being taken to fully meet the growing demand for food consequent on the growth of the population and ensure raw materials and feed needed for the rapid development of light industry and stockbreeding.

CSO: 4120/48

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

'KCNA' REPORTS EFFORTS FOR NATURE-REMAKING GOALS

SK120355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Nov (KCNA)--"Let the whole party, the whole country and the entire people, turn out to powerfully assist grant nature-remaking projects!"

This slogan which is seen everywhere in towns and villages of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully reflects the determination of our working people to carry out at all costs the new four construction tasks of grand nature-remaking which were put forward at the recent fourth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

At the plenary meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced the four vast construction tasks--reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tideland, acquiring 200,000 hectares of new land and building the Nampo lock gate and the Taechon power station for solving water problem for tideland.

The far-reaching plan of grand nature-remaking is a brilliant blueprint to make our country stronger and richer and provide our people with a more affluent life.

The whole party, the whole country and the entire people are turning out to the struggle for carrying into effect the far-reaching plan of the great leader for the grand nature-remaking projects.

The workers of the Songsan ore mine are standing in the van of this movement.

Recently they took a new initiative to give powerful assistance to the grand nature-remaking projects in accordance with the intentions of the glorious party centre. They resolved to assist materially and in labour the work of reclaiming tideland, while overfulfilling their ore production plan by vigorously carrying on the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and called upon factories and enterprises to respond to their appeal.

The glorious party actively supported the initiative of the miners and highly appraised their meritorious deeds.

In response to their appeal, workers of the Kangson Steel Works, the Sungri General Automobile Works, the Sunchon Cement Factory, the September 28 Factory, the February 21 Construction Office and many other factories and enterprises went to the sites of tideland reclamation carrying machines, equipment and materials.

A joint meeting of factories and enterprises in South Pyongan Province for powerfully assisting the reclamation of tideland was held a few days ago. A movement for assisting this project is going on in various forms in all domains of the national economy.

The working people of organs and enterprises in North Pyongan Province sent to the sites of tideland reclamation in the province scores of various machines and a large quantity of equipment, rolled steel, coal and other materials and daily necessaries which they produced through a vigorous increased production drive.

A brisk mass movement for carrying out medium- and small-scale tideland reclamation projects is being waged in Nampo and in varous domains.

Organs and enterprises in all domains of the national economy are waging a powerful campaign to acquire new land, each taking charge of one project as they help the farmers in farm work every year.

The movement for assisting the construction of the Nampo lock gate and the Taechon power station is also brisk.

The Nampo shipyard has already built over ten tug boats and trailer boats to be used in the Nampo lock gate construction and is registering big successes in building boats needed in damming project.

Under the deep care and with the powerful assistance of the people throughout the country, the builders who are in charge of the vast four construction tasks are waging a vigorous drive to create the "tideland reclamation speed" "Nampo lock gate construction speed," and "Taechon power station construction speed."

CSO: 4120/48

BRIEFS

MUSAN MINE BLASTING--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--A big blasting involving 2.5 million tons of earth and ores was successfully carried out recently at the Musan Mine, one of the biggest ore mines of the country. This has brought into being one more large open-cast ore-cutting site at this promising mine with rich deposits. This will lead to a leaping jump in the mines ore production. The big blasting was unlike the earlier ones. It was a technically complex blasting in which the earth covering the ore beds were blown off to a valley and the ores were made to fall on the original place, well crushed. While pushing ahead with ore production, the miners had carried out preparations in a few months for the successful blasting. During the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984), the production scale of the mine will be expanded to 10 million tons. Now it is going ahead with preparations for another big blasting. [Text] [SK290515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 28 Oct 81]

CSO: 4120/48

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON TRADERS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--A delegation of young Korean traders and industrialists in Tokyo under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Pak Kum-man, deputy director of the Arakawa Traders and Industrialists Association, Tokyo, under Chongnyon, arrived here on October 27 by air for a visit to the socialist homeland. In the evening the Administration Council arranged a party for the delegation. [Text] [SK280522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 28 Oct 81]

CHONGNYON GROUPS HONORED--Pyongyang, 11 Nov (KCNA)--The Administration Council arranged a party on the evening of November 10 in honour of delegations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on a visit to the socialist homeland. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation of Osaka Prefectural Traders and Industrialists under Chongnyon headed by Chang Yun-sik, vice-director of the Osaka Prefectural Association of Traders and Industrialists of Chongnyon, and the delegation of workers of the Konghwa Hospital of Chongnyon headed by An Sung-chol, chief administrator of the hospital. Kim Chu-yong, Chang Pong-chun, Kim Chong-ki and other personages concerned were present there. Speeches were made at the party. The participants drank a toast, wholeheartedly wishing the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. [Text] [SK110444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 11 Nov 81]

USSR ANNIVERSARY--Tokyo, 7 Nov (KNS-KCNA)--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on November 6 sent a message of greetings to L. I. Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In the message Chairman Han Tok-su extended warm congratulations and greetings to the fraternal Soviet people and wished them new success in the struggle for the development and prosperity of the country. [Text] [SK08[illegible]218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 8 Nov 81]

CSO: 4120/48

PERUVIAN SENATOR HAILS KIM IL-SONG'S UPCOMING BIRTHDAY

SK061130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Nov (KCNA)--Angel Castro Labarello, senator and chairman of the National Liberation Front of Peru, made a speech on the subject "Let us grandly celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the genius of revolution and construction, as a great common festival of mankind" at the Latin American and Caribbean regional meeting for the peaceful reunification of Korea held recently in Medellin, Colombia, according to a report.

He said:

April 15, 1982, is the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the founder of the immortal chuche idea; it is the greatest fete for the whole mankind.

With this significant day drawing near, the world people are preparing with all sincerity for its most significant celebrations.

To grandly celebrate the 70th birthday of respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, the great leader, on an international scale is a unanimous desire of the people the world over who have found a road of independent life in the chuche idea.

The earliest reunification of Korea is a unanimous desire not only of the Korean people but of the world people as well and an urgent demand of present times, he said, and went on:

Respected President Kim Il-song advanced a new proposal to achieve the reunification of the country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, leaving the ideas and systems in the North and the South of the Korean Peninsula as they are, on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

We consider this reunification proposal to be the most reasonable one suitable to the reality of Korea and a fair one fully conforming to the cause of world peace, too.

He further said: All of us highly respect and revere President Kim Il-song as the great leader of the people of the whole world.

All of us admire the illustrious character of respected and beloved President Kim Il-song who has been devoting his all life to the cause of anti-imperialism and independence, the cause of freedom and happiness of the people.

His warm love reaches across boundaries the world people fighting for independence.

We should always look up to and follow respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, the leader of us all. This is our greatest honour and happiness.

All of us should prepare from now to greet the forthcoming 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song as the most auspicious international holiday.

Many countries and international and regional organisations plan to form preparatory committees and mark off a "festival week," a "celebration week" and so forth and conduct various functions.

On a world scale, friendship and solidarity organisations are preparing colourful functions such as celebration meetings, lectures, symposiums on the chuche idea, film shows, photo and book exhibitions by mobilising all their possibilities.

Prominent writers of the world highly praise him as the genius of revolution and construction, the tender-hearted father of the people, and are writing books appraising his greatness and genius and his noble virtues with the approach of his 70th birthday.

We should hasten preparations with deepest reverence and loyalty for greeting his 70th birthday as a most auspicious international holiday.

The Korean people have as their great leader the outstanding thinker and theoretician who has made the greatest and immortal ideological, theoretical and practical contribution ever in human history.

President Kim Il-song found truth not in a quiet study, but in the bloody anti-Japanese armed struggle, in the complex building of a new society and the fatherland liberation war, and in the grand reality of arduous postwar rehabilitation and construction and the building of socialism and communism, and clarified all his ideas and theories on the basis of the fighting experiences of the masses.

His revolutionary idea is an integral system of the immortal chuche idea and the new and original theory and method clarified by it.

The great chuche idea of President Kim Il-song is the revolutionary idea of the working masses reflecting their fundamental demand and interests in becoming the masters of nature and society and revolutionary world outlook of the working class of our times.

By scientifically elucidating the position and role of people in the world, for the first time in the history, on the basis of the profound philosophical principle that man is master of everything and decides everything, the chuche idea gives to people powerful weapons for having a most correct understanding and viewpoint toward nature and society and recognizing and transforming the world.

The chuche idea correctly indicates the law of the development of society and powerfully inspires the revolutionary struggle of the working masses for an independent and creative life.

The revolutionary theory of chuche, very comprehensive and rich, covers all domains and fully expounds tasks in all stages of revolution and their ways and strategic and tactical principles to be firmly maintained in the whole period of the building of socialism and communism.

By embodying the immortal chuche idea President Kim Il-song created and perfected the chuche-based method of leadership, the first of its kind in history, and is leading the masses along a most correct path.

President Kim Il-song is possessed of iron-will and a revolutionary principle which do not waver in whatever adversity.

He pushes ahead with the work through to the end with an outstanding revolutionary method of work and superb revolutionary sweep.

Greeting with joy and excitement the birthday of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song who has been dedicating his whole life to the liberation of mankind and to the construction of a new society, we should further strengthen our militant solidarity to force the U.S. troops to promptly withdraw from South Korea and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea at an early date.

We wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the great President Kim Il-song who has performed undying feats for the Korean revolution and the world revolution and has been devoting his whole life to the cause of national liberation with his outstanding ideological, theoretical and practical activities.

CSO: 4120/48

REPORT ON DELEGATIONS, DELEGATES DEPARTURES

SK281136 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1104 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--The delegations and delegates of various countries left here for home on October 27 by plane after attending the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

The delegations and delegates who left here yesterday were: the delegation of the Communist Youth League of China, the delegate of the National Youth Council of New Zealand, the delegate of the Workers Communist Youth League of New Zealand, the delegate of the New Zealand University Students Association, the delegation of the Nepal Youth Organisation, the delegation of the Bangladesh Nationalist Youth Front, the delegation of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy, the delegation of the Ministry of Youth and Employment of Sri Lanka, the delegation of the Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan, the delegate of the Young Communist Movement of Australia, the delegate of the Australian Young Labour, the delegation of the Islamic Republican Party of Iran, the delegation of the All-India Youth Federation and the All-India Students Federation, the delegation of the Kimilsongism Youth Study Group of India, the delegation of the Japan League of Socialist Youth, the delegate of the Council of the Young Mens Associations of Japan, the delegation of the Japanese Youth Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Chuche Idea, the delegation of the Osaka Youth Solidarity Committee of Japan for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the delegation of the Hokkaido Committee for Japan-Korea Youth Solidarity, the delegate of the Youth Department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the delegation of the Supreme Council of Youth and Sports of the Yemen Arab Republic, the delegation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Vietnam, the delegation of the Ramkhamhaeng University of Thailand, the delegate of the Students and Working Youth of Turkey, the delegation of the Progressive Youth Organisation of Turkey, the Youth Delegation of Pakistan, the delegation of the Fiji National Youth Council, the delegate of the United Democratic Youth Organisation of Cyprus, the delegate of the Socialist Youth of Cyprus, the delegate of the Youth Organisation of the People's National Party of Ghana, the delegate of the African Youth Command of Ghana, the delegate of the National Youth Council of Ghana, the delegate of the Ghana-Africa Youth Brigade, the delegation of the Youth Union of the Democratic Party of Gabon,

the delegation of the Youth of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution, the delegation of the Mozambican Youth Organisation, the delegation of the Socialist Working Youth League of Mauritius, the delegation of the Youth of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe, the delegation of the Somali Revolutionary Youth Union, the delegation of the Sudan Youth Union, the delegation of the Sierra Leone All Peoples Congress Youth League, the delegation of the Youth Organisation of the National Democratic Party of Egypt, the delegation of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association.

The delegation of the United Youth of Equatorial Guinea, the youth delegation of the Republic of Djibouti, the delegation of the Youth Organisation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, the delegation of the Youth Union of the Comoros, the delegate of the youth of the Movement for the Self-Determination and Independence of Canaries, the delegation of the Copenhagen Study Group of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song, Denmark, the delegation of the Free German Youth of the German Democratic Republic, the delegation of the International Federal Commission of the Young Socialists of Germany, the delegate of the German Socialist Working Youth, the delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania and the Union of the Communist Students Associations of Romania, the delegation of the Bulgarian Dimitrov Young Communist League, the delegation of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, the delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, the delegation of the Hungarian Union of Young Communists, the delegation of the Czechoslovak Union of Socialist Youth, the delegate of the Socialist Youth of Portugal, the delegate of the Communist Youth Union of Guadeloupe, the delegation of the July 19 Sandinist Youth of Nicaragua, the delegation of the National Movement of the Revolutionary Youth of Mexico, the delegation of the youth of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism, the delegate of the Belize National Youth Council, the delegate of the Surinam Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People, the delegate of the Union of the Communist Youth of Uruguay, the delegate of the Chilean University Students Federation, the delegate of the Young Communist League of Canada, the delegate of the United Party Youth of Costa Rica, the delegation of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba, the delegation of the Diplomatic School Group of the Panama University for the Study of the Chuche Idea, the delegate of the Socialist Youth of Puerto Rico, the delegation of the youth of the Popular Action Party of Peru, the delegate of the General Association of Salvadorian University Students and the delegation of the International Union of Students.

The reporter of SCINTEIA TINERETULUI, organ of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania, and the editor of the Barbados paper NATION also left here for home yesterday by plane.

CSO: 4120/48

PAK SONG-CHOL, OTHERS AT ALGERIAN ENVOY'S PARTY

SK030451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--Abdelfettah Laredj, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian Embassy in Pyongyang, hosted a reception at the Ongnyu Restaurant on the evening of November 2 on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution.

Invited to the reception were Vice-President of DPRK Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, and Kim Kwan-sop, Choe Chong-kun, Pak Chung-kuk, Kim Chae-pong, Chang Chol, Cho Yong-kuk, Kim Yong-taek, Om Tok-hwan and other personages concerned.

Diplomatic envoys and officials of different embassies in Pyongyang were also invited.

Abdelfettah Laredj spoke at the reception.

He said that Algeria, a member nation of the nonaligned movement, had never interfered in others internal affairs and, on the principle of non-interference, would always support in the future, too, all peoples of the world fighting for freedom and independence.

He said he would like to pay particular regards to the Korean people who have their great leader in the person of President Kim Il-song who never stints all-round, firm support to all the national liberation movements for national independence.

He declared that the Algerian people would spare no efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Korean youth, he said, are striving to carry out the decisions of the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and are vigorously advancing following the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, under the wise guidance of His Excellency Comrade Kim Chong-il, the perfect personifier of the revolutionary cause of President Kim Il-song and the successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche, and, at the seventh congress of their league, they successfully concluded its work after adopting important decisions, whereupon I extend them warmest congratulations, he noted.

Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae spoke next.

He said that the start of the revolution on 1 November, 1954, and the eight-year long armed struggle in Algeria hold a distinguished place in the struggle of the Algerian people for independence and serve as a living example for the struggle of the Third World people against imperialism and for independence.

Noting that today the Algerian people under the correct leadership of the National Liberation Front Party headed by respected His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid are energetically striving for the implementation of the decisions of the extraordinary congress of the party and for the fulfilment of the new five-year plan, and struggling staunchly to defend the unity and dignity of the Arab nation, achieve the complete liberation of Africa and strengthen and develop the nonaligned movement, he stated: Our people actively support the revolutionary cause of the Algerian people and sincerely wish them greater success in their future struggle for building an independent, prosperous and socialist new Algeria.

The attendants drank toasts to the friendship and solidarity between Korea and Algeria, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of President Chadli Bendjedid, and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The reception took place in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/48

PYONGYANG STUDENTS WELCOME YUGOSLAV YOUTHS

SK301045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Oct (KCNA)--A Pyongyang youth and student meeting was held at the Central House of the League of Socialist Working Youth on October 29 in welcome of the delegation of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the delegation headed by Miodrag Vukovic, president of the conference of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia.

Yi Yong-su, Choe Chang-min and other personages concerned attended the meeting together with youth and students in the city.

Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWYK, spoke first at the meeting.

He said: the delegations visit to our country is a clear manifestation of the deep friendship and solidarity between the youth organisations of the two countries which are advancing shoulder to shoulder on the road of the struggle against imperialism and for independence and will make a big contribution to the further strengthening and development of friendship and unity between the youths of the two countries.

Noting that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Government are struggling for peace and establishment of equitable international relations, firmly adhering to the independent stand and pursuing the nonaligned policy, Yi Yong-su pointed out: We are convinced that the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia will score new successes in the struggle for inheriting the cause of Tito and achieving all-round development of the country which was advanced at the 11th congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Head of the delegation Miodrag Vukovic spoke next at the meeting.

He conveyed the good wishes of the people and youth of Yugoslavia for a greater success to the entire Korean people and youth in the socialist construction which is personally directed in the van by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to create a great example.

The division of Korea which still continues owing to the pressure and interventionist machinations of the United States and other imperialist and militarist forces poses a constant threat not only to the Korean Peninsula and the Asian continent but also to other territories of the world, and this is bitterly denounced by us, he stressed, and said: The Yugoslav youth express full support to and solidarity with your efforts to put an end to the tragic division of the country.

He emphasized: The proposal for establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea is a most realistic and reasonable one for the reunification of Korea.

Saying that the seventh congress of the LSWYK proved that the Korean youth owe their successes in the socialist construction to the chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the speaker continued:

We wish the Korean youth greater successes in the struggle for carrying forward and consummating the revolutionary cause of chuche under the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Noting that Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Tito, the great revolutionaries and national liberation fighters, established deep intimacy and opened up a broad road for the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples, the speaker said: The Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia which is inheriting the cause of Comrade Tito though his physical life is not with us today will actively develop the friendship, solidarity and cooperative relations with the Korean people in the interest of the two peoples.

In conclusion the speaker wholeheartedly wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il greater successes in their noble revolutionary work and good health and a long life.

CSO: 4120/48

POLISH JOURNAL'S TRAVELOGUE ON DPRK CITED

SK311530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Oct (KCNA)--The Polish journal PERSPEKTIWY No. 37 carried a travelogue on Korea titled "Chollima Does Not Slow Down His Speed," according to a report.

Noting that the reverence and respect of the people for President Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, who has been dedicating his all to the freedom and happiness of the people for over half a century gives strong impressions to the foreigners visiting the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the journal says:

The people praise him as the "great leader" and carry badges of his portrait on their chests.

Statues of President Kim Il-song were erected at many places of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. And there is Mangyongdae where he was born not far from the heart of Pyongyang. A large number of people visit there every day.

The journal continues: In his report to the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea, President Kim Il-song reviewed successes achieved in the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and set forth ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s.

The sixth party congress advanced the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, setting it forth as an urgent task to put an end to the division of Korea.

President Kim Il-song has taught that all problems arising in the revolution and construction should be solved independently mainly by ones own efforts in conformity with the reality of ones country through the embodiment of the chuche idea.

The chuche idea arouses the popular masses to strengthen the independent economy and self-reliant national defence.

The postwar three-year plan, the five-year plan, the seven-year plan and the six-year plan were successfully carried out and the industrial output will increase 2.2 times in the period of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Korea is not affected by the economic fluctuation now sweeping the world for its rational utilization of natural resources and effective management of the enterprises.

Referring to the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy, the journal stresses:

The DPRK is the best model in education.

She maintains an independent foreign policy and plays an active role in the non-aligned movement.

CSO: 4120/48

VISITOR NOTES KIM CHONG-IL AID TO MUSEUM

SK290640 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--Over 180 delegations and delegates from more than 130 countries who came to our country to attend the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea inspected various places of Pyongyang and local areas from October 22 to 25.

The guests visited the exhibition of the works of Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean Revolution Museum, the victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, the International Friendship Exhibition, the Korean Central History Museum, the Korean Folklore Museum, the Korean Art Gallery, the Pyongyang metro, the Sinchon Museum, Panmunjom, the Changgwangwon health complex, the Pyongyang maternity hospital, Kim Il-song University, Kim Hyong-Chik Normal University, the Pyongyang September 15 weekly nursery, the Songrim Baby Palace, the June 9 Pyongyang Yongbuk Girls' Senior Middle School, the Haeju Puyong Girls' Senior Middle School, the Kangan Primary School, Mt. Kumgang, the Kim Chong-tae electric locomotive factory, the Kumsong tractor factor, the Taean general heavy machine works, the Pyongyang textile combine, the Aeguk knitting mill, the February 8 vinalon complex, the Hamhung woolen mill, the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, the monument to the Potong River improvement project, the Chilgol cooperative farm, and other places.

Head of the delegation of the Basotho National Party Youth League James Tsita, secretary general of the youth department of the National Party and chairman of the Central Committee of the league, wrote [in the visitors book of the Korean Revolution Museum]:

Precious gifts displayed at the exhibition clearly tell us what a great man the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is.

I extend thanks to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the care he showed for the construction of the exhibition.

CSO: 4120/48

KIM CHONG-IL CALLED WORLD OPPRESSED PEOPLE'S LEADER

SK290752 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting was held on October 21 at Kim Il-song University to welcome delegate of the youth organization of the People's National Party of Ghana Kofi Duku, member of the Central Committee of the party and youth wing national organizer, delegate of the African Youth Command of Ghana S. S. Baffour Awuah, its national secretary, delegate of the Ghana-Africa Youth Brigade Nania Amofah Boateng, its general secretary, and delegate of the National Youth Council of Ghana Kwesi Pratt, its public relations officer who are staying in our country to attend the 7th congress of the LSWYK.

Speaking at the meeting Yun Gwon Chil said:

Today the resourceful and industrious Ghanaian youth are energetically struggling for the independent development of the country and the building of a new life under the leadership of his excellency President Hilla Limann, upholding the slogan "self-reliance" and "self-sufficiency."

Speaking next Kofi Duku, delegate of the youth organization of the Peoples National Party of Ghana, said: We have come to Korea to congratulate the great people of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea who hold in high esteem the great Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il respected in Ghana not only as the leaders of the Korean people but also as the leaders of the oppressed people of the world struggling to free themselves from the shackles of imperialism.

CSO: 4120/48

SOMALI PRESIDENT MEETS KWP DELEGATION

SK270827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre on October 22 met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Kang Sok-sung on a visit to Somalia, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president inquired after the health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader.

The president heartily wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Speaking of deep impressions he got during his visit to our country in the past, the president warmly hailed the achievements made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In conclusion the president wished the Korean people big success in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The conversation proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were the DPRK ambassador to Somalia and the director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party who is a member of the Central Committee of the party.

The delegation arrived in Mogadishu on October 19.

CSO: 4120/48

UN DEVELOPMENT GROUP ARRIVES, MET BY YI SONG-NOK

UN Development Group

SK281026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--A delegation of the United Nations Development Programme headed by Paul Thyness, deputy administration and director of special activity, of the United Nations Development Programme, arrived in Pyongyang on October 27 by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Yi Song-nok and other personages concerned and Filip Marusic, representative of the Liaison Office of the United Nations Development Programme in Pyongyang.

Meeting With Chong Chun-ki

SK300341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on October 29 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the United Nations Development Programme [UNDP] headed by Paul Thyness, deputy administrator and director of social activity of the United Nations Development Programme.

Present on the occasion were personage concerned Yi Song-nok and Filip Marusic, representative of the Liaison Office of the United Nations Development Programme in Pyongyang.

CSO: 4120/48

PAPERS MARK ANGOLA'S NATIONAL DAY

SK111534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Nov (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the sixth anniversary of the independence of Angola.

NODONG SINMUN in its article stresses that the Angolan people under the leadership of the MPLA put an end to the cursed colonial rule and won the independence of the country on November 11, 1975, by waging a courageous struggle for a long period with arms in their hands.

The author of the article says: After the dependence [as printed], the Angolan peope have been advancing along the road of socialist development, repulsing the ceaseless invasion and subversive activities and sabotage of the reactionaries within and without.

Today efforts are made in Angola to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the party and consolidate the peoples power and defend the revolutionary gains and territorial integrity and carry out the tasks for national reconstruction.

Pursuing a non-aligned policy externally, the Angolan Government is actively developing friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of the socialist and African countries and other developing countries.

Our people sincerely rejoice over the fact that the Angolan people are building a new Angola on colonial ruins.

Though Korea and Angola are far away from each other, their peoples are linked together by bonds of friendship for the commonness of their lot yesterday and today's struggle. Especially, the visit of the president of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo Dos Santos to our country in October was a signal event in deepening the friendly relations between Korea and Angola and the feelings of fraternity between the two peoples.

The Korean people will in the future, too, holding high the banner of independence, friendship and peace, make active efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Angolan people in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Angola.

Meanwhile, the author of an article of MINJU CHOSON says: Believing that the relations between the two countries will develop still further under the banner of sovereignty, independence and non-alignment, the Korean people wish the Angolan people greater success in their efforts for the prosperity and development of the country.

CSO: 4120/48

JAPANESE VISITORS PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL

SK092222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Nov (KCNA)--The delegation of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association headed by critic Yoshihisa Kajitani, its representative director, which had been visiting Korea, was interviewed by KCNA reporters before leaving for home on November 6.

The members of the delegation, to begin with, gave the impressions they had got while going round many parts of Pyongyang and local areas during their stay in Korea.

The head of the delegation said: President Kim Il-song and dear leader Kim Chong-il not only guide all work in Pyongyang but give on-the-spot guidance, personally making trips all over the country.

And they go among the people and work out policies and shape them into lines after hearing the opinions of the people.

Deputy head of the delegation Jun Tadara said: While inspecting the Korean film studio, the Pyongyang maternity hospital, the Taean general heavy machine works, and other places here, we could see that Korea is developed in all domains and here the chuche idea is fully embodied in all fields.

Noting that arts serve the people and production does the same in Korea, he said: We could clearly see how dearly President Kim Il-song holds people.

Member of the delegation Sumie Kajitani said: What we felt while touring various places of your country is that, if there is an earthly paradise, it indicates the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. Korea where the people are treated most dearly is a land where socialism has been realised in all respects.

Member of the delegation Haruo Asakawa said: Korea is a land where the voice of the people is reflected, a most democratic land and most bountiful land, I think.

Inspecting various parts of Korea, I learned, to my deep emotion, that President Kim Il-song and the dear leader are men of extraordinary calibre who organize work boldly, with keen insight in all domains.

I pay regards to them.

Then the members of the delegation referred to the question of Korean reunification.

The head of the delegation pointed out that the U.S. troops occupied the southern half of liberated Korea in 1945, started a war against the Korean people in 1950 and, far from withdrawing from South Korea, have turned that part of Korea into an anti-communist military base, staying on there under the mask of the United Nations. What is most important in reunifying North and South Korea is to reject outside forces and especially, to wage a struggle for forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, he said. He stressed that the U.S. troops present in South Korea are not only the enemy of Korean reunification, but also the enemy of peace.

Deputy head of the delegation Jun Tadara said: There cannot be peace in Korea or in Japan without the reunification of Korea. And he expressed his resolution to strive for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

General secretary Jun Shimizu said while inspecting Panmunjom that the U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army men subordinate to them stand guard in the south while the Korean peoples army soldiers do so in the north. This fact, he said, patently proves that there is not a single foreign troop in the north while the south is dominated by the U.S. forces.

At the news conference, the members of the delegation loudly sang "The Song of Founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo" the poem and music of which they had written in support of the proposal for founding the DCRK put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/48

INDIAN VISITOR NOTES WORK OF KIM CHONG-IL

SK092308 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, 9 Nov (KCNA)--Omprakash Mantri, secretary general of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association, recently published his impressions of Korea under the headline "In the Land of Chuche," according to a report.

He said that he had come to this great Asian country of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il not only to attend the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, but also to see the latest developments and achievements for writing a book on Korea on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader, and to get first-hand knowledge of the activities of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He emphasized: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is not only an outstanding thinker and theoretician but also a genius of revolution and construction who brings about great changes and miracles by mobilizing and organizing the popular masses to the revolution and construction.

The dear leader Kim Chong-il is working hard for modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea. He has illuminated the most correct way to thoroughly embody the chuche idea in all spheres of social life.

He said that through his visit to Mangyongdae where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was born he could be well informed of the history of the revolutionary activities of his revolutionary family.

Noting that the grand mass gymnastic display on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the DPRK founding was a unique show of the most disciplined children and youth of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, he remarked that he had never seen such a show anywhere.

He also said that it was the happiest moment in his life when he was invited to attend the banquet hosted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the DPRK founding.

Saying that the DPRK is a complete peoples state whose 33rd anniversary we are celebrating today, he continued:

Under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il-song the DPRK has become an independent, strong socialist state with an advanced socialist system and the firm basis of an independent national economy, a powerful all-people defense system and a brilliant culture.

Working people are ensured with stable jobs according to their ability and aptitude with sufficient rest.

In brief, the Korean people under the fatherly care of the great leader are the happiest people in the world.

This rapid development of the DPRK is due to the outstanding leadership and the great chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Pointing out that this tremendous progress in all fronts at Chollima speed and a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction has not been possible without the active guidance and participation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in every work and activity, he went on:

Their on-the-spot guidance has been a great encouragement and inspiration to the working people including workers, peasants and intellectuals. Whether it is a field, or factory or agriculture land or house building activity, or school we always find the great leader giving on-the-spot guidance.

The dear leader Kim Chong-il has taken great pains for building dwelling houses, Changgwang Street, maternity hospital and Changgwang health complex in Pyongyang.

Saying that the greatest and ardent desire of the Korean people to reunify their country has not yet been realized, he declared: President Kim Il-song of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea has been putting forward most fair proposals on many occasions for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. The three principles and five-point programme for reunification are well known to the world.

This is the fundamental policy put forward by the great leader that Korea must be reunified independently and peacefully without outside interference.

The latest proposal to establish a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader in the sixth party congress is completely in accordance with this fundamental policy.

The world peaceloving people have fully supported this most reasonable proposal.

The great leader loves his country so much and has a firm determination to reunify the country.

Noting that in the international affairs, the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song has been consistently following an independent foreign policy--a policy of chuche, he said:

In consequences, the international prestige of the DPRK has incomparably risen.

The DPRK has established diplomatic relations with over one hundred countries and developed economic and cultural interchange and cooperation with a large number of countries throughout the world.

CSO: 4120/48

YUGOSLAV, POLISH MEDIA OBSERVE KWP ANNIVERSARY

SK090425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--Yugoslav and Polish papers published articles on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea, according to reports.

A recent issue of the Yugoslav paper BORBA in an article titled "Along Ones Own Road" said:

The Korean people mark the founding anniversary of their party so significantly because over the past 36 years they under the leadership of President Kim Il-song have triumphantly covered the arduous road of converting their country which had been a colonial and semi-feudal society and, worse still, was razed to the ground in the period of the war into a new modern socialist state, one of the most developed countries in Asia.

Under the sub-title "Guiding Idea" the paper wrote: All the achievements made in the past period are the result of the embodiment of the chuche idea which the Workers Party of Korea takes as its guiding idea and whose vitality the people are firmly convinced of.

President Kim Il-song founded the chuche idea already in the period of his revolutionary activities against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The chuche idea is fully applied in all aspects of the revolution and construction in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. This idea is embodied in independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-reliance in national defence.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the chuche idea makes it possible to pull through all trials and difficulties and is a great motive force for new feats of labour and successes.

Under the sub-title "Question of Reunification" it remarked: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea enjoys the powerful support of the nonaligned movement in the struggle for the reunification of the country.

President Kim Il-song has already put forward many proposals for the reunification of the country.

The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea has taken numerous initiatives for the country's reunification. But they have not been realised owing to the splittist machinations of the South Korean dictatorial "regime" and the policy of the United States trying to keep hold on South Korea as a stepping-stone of anti-communism in Asia.

President Kim Il-song set forth a new proposal for national reunification at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea last year.

This proposal is a very comprehensive and democratic, most realistic and reasonable one.

A recent issue of the Polish paper KHLOPSKA DROGA carried an articlw which stressed that the Workers Party of Korea has inherited and developed the glorious revolutionary traditions established in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Noting that the Workers Party of Korea is pushing ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the paper emphasized that great are the achievements of the Workers Party of Korea.

CSO: 4120/48

'NODONG SINMUN' HAILS UNITY OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

SK080922 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Nov (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Saturday came out with a signed article titled "Unity Is Source of Strength of Nonaligned Movement."

Stating that, if the nonaligned movement is to discharge its mission as the driving force of the times, it should, above all, tightly hold its powerful weapon of unity, the article says:

The most important task facing the nonaligned movement is firstly to unite and secondly, too, is to unite. Without unity, the nonaligned movement cannot discharge its noble mission or keep itself alive, still less can develop itself. Only unity can guarantee the strengthening and development of the movement, overcoming difficulties lying in its way of advance.

Dismayed at the influence of the nonaligned movement, the imperialists desperately attempt to bar its advancement.

If the nonaligned movement is to frustrate aggression and intervention and the splitting and disorganizing manoeuvres of the imperialists and realize its noble mission and goal at the present juncture, it should more closely unite under the banner of nonalignment.

In order to strengthen the unity of the nonaligned movement, it is important, first of all, for its member nations to maintain the principle of independence.

The nonaligned countries should strictly maintain the principle of independence in their external activities proceeding from the common stand for independence, thereby making active efforts for the unity and solidarity of the nonaligned movement. It is important for the nonaligned countries to refrain from such act as dancing to others tune, acting agents for others, interfering in others internal affairs or infringing upon others interests.

Only then no force would set foot in the nonaligned movement and the unity of nonaligned movement would be truly mighty.

To strictly adhere to the stand against the imperialist domination force while maintaining independence, is essential for the unity of the nonaligned movement.

The nonaligned countries must neither be duped by the change of aggressive methods of imperialism nor harbour illusion as to it.

And they must not make an unprincipled compromise with the imperialist reactionary forces nor seek their own interests at the expense of others interests nor bargain about matters of principle.

It is necessary for the nonaligned countries to thoroughly expose and denounce the imperialists policies of aggression and war on a staunch anti-imperialist stand, support the struggle of peoples fighting for independence and liberation and to take concerted action in it.

For the unity of the nonaligned movement, it is important for all the nonaligned countries to treasure the overall interests of the movement and maintain the stand of giving priority to them.

As differences and disputes between nonaligned countries are internal problems among brothers who are advancing hand in hand for a common goal, they can be settled in a peaceful way through negotiation in the national interests and in the interests of the nonaligned movement as a whole between the parties to the disputes.

Today when the question of strengthening unity of the nonaligned movement carries greater importance than ever before, the nonaligned countries must closely unite with each other, shelving differences, and frustrate the imperialists manoeuvres of division, estrangement and scramble with a united action, and thus vigorously hew a new road for the nonaligned movement.

Our people will, in the future, too, firmly join hands with the peoples of other nonaligned countries and fight staunchly for the victory of the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence holding high the banner of nonalignment and the banner of independence.

CSO: 4120/48

BRIEFS

KWP DELEGATION IN CUBA--Pyongyang, 2 Nov (KCNA)--A party workers delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea flew back home from a Cuban visit on November 1. [Text] [SK020056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 1 Nov 81]

KWP DELEGATION IN SOMALIA--Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Kang Sok-sung returned home on October 31 by air after attending celebrations of the 12th anniversary of the victory of the October 21 revolution in Somalia. The delegation was met at the airport by Kim Il-tae, Yi Hwa-son and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK010910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0905 GMT 1 Nov 81]

TRADE DELEGATION IN CUBA--Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--The government trade delegation of our country headed by Han Su-kil flew back from Cuba on October 31 by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Pang Tae-yol and other personages concerned and Cuban ambassador to our country Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas. [Text] [SK010924 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0908 GMT 1 Nov 81]

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang, 2 Nov (KCNA)--The delegation of the Foreign Ministry of our country headed by its Vice-Minister Kim Hyong-u returned home yesterday by air after visiting the Republic of Niger and the Republic of Upper Volta. The delegation was met at the airport by Cho Kyu-il and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK020430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 2 Nov 81]

GDR JOURNALISTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on October 27 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the organ of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, headed by its deputy editor Harald Wessel. [Text] [SK280443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 28 Oct 81]

KWP DELEGATION IN MEXICO--Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, flew back home from Mexico on October 31 by plane. It was met at the airport by Yi Hwa-son and other personages concerned and Cuban ambassador to our country Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas. [Text] [SK010920 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0907 GMT 1 Nov 81]

ICAO DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 31 Oct (KCNA)--The Administration Council arranged a party on the evening of October 30 at the Ongyu Restaurant in honor of the president of the council of the International Civil Aviation Organisation [ICAO] on a visit to our country. Invited to the party were Assad Kotaite, president of the council of the International Civil Aviation Organisation, and his party and Ram Narain, deputy chief of the liaison office of the United Nations Development Programme in Pyongyang. Pang Chol-kap, Kim Chung-il, Kim Yo-ung and other personages concerned were present. Kim Yo-ung and Assad Kotaite made speeches at the party. In their toasts the speakers proposed to raise glasses to the development of excellent ties and cooperative relations between the civil aviation agency of Korea and the International Civil Aviation Organisation, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The party passed in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK310410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 31 Oct 81]

INTERNATIONAL CHUCHE GROUP--Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on October 26 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the secretariat of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea headed by its director Kenichi Ogami on a visit to our country. [Text] [SK271131 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 27 Oct 81]

NEW IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER--Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ik, premier of the Administrative Council, sent a message of greetings to Seyyed Hoseyn Musavi Khamenei upon his appointment as prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the message Premier Yi Chong-ok expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence and wholeheartedly wishes the Iranian prime minister great success in his responsible work. [Text] [SK010900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 1 Nov 81]

BANGLADESH SCIENTISTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--A delegation of the scientists committee of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy headed by its chairman M.K.U. Molla arrived in Pyongyang on October 27 by plane. [Text] [SK280510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 28 Oct 81]

LATIN AMERICAN CHUCHE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--A delegation of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea headed by its president Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli who is director of the board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, arrived in Pyongyang on October 26 by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by personage concerned Yi Mong-ho. [Text] [SK270103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 26 Oct 81] Pyongyang, 2 Nov (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop met and had a friendly talk yesterday with the delegation of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea headed by Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, director of the board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Yi Mong-ho. [Text] [SK020332 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 2 Nov 81]

NEW GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang, 31 Oct (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Ioannis Haralambopoulos upon his appointment as foreign minister of the Republic of Greece. Expressing the belief that the relations between the two countries will favourably develop in the idea of independence, friendship and peace, the message sincerely wishes the foreign minister of Greece great success in discharging his new duty. [Text] [SK310349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 31 Oct 81]

MESSAGE TO FRENCH LEADER--Pyongyang, 31 Oct (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on October 29 sent a message of greetings to Lionel Jospin upon his election as first secretary of the Socialist Party of France. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea extends warm congratulations to you upon your election as first secretary of the Socialist Party of France at the sixth congress of your party which was another important event in your party's activities for a durable peace and security of the world, the democratic and independent development of the country and the strengthening of the party. Expressing the belief that the relations between our two parties and two peoples will continue to expand and strengthen in the common idea of independence, friendship and peace, we take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and your party new success in the work for implementing the decisions of the party congress. [Text] [SK302233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 30 Oct 81]

MESSAGE TO SPANISH SOCIALISTS--Pyongyang, 31 Oct (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on October 29 sent a message of greetings to Felipe Gonzalez upon his reelection as general secretary of the Socialist Workers Party of Spain. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea warmly congratulates you upon your reelection as general secretary of the Socialist Workers Party of Spain at the 29th congress of your party. Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties will grow stronger and develop in the future, we take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and your party new success in the activities for carrying out the tasks pur forward at your congress. [Text] [SK302230 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 30 Oct 81]

BULGARIAN ENVOY VISITS--Pyongyang, 31 Oct (KCNA)--Bulgarian ambassador to our country Khristo Kerchev and officials of his embassy on October 30 participated in the construction of Pyongyang No 1 Department Store on the occasion of the 1,300th anniversary of the formation of the State of Bulgaria. The embassy officials came to the construction site where work was progressing apace and helped the constructors there. During a break they sang songs together with the constructors, deepening friendly feelings. [Text] [SK311028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 31 Oct 81]

SPANISH SOCIALIST LEADER GREETED--Pyongyang, 31 Oct (KCNA)--Kang Yang-uk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, on October 29 sent a message of greetings to Felips Gonzalez, on his reelection as general secretary of the Socialist Workers Party of Spain. The message says: On behalf of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party and on my own, I

extend warm congratulations to you upon your reelection as general secretary of your party. Expressing the hope that friendly relations will be established between our two parties, I take this opportunity to heartily wish you good health as well as great success in your responsible work for implementing the decisions of your party congress. [Text] [SK310354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 31 Oct 81]

RED CROSS DELEGATION TO MANILA--Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--A delegation of the government and Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Son Song-pil arrived in Manila, the Philippines, on October 25 to attend the 24th congress of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the second general meeting of the League of Red Cross Societies, according to a report. The delegation left Pyongyang on October 17 by train. [Text] [SK290412 Pyongyong KCNA in English 0400 GMT 29 Oct 81]

JAPANESE SCHOLARS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--A delegation of Japanese scholars headed by Shinichiro Kawata, honorary professor at Tokyo University, Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on October 27 by air. It was met at the airport by personage concerned Kim U-chong. [Text] [SK280446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 28 Oct 81]

JAPANESE CULTURAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--A delegation of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association headed by critic Yoshihisa Kajitani, its representative director, arrived here on October 27 by air. It was met at the airport by Kim U-chong and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK280506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 28 Oct 81]

MONGOLIAN ENVOY GREETED--Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on October 31 met and had a talk with Tse. Demiddagva, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK010856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 1 Nov 81]

FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY--Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--Kang Yang-uk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, on November 2 sent a message of greetings to Lionel Jospin upon his election as first secretary of the Socialist Party of France. The message said: I warmly congratulate you on your election as first secretary of the Socialist Party of France at the historic sixth congress of your party. Believing that the relations between our two parties will favourably develop in accordance with a common idea, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you good health and great success in your responsible work for the implementation of the decisions of the party congress. [Text] [SK030354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 3 Nov 81]

AMBASSADOR TO UGANDA--Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--Chang Tu-ho, ambassador of our country to Uganda, paid a farewell call on A. Milton Obote, president of the host country, on October 27, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the

ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. The president expressed satisfaction over the favorable development of the friendly relations between Uganda and Korea. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. On hand was the minister of state for foreign affairs of Uganda. [Text] [SK022225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 2 Nov 81]

ANTIGUA RECOGNIZED--Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recognized Antigua. In his message sent to Vere Bird, prime minister of Antigua, on November 2 warmly hailing the independence of Antigua, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, informed the prime minister of the recognition of the independence of Antigua by the Government of the Democrat People's Republic of Korea. The message expressed the belief that relations between the two countries would excellently develop in the future in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and heartily wished the prime minister great success in his responsible work for building a new society. [Text] [SK022258 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 2 Nov 81]

AMBASSADOR TO SAINT LUCIA--Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--Pak Ni-hyon, ambassador of our country to Saint Lucia, on October 16 presented his credentials to Bosewell Williams, acting governor general of Saint Lucia, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the acting governor general. The acting governor general expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his warmest greetings to the great leader. He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Noting that the Korean people under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, have made much efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in the past period, he said that the Saint Lucia people wish the Korean people realization of their supreme national desire through an early implementation of the new proposal for national reunification put forward by the great leader. He hoped that the friendly and cooperative relations between Saint Lucia and Korea would continue to strengthen and develop in the future. The talk proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [SK022232 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 2 Nov 81]

IRANIAN PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 2 Nov (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Seyyed 'Ali Khamenei in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter upon his election as president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The reply message dated October 26 reads: I thank you for your cordial message of congratulation on my election as the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Efforts and struggles of our nation against imperialism in the course of years have assured us that construction of an independent and prosperous society can be realised only by depending on the great spiritual power of the nation and without depending on foreigners. I hope that these unceasing efforts and struggles would lead to the expansion of friendly relations and cooperation with anti-imperialist nations and would lead to the expansion of justice and peace and security in Asia. I wish you prosperity and success. [Text] [SK021028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 2 Nov 81]

JARUZELSKI MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 2 Nov (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, received a message from Comrade Wojceich Jaruzelski in reply to his message of greetings upon the latters election as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party. The reply message dated October 26 reads: Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, I extend heartfelt thanks to you for your congratulations and wishes upon my election as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party. It is a guarantee for saving Poland from the present crisis to achieve the unity of our party ranks based on Marxism-Leninism, restore its leading role in society and successfully carry through the decisions of the ninth extraordinary congress of the Polish United Workers Party and the fourth plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the party. I fully share your belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and two peoples will further develop in the future. I wish you good health and greater successes in your work for the reunification of the country and for the welfare of the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people. [Text] [SK020046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 1 Nov 81]

KIM CHONG-IL'S 'CAUSE' HAILED--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of various countries who have come to our country to attend the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea visited Mangyongdae. Guests saw with keen interest historic mementos preserved in President Kim Il-song's native house in Mangyongdae and posed for a photograph in front of the house. Head of the delegation of the Japanese Youth Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Chuche Idea Yoshiharu Okata, its permanent member, made the following entry in the visitors book in Mangyongdae: I have visited Mangyongdae nearly ten times. The more I visit Mangyongdae, the more deeply I realise how precious the birth of President Kim Il-song and his revolutionary achievements are to the people. Head of the delegation of the United Youth of Equatorial Guinea Francisco Pascual Obama Asue, technical director of the youth, wrote: The great leader President Kim Il-song was born in a revolutionary family and led to victory the sacred struggle for the liberation of the country. He is a truly great man. Long live the great leader President Kim Il-song! Long live the cause of the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il! [Excerpts] [SK290630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 28 Oct 81]

CHINESE TRADE UNION DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 31 Oct (KCNA)--A delegation of the Chinese Educational Workers Trade Unions headed by Fang Ming, president of the trade unions, arrived in Pyongyang on October 30 by train. The delegation was met at Pyongyang railway station by Kim Yong-nam and other personages concerned and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK310351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 31 Oct 81]

'RABOTNICHESKO DELO' DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--A delegation of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the organ of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by Kosta Gergov arrived in Pyongyang on October 26 by plane. [Text] [SK270533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 27 Oct 81]
Pyongyang, 11 Nov (KCNA)--The delegation of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the organ of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by Kosta Gergov left here for home on November 10 by plane. [Text] [SK110404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 11 Nov 81]

POLISH DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on 2 November met and had a friendly talk with the government delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Stanislaw Dlugosz. Present on the occasion were personages concerned Pak Nung-hyok and Kye Hyong-myong and Jerzy Pekala, Polish ambassador to Korea. [Text] [SK030404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 3 Nov 81]

POLISH DELEGATION HONORED--Pyongyang, 31 Oct (KCNA)--The Administration Council arranged a party on the evening of October 30 at the People's Palace of Culture in honor of the government delegation of the Polish People's Republic on a visit to our country. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by Stanislaw Dlugosz and Polish ambassador to our country Jerzy Pekala and his embassy officials. Chong Song-nam, Pak Nung-hyok, Kye Hyong-myong and other personnel concerned were present. Pak Nung-hyok made a speech at the party. Head of the delegation Stanislaw Dlugosz spoke next. The participants toasted the strengthening and development of the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Polish peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health of leading personnel of the Polish party and government including respected Wojciech Jaruzelski. [Text] [SK310341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 31 Oct 81]

ENVOY MEETS GRENADA PREMIER--Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada, on October 14 met Pak I-hyon, ambassador of our country to Grenada, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the prime minister. The prime minister expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader. Noting that after the revolution Grenada severed relations with South Korea and has had relations only with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he stressed that this firm stand would be invariable in the future, too. He declared: The party and government of Grenada unconditionally and fully support the new proposal and the ten-point policy of a unified state put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the home and foreign policies of the Workers Party of Korea. He wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life and greater success in the work for implementing the decisions of the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. That day the prime minister hosted a party for the DPRK ambassador. [Text] [SK290830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 29 Oct 81]

KWP ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--Various functions were recently held at DPRK missions abroad on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea, according to reports. Film receptions were arranged at the DPRK embassies in Romania, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Cuba and the DPRK consulate general in Nakhodka, the Soviet Union, a film reception and friendship gathering at the DPRK Embassy in Poland and a

film reception and a photo exhibition at the DPRK Embassy in Albania. These functions were attended by personnel of party and power bodies, public organisations and men of the press of the host countries and diplomatic envoys of various countries. The Korean films "The Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea," "The Star of Korea" (Part 3), "10 Years of Great Change," "Mansudae Art Theatre" and so on were screened at the film receptions. [Text] [SK290401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 29 Oct 81]

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message from Muhammad Husni Mubarak in reply to his message of greetings sent upon the latter's election as president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The message dated October 22 reads: I received with deep recognition and thanks your kind congratulatory message on my selection as president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Highly appreciating your noble sentiments and genuine feelings, I wish evermore strength and prosperity for the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries in the years to come for their mutual interest and welfare. Kindly accept most sincere regards along with all best wishes for your good health and happiness as well as evermore progress and prosperity for your friendly people. With my highest esteem and consideration. [Text] [SK290356 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 29 Oct 81]

INDIAN MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by Shila Kaul, minister of state for education, social welfare and culture of the Republic of India, upon leaving our country. The message dated October 16 reads: Before I leave Pyongyang, the beautiful and picturesque capital of your country, I must thank you for all the courtesies extended to me during my stay here. I am also grateful for your kind gifts of remembrance and the beautiful scenery so excellently embroidered by skillful fingers. I felt greatly honoured to have lunch with you yesterday. I am happy to carry your message of regards and greetings to our dear leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of India, which I will convey. With my warmest regards. [Text] [SK290827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 29 Oct 81]

BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang, 30 Oct (KCNA)--A photo exhibition and a film reception were arranged on October 29 at the Nakwon Cinema House under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries on the occasion of the 1,300th anniversary of the formation of the state of Bulgaria. Placed in the photo exhibition hall were a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian Peoples Republic. Present on the occasion were Yi Song-hui, Kim Sang-chun and other personages concerned and working people in the city. Bulgarian ambassador to our country Khristo Kelchev and his embassy officials and cultural officials of foreign embassies in the city were invited there. Speeches were exchanged at the opening ceremony. After going round photographs on display the attendants appreciated the Bulgarian feature film "Last Test." [Text] [SK300404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 30 Oct 81]

CONDOLENCES TO BURMA--Pyongyang, 13 Nov (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a telegram of condolence on November 9 to the Central Committee of the Burmese Socialist Programme Party upon the death of U Thaung Kyi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Burmese Socialist Programme Party. The telegram says: Upon hearing the sad news that His Excellency U Thaung Kyi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Burmese Socialist Programme Party, died, the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea expresses deep condolences to your party Central Committee and the bereaved family of the deceased. [Text] [SK122225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 12 Nov 81]

NEW YAR AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 13 Nov (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on November 12 met and had a talk with Ahmed Muhammad al-Wadidi, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Yemen Arab Republic to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK130807 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 13 Nov 81]

LIBYAN OFFICIAL GREETED--Pyongyang, 13 Nov (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on November 12 met and had a talk with 'Abd al Majid Khashkhousha, secretary of the Peoples Bureau of the Peoples Committee of the Socialist Peoples Libya Arab Jamahiriya in Pyongyang, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were personages concerned and officials of the Peoples Bureau of the Peoples Committee of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. [Text] [SK130810 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 13 Nov 81]

CUBAN EMBASSY RECEPTION--Pyongyang, 13 Nov (KCNA)--Ramiro Martinez Salas, military attache of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang, gave a film reception on the evening of November 12 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Day of the Cuban Revolutionary Army. Invited there were Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Kim Kwang-chin and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang. The attendants appreciated a Cuban documentary film. [Text] [SK131003 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 13 Nov 81]

ENVOY TO UGANDA--Pyongyang, 11 Nov (KCNA)--Chang Tu-ho, ambassador of our country to Uganda, on October 29 paid a farewell call on Otema Alimadi, premier of the host country, according to a report. The premier expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of friendly and cooperative relations between Uganda and Korea. The Ugandan Government hopes for the peaceful reunification of Korea free from outside interference, he said. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK110410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 11 Nov 81]

FOREIGN PARTY LEADERS--Pyongyang, 11 Nov (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent messages to the party leaders of various countries in reply to their messages of greetings on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea. He sent reply messages to: Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party; Qalid Joumblatt, chairman of the Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party; Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mexican

Communist Party; Henry Winston, national chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America, and Gus Hall, its general secretary; Shafik Handall, general secretary of the Communist Party of Salvador; Lars Werner, chairman of the Left Party Communists of Sweden; Gert Petersen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Peoples Party of Denmark; Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Workers Party of Switzerland; and Martin Gunnar Gnuttsen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party. [Text] [SK112228 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 11 Nov 81]

BANGLADESH SCIENTISTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 11 Nov (KCNA)--The delegation of the Scientists Committee of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy headed by its chairman M.K.U. Molla left Pyongyang for home on November 10 by air. During its stay in Korea the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and toured various places of Pyongyang and local areas. [Text] [SK110407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 11 Nov 81]

YAR ENVOY ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 11 Nov (KCNA)--Ahmad Muhammad al-Wadidi, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Yemen Arab Republic to our country, arrived in Pyongyang on November 10 by plane. [Text] [SK110448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 11 Nov 81]

ANGOLAN VISITOR--Pyongyang, October 27 (KCNA)--Ricardo Manuel Costa, director of the "Lallo Library" of Angola, arrived here on October 26 by air. [Text] [SK290448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 27 Oct 81 SK]

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL FEDERATION --Pyongyang, October 28 (KCNA)--Joao Havelange, president of the International Federation of Association Football (FIFA), and his party arrived in Pyongyang on October 27 by air. The guests were met at the airport by personage concerned Yi Chang-son. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 28 Oct 81 SK]

'KCNA' DELEGATION TO MALAYSIA--Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA)--A delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY headed by Song Pong-son left Pyongyang for Malaysia on October 28 by plane. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Hong Hyon-chong and other personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 28 Oct 81 SK]

SUDANESE SPORTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, October 28 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Supreme Council for Mass Sports of the Sudan headed by its secretary general Abdel Fattah Hamad arrived in Pyongyang on October 26 by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Kim Tuk-chun and other personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 28 Oct 81 SK]

THAI ARTISTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA)--The delegation of Musical Artists Association of Thailand headed by its president Paiboon Supavaree left here for home on October 28 by train. During its stay in our country the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected cultural institutions in Pyongyang and other places. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 29 Oct 81 SK]

ALGERIAN YOUTH DELEGATION--Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA)--The delegation of the National Youth Union of Algeria headed by Kourdaci Mohammed, member of its National Council, left here for home on October 28 by plane after attending the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 29 Oct 81 SK]

KPA JOURNALISTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA)--The Journalists Delegation of the Korean People's Army headed by Lieutenant General of the KPA Yun Chi-ho returned home on October 28 by plane after visiting Bulgaria. The delegation was met at the airport by major generals of the Korean People's Army O Kyong-hun and Kim Ung-to and Raiko Prokopov, military attache of the Bulgarian Embassy, and G. S. Bulanov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 29 Oct 81 SK]

GDR PARTY PAPER DELEGATION--Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA)--The delegation of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the organ of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, headed by its deputy editor Harald Wessel left here by air on October 28. The delegation was seen off at the airport by So Tong-pom and other personages concerned and Hermann Schwiesau, GDR ambassador to our country. During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and toured various places including Pyongyang, Taean city and the Korea-GDR friendship Munhung cooperative farm. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 29 Oct 81 SK]

ARCHITECTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA)--The delegation of Pyongyang architects headed by Kang Cho-han returned home on October 25 by plane after visiting the Soviet Union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 26 Oct 81 SK]

MUNICH UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, October 24 (KCNA)--Gottfried-Karl Kindermann, director of the Center for International Politics of University of Munich, West Germany, left here by plane on October 23. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 24 Oct 81 SK]

SCIENCES ACADEMY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, October 27 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of our country headed by Han Pyong-hui left Pyongyang on October 26 by air for a visit to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. It was seen off at the airport by Sin Mun-kyu and other personages concerned and officials of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 26 Oct 81 SK]

USSR FORESTRY MINISTRY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, October 27 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Ministry of Forestry, Pulp, Paper-Making and Timber Processing Industry of the Soviet Union headed by its Vice-Minister G. F. Pronin arrived in Pyongyang on October 26 by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Kim Yong-hwa and other personages concerned and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 27 Oct 81 SK]

SURINAM YOUTH DELEGATION--Pyongyang, November 1--The delegation of the National Youth Movement of Surinam headed by Knott Robert, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Surinam and honorary member of the National Youth Movement of Surinam, left here for home on October 31 by plane after attending the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0904 GNT 1 Nov 81 SK]

SUDANESE SPORTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, October 31--Vice-Premier Kim Kyong-yon October 30 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Supreme Council for Mass Sports of the Sudan headed by its secretary general Abdel Fattah Hamad. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kim Tuk-chun. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 31 Oct 81 SK] Pyongyang, November 1--The delegation of the Supreme Council for Mass Sports of the Sudan headed by its secretary general Abdel Fattah Hamad left here for home on October 31 by train. During its stay in our country the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected the Pyongyang indoor stadium and other places. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0859 GMT 1 Nov 81 SK]

COLOMBIAN POET--Pyongyang, November 3--Octavio Vasquez Uribe, a Colombian journalist and poet, arrived yere yesterday by air. [Text] [SK030526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 3 Nov 81 SK]

SOVIET MOVIE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, November 3--A Soviet movie delegation headed by U. R. Umarbekov, director of the "Uzbekfilm" studio of the Soviet Union, flew in here yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 3 Nov 81 SK]

SOVIET ACTORS GROUP--Pyongyang, November 3--A Soviet actors group headed by V. A. Solomatin, a section chief of the Concert Organization Bureau of the Ministry of Culture of the Soviet Union, flew into Pyongyang on November 2. The group was met at the airport by personages concerned and artists and G. A. Kriulin, Soviet ambassador to our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 3 Nov 81 SK]

YOUTH DELEGATION TO ANGOLA--Pyongyang, November 1--A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea left here on October 31 by plane to attend the first congress of the youth of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola. [Text][Pyongyang KCNA in English 0901 GMT 1 Nov 81 SK]

DELEGATION TO ITALY--Pyongyang, November 1--A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Yi Hak-chol left Pyongyang on October 31 by plane to attend the 21st general meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations to be held in Italy. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0856 GMT 1 Nov 81 SK]

FINNISH WRITER--Pyongyang, November 2--A Finnish writer Olavi Linnus flew into Pyongyang on November 1. He was met at the airport by Kim U-chong and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK020637 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 2 Nov 81 SK]

FIFA PRESIDENT, PARTY--Pyongyang, October 31--Joao Havelange, president of the International Federation of Football Association (FIFA), and his party left Pyongyang on October 30 by air. The guests were seen off at the airport by personage concerned Yi Chang-son. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 30 Oct 81 SK]

CIVIL AVIATION COUNCIL HEAD--Pyongyang, October 31--Assad Kotaite, president of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organisation, and his party arrived in Pyongyang on October 30 by plane. The president and his party were met at the airport by Kim Yo-ung and other personnel concerned and Ram Narain, deputy chief of the liaison office of the United Nations Development Programme in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 30 Oct 81 SK]

INTERNATIONAL CHUCHE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, October 31--The delegation of the secretariat of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea headed by its director Kenichi Ogami left here on October 30 by air after attending the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 31 Oct 81 SK]

ETHIOPIAN JOURNALISTS--Pyongyang, November 5 (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on November 4 met and had a friendly talk with the journalists delegation of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Imiru Worku, chairman of the Socialist Ethiopian Journalists Association and editor-in-chief of the Ethiopian paper YEZAREITH ETHIOPIA. Present there were personage concerned Kim Sang-chun. [Text] [SK050405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 4 Nov 81]

NEW NIGER AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, November 6 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on November 5 met and had a talk with Idrissa Arouna, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Niger to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were a personage concerned and an official of the Niger Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK052350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 5 Nov 81]

JAPANESE CULTURAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang, November 6 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki met and had a friendly talk on November 5 with the delegation of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association headed by critic Yoshihisa Kajitani, its representative director. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kim U-chong. [Text] [SK052352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 5 Nov 81]

ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS--Pyongyang, November 9 (KCNA)--On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea messages of greetings came to its Central Committee from the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of San Marino, the executive committee of the left-wing Socialist Party of Denmark, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark and Jorge Del Prado, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party. [Text] [SK082216 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 8 Nov 81]

INDIAN JOURNALIST HONORED--Pyongyang, November 8 (KCNA)--The NODONG SINMUN office arranged a party on the evening of November 7 at the Ongnyu Restaurant for Yashpal Kapoor, managing director of the Indian paper NATIONAL HERALD. Present at the party with the guest were editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN Kim Ki-nam and other personages concerned. The party was addressed by editor-in-chief Kim Ki-nam and managing director Yashpal Kapoor The attendants drank toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Indian peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of His Excellency Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, and her excellency Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. [Text] [SK080852 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 8 Nov 81]

CSO: 4120/48

CPSU'S USTINOV REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY SPEECH CITED

SK110236 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] A meeting celebrating the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held in the Kremlin in Moscow on 6 November. The meeting was attended by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet party and state leaders.

Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defense, made a report at the meeting. In the report, he referred to the historic significance of the October Revolution and summed up the successes attained by the Soviet people since the revolution.

Referring to the international situation, he said that the U.S. administration has created a dangerous situation, has (?supported) the (?source) of the danger of explosion and has flagrantly intervened in the domestic affairs of other countries, using international terrorist tactics. He said that disregarding the lessons of its history, the United States has inspired the rebirth of militarism in Japan and is trying to arm NATO with new intermediate range nuclear missiles.

Saying that in order to cope with the imperialist aggressors' open threat of war it is inevitable that the Soviet Union strengthen its defense capabilities and always put its armed forces in a combat readiness status. He stressed defending the gains of the October Revolution.

A military parade and workers demonstration were held on 7 November in Red Square in Moscow. On the same day, the Soviet Government arranged a banquet in the Great Hall in the Kremlin.

CSO: 4120/48

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

NEW ISRAELI SETTLEMENT PLAN DENOUNCED

SK130434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Nov (KCNA)--The Zionists recently decided to build more than 20 "settlements" in Golan Height, Gaza area, West Bank area and Negev Desert which they had illegally occupied.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today notes that the reckless move of the Israeli aggressors is a brigandish act trampling underfoot the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring countries and an unpardonable criminal act disturbing and wrecking peace and security in the Middle East area.

The signed commentary headed "Brigandish Ambition of Israeli Aggressors: says: The new "settlement" construction plan of the Zionists is an open manifestation of their wild ambition for aggression and territorial expansion.

The Israeli aggressors who occupied territories of Arab countries by force of arms through several wars are moving Jews there on a large scale, openly declaring the occupied areas their "territory." The Israeli expansionists have already built one hundred and scores of "settlements."

Israel is pursuing in an undisguised way the racial extermination policy against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples with the "settlements" as its foothold.

The Israeli aggressors are hastening preparations for another war of aggression against the Arab countries and ceaselessly committing military provocations with the "settlements" as a bridgehead.

The criminal move of the Begin clique to actively push ahead with the new "settlement" construction plan proceeds from the vicious aim of stifling the just cause of the people in this area, placing the illegally occupied Arab lands for ever under its control and building a "great "Israel empire" in the Middle East.

The United States is standing behind Israel in its aggressive manoeuvres.

The U.S. imperialists assistance to Israel fully shows their sinister attempt to stifle the cause of the Arab peoples and seize the Arab countries one by one by putting Israel to the fore.

With nothing can the reckless move of the Israeli aggressors be justified. It will meet bitterer denunciation of the broad public circles of the world.

If peace and security are to be ensured in the Middle East and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries in this region to be achieved, the aggressive and provocative acts of the Zionists should be terminated and they be withdrawn without delay from all the Arab territories they occupied.

The Israeli aggressors must act with discretion, looking straight at the trend of the times.

CSO: 4120/48

'XINHUA' NEWS AGENCY'S ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN BEIJING

SK130824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 Nov (KCNA)--The 50th anniversary of the founding of the XINHUA News Agency was celebrated in China, according to a XINHUA report.

On November 10 the XINHUA News Agency gave a reception on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its founding.

Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Xi Zhongxun, member of the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, Wan Li, vice-premier of the State Council, and Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress and secretary general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, were present and made speeches at the reception.

Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian in his speech said: The victory of China in the revolution and construction is unthinkable apart from the propaganda work of the party and the activities of the XINHUA News Agency.

Comrades of the XINHUA News Agency have achieved very big successes in the propaganda work.

The reception was preceded by a meeting on November 9 to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the XINHUA News Agency.

Zeng Tao, director general of the XINHUA News Agency, made a speech at the meeting.

Round-table conversations were held at the home branches of the XINHUA News agency on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its founding.

CSO: 4120/48

BRIEFS

TAIWAN PROFESSOR DEFECTS--According to a XINHUA report, Professor Ma Bi, director of Taiwan's monthly POLITICAL REVIEW, special research fellow at the General Political Operation Department of the Taiwan Armed Forces, adviser to the Taiwan Garrison Command and permanent council member and secretary general of the Sun Yatsen Doctrine Research Society, recently arrived in Beijing from Taiwan to live in the Chinese mainland. Responsible functionaries of the united front work department of the CCP Central Committee greeted him at the airport. He said he had defected to contribute to the fatherland's peaceful reunification by responding to the call of Ye Jianying, chairman of the National People's Congress of China. [Text] [SK121124 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 12 Nov 81]

CSO: 4120/48

BRIEFS

DPRK AMBASSADOR--Mr Chong Tae-kun has been appointed ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to Bangladesh, it was officially announced in Dacca on Saturday, reports BSS. Born in 1933, Mr Chong Tae-kun is a career diplomat who served in the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its missions abroad in various capacities. At present he is deputy director general with the rank and status of ambassador in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of DPRK. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 31 Aug 81 p 3]

CSO: 4120/44

END

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Korean Affairs Report

No. 175

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NAMPO MEETING FETES S. KOREAN ARMY DEFECTOR

SK091048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Nov (KCNA)--A Nampo mass meeting welcoming South Korean puppet army soldier Yi Sang-il who came over to the northern half of the DPRK was held at the Nampo Theatre on November 8.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Pang Ung-ki, vice-chairman of the Nampo municipal peoples committee, made a welcome speech at the meeting.

He warmly welcomed in the name of the Nampo citizens Yi Sang-il who came over to the northern half of the DPRK not to serve in the puppet army which is used as a tool for the suppression of people by the Chon Tu-hwan group, and expressed the belief that Yi Sang-il would devote himself to the struggle for the building of socialism and the cause of national reunification, cherishing deep the honour of being embraced in the bosom of the socialist homeland.

Souvenirs were presented to Yi Sang-il at the meeting in the name of the Nampo municipal peoples committee.

In his reply speech Yi Sang-il extended the highest honour and warmest thanks to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song who bestowed the boundless happiness and joy of today upon him who had been subjected to all sorts of inhuman treatment and humiliation in the society of South Korea.

Yi Sang-il said: Touring Pyongyang and Nampo, I felt that the north is a society where everyone is well off without any worry.

The society of the south is a rotten ailing society where the overwhelming majority of working masses including workers and peasants hardly eke out though they work hard.

The people in the north have no worry about food, clothing and housing. They receive free medical treatment and send their children to school free of charge.

I clearly realized deep in my heart that it is entirely thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il that the people in the north are living with nothing to desire more.

It is the highest honour and greatest happiness of the entire people in the north and south of Korea that they hold the great leader and the dear leader in high esteem as the leaders of the nation.

Ardent reverence for the great leader General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and the dear leader Kim Chong-il is deeply cherished in the hearts of all people from little children to grey-haired old, and even the officers and men of the "ROK Army" in South Korea.

The people in the south and the soldiers of the "ROK Army" will never let the traitor Chon Tu-hwan opposing the reunification of the country and seeking only the division go unpunished and our country will certainly be reunified, Yi Sang-il declared.

Expressing his determination to devote his all to the struggle for bringing earlier the day of the reunification of the country, he said:

I wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il for the reunification of the country and the propserity of the generations to come.

Long live the great leader President Kim Il-song!

Long live the dear leader Kim Chong-il!

CSO: 4120/47

SOGANG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS SCORE CHON 'CLIQUE'

SK090410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Nov (KCNA)--Students of the Sogang University in Seoul held an anti-"government" demonstration for four hours on October 7, denouncing the anti-national fascist crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, according to a KNS report from Tokyo quoting the November 1 issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Korean residents under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("MINDAN").

That day the students published a declaration titled "Strike hard at the undemocratic dictatorial regime."

Noting that it is the duty of university men pursuing truth and valuing freedom to face the outrages of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial group squarely, expose them to the whole world and become the vanguard in the movement for democracy, the declaration says:

After staging a coup and usurping "power" at the point of the bayonet, Chon Tu-hwan arrested, jailed or expelled a large number of democratic figures and students and committed the violent, murderous atrocity of brutally slaughtering Kwangju citizens with bayonets. Under the name of "national defence" he stifled the movement for democracy by force of arms and, fearful of the just demand of established politicans and democratic-minded people, trumped up unheard-of draconic laws, especially the "law on assembly and demonstration," discarded direct elections and set up an institutional apparatus called "electoral college" to become a "king."

He also controlled all the suppressive machines, created a terror-ridden atmosphere, cooked up a marionette political party and resorted to a deceptive trick to give a semblance of democracy to it. Furthermore, he trampled underfoot the elementary rights to speech, the press, assembly and association by enacting the "basic law of speech," amalgamating or abolishing press organs, abolishing educational and critical publications and forcibly unifying news agencies and forces all the press and radios to be a parrot of his dictatorial group.

Referring to the economic situation and the peoples living in South Korea, the declaration says that they are characterised by foreign debts surpassing 30,000 million dollars, the deterioration of the peasants living and their lack of zeal for production due to the low rice price policy, a large army of the unemployed and the miserable lives of workers and homeless families accounting for 48 per cent of the

entire households. This notwithstanding, it notes, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is "making a false propaganda" about "economic development."

Exposing the reactionary educational policy and suppressive schemes of the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors, the declaration points out that it stations intelligence officers in the campus to suppress the students activities, abolished SOGANG HAKBO, a newspaper of the university speaking for students, and deprived students of their autonomous organisation.

For all these crimes we brand the Chon Tu-hwan clique as an "undemocratic dictatorial group," the declaration stresses.

Calling upon all the students and people of all strata to turn out to the movement against dictatorship and for democracy, the declaration demands as follows:

Away with Chon Tu-hwan.
Guarantee freedom of speech.
Abolish the "law on assembly and demonstration."
Guarantee the three rights of labour.
Away with Yi Kyu-ho.
Release the arrested students.

Reinstate the dismissed professors.
Away with intelligence officers.
Rehabilitate SOGANG HAKBO.
Rehabilitate the students council.

CSO: 4120/47

DPRK DAILY HITS S. KOREAN TRIAL OF 'CHINDO CASE'

SK090427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Nov (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON November 8 printed a signed commentary titled "Despicable Trick for Security of Power" lashing out at the Chon Tu-hwan clique for inflicting capital punishment and heavy penalties upon guiltless people at the final trial of the so-called "Chindo case" on November 4 at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court.

Noting that it was already exposed at the time when the Chon Tu-hwan clique rigged up the "Chindo case" on July 31 with the mobilization of the "Security Planning Agency" that the "case" had nothing to do with us, the commentary says:

Nevertheless, the puppets detained guiltless people, persecuted them and imposed harsh penalties upon them at the final trial and are now raising an anti-communist row, connecting the "case" again with us. Lurking behind this is a sinister political aim.

It is a habitual tactic of the puppets to cook up a shocking case each time they face a crisis to divert elsewhere the attention of the people from them, threaten and browbeat students and take the edge off their anti-"government" struggle and thus bolster up the shaking "power". It is precisely for this purpose that they held the final trial of the "Chindo case" and passed a death sentence and heavy penalties upon guiltless people.

This glaringly shows once again that Chon Tu-hwan the gangster is an unpardonable murderer and traitor to the nation who rigs up a bogus case, arrests and murders guiltless people at will for the "security of his power", and uses the "case" in inciting north-south confrontation.

The Chon Tu-Hwan clique must clearly realise that anti-communist confrontation and the suppression of the people lead it to destruction, give up the despicable trick, discontinue the brutal suppression and step down from power.

There is no other way for the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

CSO: 4120/47

'VRPR' CALLS DCRK PROPOSAL 'PERFECT PROGRAM'

SK091112 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Dialogue between station commentator Yun and announcer Kim Chan-mi]

[Text] Yun: The 10-point policy of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], which the great leader President Kim Il-song advanced a year ago in his proposal for founding the DCRK--a proposal to end the deadlock on the reunification question, is an absolutely perfect pan-national political program. It is supported by many people. What do you think?

Kim: The 10-point policy is a perfect charter for the DCRK, evincing a common political ideal regarding differences in ideologies and systems in the north and south. The proposal embodies the nation's basic interests and common aspirations. The 10-point policy is in the nation's interest and affords a bright future for our people, who will enjoy prosperity in the DCRK--a reunified state, by suggesting basic principles of state activities. It ensures the nation's development and prosperity through a common political ideal and through unity and cooperation between the north and south, guarantees peace on the Korean peninsula and the security of the nation and provides principles for the confederal state's foreign policy.

Yun: What do you think makes the 10-point policy an absolutely perfect pan-national political program?

Kim: I think it is because the 10-point policy suggests as a basic principle that the DCRK shall carry out an independent policy. Independence is a symbol of a sovereign state and a basic means to ensure the nation's survival and prosperity. A state can be called a state when it is independent, not when it has a title and a government. This is why independence is a basic symbol of a sovereign state, the life of the nation and the point from which all human and national activities begin. A state without independence is a colony, and a government without independence is a puppet regime. The independence of a state or nation should be expressed in the form of the total rejection of foreign interference. Accordingly, the DCRK opposes any foreign interference and any dependence on foreign countries. It is an independent, nonaligned state which exercises independence and solves all the problems arising in state affairs independently in accordance with the nation's basic interests. This is clearly stated in the 10-point policy.

Yun: The 10-point policy makes democracy the confederal state's common political ideal which will be embodied in the north and south and in all spheres of society. This also makes it a pan-national political program.

Kim: Democracy is what the nation demands and aspires. It is a common political ideal which is acceptable to those with differences in ideologies. It is natural that democracy is a common political ideal of the DCRK, which tolerates differences in ideologies and systems. The 10-point policy states that the DCRK, based on a democratic political ideal, shall oppose dictatorship and suppressive politics, guarantee the people's basic rights and develop a democratic social and political system.

Yun: I understand the 10-point policy also suggests plans to promote collaboration and unity between the north and south and ensure the nation's development and prosperity on the principle of great national unity.

Kim: The 10-point policy states the DCRK shall achieve economic exchanges between the north and south to promote the development of the national economy, promote cooperation between the north and south in the fields of science and technology, culture and education to ensure the development of science and technology, national culture and arts and national education, rejoin the transportation and communications links that were severed between the north and south so the people can use them any place throughout the north and south, stabilize the people's livelihood, including that of working people, and promote a social welfare system.

Yun: If potentialities and experiences are fully tapped and exchanged between the north and south while enacting these plans, a material foundation for the nation's independent development will be strengthened, the development of the nation's economy and culture precipitated and the people's livelihood and social welfare system promoted--a turn for national prosperity. I think it is obvious that our fatherland will have a new look.

Kim: The 10-point policy also suggests plans for peace on the Korean peninsula and the security of the nation. For instance, it says that to end military confrontation between the north and south and to see no more fraticidal war between the two sides, the DCRK shall have the armies of both sides reduced to 100,000 to 150,000 each, the armistice line dividing them abolished and the military facilities along the armistice line eliminated. It also says that the armies of the north and south shall be organized into a single national army under the command of the confederal government and will serve for the defense of the reunited fatherland and the nation's security.

The 10-point policy also says that the DCRK shall put a total ban on keeping foreign troops, setting up foreign military bases and producing, introducing and using nuclear warheads. This means that the 10-point policy is a constructive peace-loving program to transform the Korean peninsula into a peace zone or a non-nuclear zone free of the danger of war.

When the 10-point policy is implemented, it is obvious the source of the danger of war and military tensions will be rid of once and for all and that the defense of the reunified state will be concentrated on the security of the nation.

Yun: The 10-point policy also mentions the confederal state's responsibilities and obligations to defend the national rights and interests of the compatriots overseas. For instance, it says that overseas residents shall enjoy, without limit, internationally recognized rights and freedoms as citizens of the DCRK and shall have the right to visit their fatherland anytime they want and to live and move freely anywhere in the nation.

Kim: The 10-point policy suggests the principles the confederal state should maintain in conducting external affairs. The 10-point policy notes how correctly the reunified state, on the principle of guaranteeing the interests of the nation as a whole and those of the two systems in the state, should deal with foreign relations that both the north and south had maintained before reunification; who it should coordinate the external affairs of the two regional governments of the north and south while allowing them to maintain bilateral relations with foreign countries; how it should send a single delegation representing the nation to the United Nations and other international organs; and how it should maintain a neutral line and a nonaligned policy in conducting its foreign policy and enforce a peace-loving foreign policy while developing friendly relations with neighboring countries.

Yun: Indeed, the 10-point policy is a grand political program which illuminates the future of a reunified fatherland and is a great charter.

Kim: Yes, it is. It is based on chuche, the life of the nation, and on democracy, a common political ideal of the nation; all the people in the north and south, regardless of their ideologies and political views, support it. This is why the 10-point policy is a pan-national political program which appeals to anyone with a national conscience and patriotism, whether he lives in the north or south; it is a great program for national salvation, for it makes national reunification the utmost national task and maintains the will to achieve reunification at an early date.

Yun: This notwithstanding, there is a group--the Chon Tu-hwan clique--which shuns the DCRK proposal and its 10-point policy--running counter to the development of history and the will of the nation. This means that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a cancerous entity and an enemy to our nation which seeks permanent division.

Kim: Anyone with a national conscience cannot disregard this program. Only the splittist Chon Tu-hwan clique, which acts against the nation, rejects this patriotic charter. By doing so, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan has revealed his dirty nature as the traitor to the nation, and the deceptiveness of the 12 January and 5 June proposals, about which Chon babbles, has been exposed to the world.

Holding high the revolutionary banner of democracy and national reunification, our people will liquidate the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique, establish the DCRK and implement the 10-point policy.

CSO: 4120/47

PYONGYANG REPORTS ON SEOUL STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

SK301224 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1131 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] According to 30 October Japanese newspaper reports relayed by the KOREA NEWS SERVICE from Tokyo, students at Seoul's Korea University staged a demonstration to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique on 29 October.

About 300 students at this university began a demonstration at noon, spreading antigovernment leaflets. For an hour they displayed their resolve by shouting such slogans as "Chon Tu-hwan, step down from power." They stubbornly battled the puppet police, who tried to disperse the demonstrators. At the end of their frenzied suppression, the puppet police committed the barbarous act of arresting seven or eight students.

At Seoul National University, first fights took place between students who recently participated in a campus function and plainclothes policemen. The puppet police reportedly arrested students at this university, too.

Reporting on a struggle staged by Korea University students, the Japanese newspapers noted that struggle erupted at many universities in Seoul and Kwangju. Students there demonstrated and spread antigovernment leaflets, and Seoul National University students staged a violent struggle on 23 October, shouting slogans such as "The Chon Tu-hwan regime must step down from power" and "Freedom on campus."

According to foreign news reports, students at Ehwa Women's University in Seoul spread antigovernment leaflets and appealed to their fellow students to join in the struggle to overthrow the fascist military clique of Chon Tu-hwan on 27 October. The news reports said that the 500 sheets of leaflets they disseminated contained antigovernment slogans.

Embarrassed by the flames of struggle that erupted at Ehwa Women's University following the 23 October Seoul National University students' violent antigovernment struggle, the fascist clique arrested a student at this school and charged that she had instigated an antigovernment demonstration.

CSO: 4120/47

MINDAN GROUPS SUPPORT SEOUL STUDENT 'STRUGGLE'

SK300818 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Oct (KCNA)--The "Liaison Council of Korean Youth and Students in Japan for Supporting the Struggle for Democracy in South Korea" and the "Society for Defending the Human Rights of South Korean Women," Korean organisations under the influence of "The ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("MINDAN"), on October 24 made public in joint name a statement in active support of the just patriotic struggle valiantly waged by the students of the Seoul University against fascism and for democracy.

Recalling that on October 23, more than 1,000 students of the Seoul University set a period from October 26 to 31 as a "period of struggle for democracy" and called for rising in the anti-"government" struggle, holding a demonstration under the slogan "Down with Chon Tu-hwan", the statement said: The action of the Seoul University students is a manifestation of the firm will of the South Korean people to reject the Chon Tu-hwan clique and achieve democracy and a demonstration of the staunchness of the South Korean student movement defying any suppression.

It further said: We fervently support the just patriotic struggle of the Seoul University students who have valiantly come out to make a breakthrough in the struggle for democracy in defiance of the Chon Tu-hwan cliques naked fascist suppression and express warm solidarity with them in setting a "period of struggle for democracy."

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must unconditionally release all the illegally arrested students of the Seoul University and Kim Tae-chung and all other political prisoners and step down from "power" at once, as demanded by the South Korean people.

The U.S. and Japanese ruling quarters must stop encouraging Chon Tu-Hwan and discontinue interfering in the internal affairs of South Korea.

Determined to struggle jointly with the South Korean students, we appeal to all the compatriots at home and abroad to rise in the struggle against Chon Tu-hwan and for democracy.

CSO: 4120/47

S. KOREAN STUDENTS WAGE FIGHT DESPITE REPRESSION

SK070356 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Nov (KCNA)--The struggle of South Korean students to topple the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is going on vigorously in the teeth of its harsh suppression.

During recent one month or so anti-"government" demonstrations and handbill scatterings took place one after another in many universities including Seoul University, Koryo University, University of Foreign Studies, Kyonghui University, Songgyungwan University, Sogang University, Ehwa Womens University and Sejong College.

Students of Seoul and Koryo universities fought under the slogans "Down with Chon Tu-hwan!" and "Away with Chon Tu-hwan regime!" Meanwhile, students of Sogang University scattered leaflets demanding the resignation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and held a demonstration shouting anti-"government" slogans.

Students of all other universities and colleges which joined the struggle including Kyonghui University and Ehwa Womens University cried for the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime," holding anti-"government" slogans.

South Korean students also came out with slogans denouncing the treacherous and fascist crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and opposing its anti-popular policy and demanding the improvement of the peoples living such as "liberalization of campus," "opposition to humiliating diplomacy" and "wage raise and stability of commodity prices."

What draws particular attention in the recent struggle of South Korean students is the fact that it assumed a very fierce nature in the teeth of the fascist gangsters harsh suppression.

The students of Seoul University who have already waged struggles on a number of occasions since the Kwangju popular uprising held a "fierce demonstration largest in scale" since the appearance of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" under anti-"government" slogans on October 23.

When the puppet riot police desperately attempted to check the demonstration, firing tear gas bombs, the students fought it persistently for three hours, throwing stones at it to wound more than 20 policemen.

Their struggle continued afterwards and grew fiercer on October 29 and 30.

What is also noteworthy in the recent struggle of South Korean students is that they took an organized action, while strengthening links among universities and colleges under the rigorous circumstances in which they were subjected to watch and suppression by the military fascist clique.

Students of Seoul University in their struggle on the lapse of two years since the assassination of traitor Pak Chong-hui set a "period of struggle for democracy" and called for an anti-"government" demonostration, and students of Ehwa Womens University, Koryo University and Sogang University, in their wake, scattered anti-"government" leaflets and held demonstrations in succession to throw the puppets into utter confusion.

Students of University of Foreign Studies and Kyonghui University in Seoul made public in joint name a declaration in struggle against fascism and turned out in a demonstration to be followed by students of Sejong College and Songgyungwan University, which clearly demonstrated the organized nature of the struggle.

All this patently showed that with no intensified suppress could the military fascist clique break the fighting spirit of the South Korean students to destroy the fascist ruling system and win freedom and democracy.

CSO: 4120/47

DPRK STUDENTS HIT CHON'S SUPPRESSION OF STUDENTS

SK110441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Nov (KCNA)--The Korean students committee in a statement issued on November 10 in connection with the fact that these days the Chon Tu-hwan group is brutally cracking down upon the righteous struggle of South Korean students for campus freedom and democracy in society, strongly demanded the Chon Tu-hwan group to discontinue the suppression of students and unconditionally set free the arrested and jailed students.

The statement pointed out that from late October to early November the Chon Tu-hwan group walked to the police and detained more than 50 students of the Seoul University, expelled or suspended from school more than 70 other guiltless students, arrested and penalised six students of the Koryo University and many students of other universities in Seoul and local areas.

Noting that on November 5 the South Korean military fascist clique passed prison terms upon 8 students of the Seoul University, the statement said:

The Chon Tu-hwan groups suppression of the campus is an open challenge to the South Korean students demanding campus freedom and democracy and an unpardonable criminal act trampling underfoot the nation's intellectuality and future.

It stressed:

In the name of the entire Korean students who love justice and truth, the Korean students committee vehemently denounces the suppressive outrages of the Chon Tu-hwan group against South Korean students.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must be mindful that the fascist suppression leads it to destruction, discontinue the suppression of students, unconditionally and immediately release the illegally arrested and detained students and revoke groundless penalties inflicted upon students and step down from "power" without delay, as unanimously demanded by them.

The entire students in the northern half of the republic firmly believe that the South Korean students will undauntedly struggle till they smash the citadel of dictatorship and hoist the flag of democracy on it and discharge the lofty mission they assumed before history on the road of sacred struggle for democarcy and independence against the U.S. imperialists and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Taking this opportunity, the Korean students committee expresses the belief that the international student organisations, student organisations in various countries of the world and the progressive students who love justice will wage a vigorous struggle to check the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist cliques brutal oppression of South Korean students and extend more active support to and solidarity with their just patriotic struggle.

CSO: 4120/47

BRIEFS

SUKMYONG UNIVERSITY DEMONSTRATION--Pyongyang, 7 Nov (KCNA)--Students of Sukmyong Womens University in Seoul on November 3 held a demonstration against the military fascist clique, according to a report. At around 11:30 a.m. some students scattered more than 50 copies of anti-"government" leaflets from the roof of a four-storied building and earnestly appealed to the students to rise up in a demonstration to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors. The students who came out in response to this held a campus demonstration, shouting slogans denouncing the traitorous fascist clique and calling for democratic liberties and rights. Frightened by the continued anti-"government" demonstrations among students of a number of universities, the military fascist clique detained Pak Chong-pin, Jong Bin, a third-year student of the political and diplomatic course of the university, on charges of violation of the "law on assembly and demonstration" on November 6 for having agitated the demonstration, scattering leaflets. [Text] [SK062315 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2229 GMT 6 Nov 81]

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ARRESTS--Pyongyang, 7 Nov (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique on November 5 arrested Pak Sang-yong, a student of Seoul University, on charges of violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration", according to a report. They scheme to penalize him for the reason that he participated in an anti-"government" demonstration held by students of the university on October 23. Already on the day of the demonstration the military fascist clique arrested a number of students on the spot, who are now subjected to persecution. According to another report, the fascist clique arrested six students of Sogang University in Seoul on October 15, charging them with involvement in an anti-"government" demonstration at the university. With continued arrest and punishment of students by dint of fascist evil laws the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique seeks to crush the students anti-"government" struggle and bolster up its fascist ruling system. [Text] [SK062317 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2232 GMT 6 Nov 81]

STUDENTS ILLEGALLY PUNISHED--Pyongyang, 7 Nov (KCNA)--The Koryo University authorities in Seoul on the instructions of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique took an illegal step of expelling two students and suspending four others from classes on charges of involvement in an anti-"government" demonstration held by students of the university last month, according to a report. This is heinous reprisals on the anti-fascist resistance which more than 300 students of this university waged on October 29, distributing anti-"government" leaflets and shouting "away with Chon Tu-hwan regime!" In this connection the fascist blackguards arrested six students to subject them to persecution. On the other hand, they put pressure on the university

authorities to remove from the campus register Cho Sok-hyon, a third-year student of the law course, and Kwak Nae-hyok, a third-year student of the philosophy course, of the university, among those in prison. The fascist bandits resort to all manner of brutal suppression against the patriotic students in an effort to arrest their anti-"government" action, but it will only stir their spirit of resistance. [Text] [SK062330 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2235 GMT 6 Nov 81]

SOUTH'S FOREIGN DEBTS--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--A South Korean paper denounced the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for its treacherous crime in inducing rapacious foreign capital to saddle South Korea with foreign debts. Noting that "the United States high interest policy" has increased burdens of foreign currency upon many countries of the world and posed a grave problem affecting the economy as a whole especially for South Korea which has the greatest amount of foreign debts, the paper said: South Korea's balance of long- and short-term foreign loans this year amounts to 30,500 million dollars and, as a result, it has to pay as much as 3,600 million dollars this year as principal and interest. The amount of the principal and interest sharply increases year after year to reach 4,260 million dollars next year and 7,030 million dollars in 1985, according to an estimate of the authorities concerned. Yet, the authorities plan to induce 46,500 million dollars of foreign capital in a few years to come, the paper noted, and said: "How long will they continue recklessly inducing foreign capital to bequeath only the burden of paying back foreign loans to the coming generations?" [Text] [SK281119 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 28 Oct 81]

SR-71VIOLATION OF DPRK AIRSPACE--Moscow, 28 Oct (KCNA)--The Soviet paper PRAVDA October 28 under the title "Intrusion Into Territorial Air" reported that the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated spy planes into the airspace of the DPRK to commit hostile acts. The paper said: On October 26 a U.S. reconnaissance plane intruded into the airspace above Kosong on the eastern coast of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. On the same day the U.S. plane intruded into the sky above the Kangyong peninsula on the western coast. In October alone the U.S. spy planes intruded into the airspace of the DPRK as many as 12 times, a report said. The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY demanded that the United States discontinue hostile acts against the DPRK and immediately stop the reconnaissance flight of U.S. planes into the airspace of the DPRK. The Soviet paper IZVESTIYA October 27 and another paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA October 28 also reported about the air intrusion under the title "Hostile Acts." TASS reported on October 27 about the U.S. spy planes intrusion into the airspace of our country. [Text] [SK300347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 30 Oct 81]

KIM TAE-CHUNG CASE--Pyongyang, 30 Oct (KCNA)--Jean Poberan, national secretary in charge of organization of the Socialist Party [PS] of France, delivered a report at the sixth congress of the party which was held recently, according to a report. Referring to the Korean question, the report said: The delegation of the Socialist Party of France headed by Mitterrand paid a brief visit to Korea and exchanged views with the Workers Party of Korea. The Socialist Party directing attention to the different situations which violate or endanger human rights and the peoples right to self-determination took an active part in various movements for the release of Kim Tae-chung who had called for democracy in South Korea. The Socialist Party also established relations with the groups opposing the present system of South Korea. [Text] [SK300459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 30 Oct 81]

SEOUL UNIVERSITIES ARRESTS--Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique on October 31 arrested Cho Sok-hyon, a third-year student of the law faculty of the Koryo University in Seoul, on charges of violation of the notorious "law on assembly and demonstration," according to a report. The fascist clique tries to penalise the student because he scattered anti-"government" leaflets and shouted slogans, calling fellow students to a demonstration in front of the university's library on October 29. Meanwhile, the fascists arrested Yi Sang-to, a student of the Seoul University, on charges of stirring up the demonstration of Seoul University students on October 23. Two other students of the university were also arrested and persecuted on charges of participation in the recent struggle of students against the "government"-sponsored function at the university. [Text] [SK011102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 1 Nov 81]

NIGER SUPPORTS ROK'S UNIFICATION POLICY--Visiting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Niger Daouda Diallo promised yesterday to support Seoul's unification policy in the international community, it was learned yesterday. Diallo made the commitment after Minister of Foreign Affairs No Sin-yong explained to him the developments on the Korean peninsula and Seoul's peace efforts, including President Chon Tu-hwan's proposals for direct talks between the top leaders of South and North Korea, said a ministry official. Diallo, on a three-day official visit here, said that Niger will support the Korean policy of peaceful unification through dialogue and admission of South and North Korea into the United Nations, the official said. In reply to Diallo's request for Korean help in Niger's agriculture, No suggested Niger send experts to Korea for study, he said. No also promised to consider favorably Niger's request for medical supplies and equipment, he added. Accompanied by Andre Joseph Wright, ambassador to Korea, and Iro Mamanne Lawali, deputy director of the Office of National Resources and Mining, Diallo and his wife attended a dinner hosted by No in the evening. [Text] [SK300226 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 4120/47

CHRONOLOGY OF ON-CAMPUS DISTURBANCES REPORTED

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 3 Nov 81 p 10

[Text] Details of on-campus disturbances caused since the start of the second semester across the country are as follows:

Sept. 17

Three students went up to the rooftop of the Humanities and Sociology Hall of Seoul National University at the Kwanak campus and agitated other students to stage a demonstration. They set fire by spreading gasoline after distributing leaflets.

Sept. 18

A handwritten scribbling was discovered in a trash basket near the Students Hall of Sogang University around 8:00 a.m.

Some 50-odd anti-government leaflets were distributed from the rooftop of the Industrial Hall at Kyunghee University at about 1:00 p.m.

Sept. 20

Two students were arrested while pasting up posters against the present power system on the school's bulletin board. No less than 40 leaflets were confiscated.

Sept. 28

Around noon a student went up to the rooftop of a lecture hall of the College of Agriculture, Seoul National University on the Suwon campus and incited other students to stage demonstrations with a loudspeaker and scattered leaflets. Bibles, T'aegukki (Korean national flags), gasoline and Molotov cocktails were confiscated.

Sept. 29

Some 100 students at the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies staged demonstrations on their campus for about two hours from 1:00 p.m., shouting slogans and singing songs. They also distributed leaflets.

More than 300 students of Chonnam National University in Kwangju, South Cholla Province staged on-campus demonstrations from 1:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. shouting anti-government slogans. The students were blocked by riot police, who fired tear gas when they tried to leave the campus through the front gate of the school. Some students managed to get out of the campus through the back gate and proceeded toward the main street some 150 meters.

Three students of Kyunghee University agitated other students to stage demonstrations from the rooftop of the school building, shouting anti-government slogans. They were later taken by the police. They scattered some 500 leaflets against the present power system.

Sept. 30

No less than 2,500 students of Yonsei University ran through the street in a group, singing songs on their way home around 7:00 p.m. after watching the performance of a mask dance sponsored by the school's folklore research association. When blocked by riot police, some students proceeded toward Ewha Woman's University but were later dispersed.

Oct. 6

Some 300 students at the annex of Sungkyunkwan University in Suwon, Kyonggi Province staged on-campus demonstrations about 30 minutes from 1:00 p.m., while scattering anti-government leaflets.

Oct. 7

Some 300 students of Sungkyunkwan University staged on-campus demonstrations for about two hours from 12:30 p.m. spreading anti-government leaflets.

No less than 400 students of Sogang University staged demonstrations at their campus for four hours from 12:30 p.m., scattering leaflets.

Oct. 22

Some 100 Seoul National University students, joined by about 100-odd students from other schools, staged on-campus demonstrations for 40 minutes from 3:20 p.m., singing songs.

Oct. 27

Some 50 students at Ewha Woman's University staged on-campus demonstrations for 20 minutes from noon, scattering leaflets.

Oct. 29

More than 300 students of Korea University staged on-campus demonstrations for some 50 minutes, scattering leaflets.

CSO: 4108/43

RADICAL SLOGANS BY CAMPUS DEMONSTRATORS REPORTED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 3 Nov 81 p 11

[Text] The recent series of college student demonstrations on campuses have changed their aspects and are becoming more and more radical, together with violence done by a few radical students. During the past two months from September, there have been on-campus demonstrations staged at Seoul National University, Korea University, Yonsei University, Sogang University, Songgyunkwan University, Kyunghee University, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, and Ewha Woman's University.

The demonstrations have been staged by an extremely limited number of students, in several scores or at times in several hundreds. They have openly challenged the school authorities and the present government; and masterminds have taken the course of "leftist leaning" or "revolution by force," according to the authorities concerned.

Their slogans invariably say that the present government is "a fascist regime" or declare "the anti-fascist struggles." With these slogans, they have made the student demonstrations similar in nature to what North Korea calls for "overthrowing the power system by a revolution by force." The students have even used the following slogans unhesitatingly; "Down with the Chun regime" and "Away with the present regime."

The slogans negate the school authorities by using invectives. The demonstrators have demanded the arrest of inflation, while calling for a sharp increase in the government's rice purchasing prices. With such an unconvincing logic, they have come to deny the government, and the masterminds are becoming a subversive group of students.

Details of the slogans used in recent major demonstrations are as follows:

Yonsei University (Sept. 30):--"Yankee go home"; "Down with the Chun regime"; "Yankee and Jap, go home."

SNU (Oct. 23):--"Student Defense Corps to pieces"; "Hosting of 1988 Olympics in Seoul is an attempt to exploit the people and avoid international isolation"; "the anti-favoritism campaign is designed to establish the chain of command of the fascist regime."

Sogang University (Sept. 18):--"Ignorant masses, rise for bloody struggles and for a history of blood"; "God of blood, festival of blood, and for the festival"; and "Sogang University people, let us toast, drink blood."

Korea University (Oct. 29):--"By holding the Olympic Games, Korea will gain nothing but the Communist bloc's boycott and financial deficits"; and "Hosting the Olympic Games is political and will produce nothing."

Songgyunkwan University (Oct. 7):--"Education Minister Yi, the fascist tool, destroy yourself"; "Stop immediately sports event TV hook-ups which cost enormous sums of foreign exchange."

Hawkuk University of Foreign Studies and Kyunghee University (Sept. 29) and Ewha Woman's University (Oct. 27):--"We're against hosting the Olympic Games."

CSO: 4108/44

SNU PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON CAMPUS DISTURBANCES

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 3 Nov 81 p 10

[Interview with Kwon I-hyok, SNU president, by Yi Ch'ang-ho, CHUNGANG ILBO reporter; 2 November 1981 at Mr Kwon's residence]

[Summary] "The recent series of campus disturbances at Seoul National University are intensely distressing in that they have made us feel the dreary reality of rendering it impossible to hold even college festivals properly," SNU President Kwon I-hyok said in an interview made at his official residence late in the night of Nov. 2. At gist of the interview follows:

[Question] Tell us what you have felt while personally experiencing the incident.

[Answer] As the university president, I have nothing to say about when such an incident occurs at the university which boats of the highest intelligence. Moreover, I cannot but feel sorry for the parents. For the faculties, the situation has become so much serious as to be ashamed of even mentioning it.

The student violence which took place on Oct. 23 was certainly shocking. It was not what you usually call a student demonstration staged on the campus.

[Question] In the Oct. 23rd campus turmoil, students resorted to violence, focusing on the campus internal problems. In this respect, it is considered different from the past student demonstrations. How do the school authorities view the nature of the Oct. 23rd demonstrations?

[Answer] Through printed matter scattered whenever there was a campus turmoil, we have felt that there is a problem in the students' maintaining and setting their ideologies. We have noted also that their principles and assertions are extremely political. Their violent demonstrations were too great a shock; and several more successive demonstrations which followed have made us unable to recover our composure. On the fact that students have mobilized violence, we think that it might have been a means employed to induce even more students to join their demonstrations.

[Question] You said that student demonstrators' principles and assertions were too political. Doesn't it mean that there are limits to what you can do about some problem students?

[Answer] In any world colleges, I think there is no student movement devoted solely to political issues. In this respect, our student movement today is different in essential qualities from the Western student movement. However, when a student movement comes to the problem of power system, beyond the level of political power, I think that it is no longer a problem that can be settled by the university itself since the university is also a member of the society as a whole.

The university, of course, cannot rule out its educational consideration in the guidance of problem students. Even in the future, I think that we will guide them leniently and educationally, as we have done so far.

[Question] Many point to that as the reason for chronic student demonstrations on the campus, there is a problem in the students' ability of accommodating a certain ideology. Don't you have any concrete plan to strengthen the critical education of ideologies, which Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho proposed previously?

[Answer] Under the present circumstances, I think that there should absolutely be some critical education in ideologies. But there exist a lot of shortcomings in the educational conditions. At the newly-established National Ethics Department, some sincere studies on this problem are under way. With the support from the school authorities, the department will continue the scholarly review even in the future.

[Question] The last festivals, I think, might be an extreme expression of the fact that today's colleges have lost their own images. What did you feel about the phenomena of becoming increasingly desolate?

[Answer] Colleges are a world of diversity. Students say that they negate what is called black-and-white logic. But I truly regret that they themselves are captivated by such an activity. Student demonstrators denounce vocal groups' performances or other festival events as a "pleasure-loving, decadent, low-quality culture." But aren't these the most democratic events that you can experience only in a democratic society alone?

On that day, we professors told the students that anyone who does not want to listen to the vocal groups, may leave the place. This is the way that the students themselves can give a concrete form to diversity, which we think is the cardinal point of democracy.

They cited the fact that the festivals were sponsored by the Student Defense Corps, as the only reason why they are opposed to the festivals. But that makes no reason. Regarding the student corps as their autonomous body, the school authorities have respected the student intention and precluded any meddling so that the students themselves may make decision through conversations among themselves.

[Question] With the recent incident, there has arisen the question regarding school authority. What are concrete plans and directions, if any, to safeguard the school authority?

[Answer] To put it simply, I think that school authority has two aspects--the professors' authority and right. The safeguarding of school authority means the work of protecting these two rights. Without school authority, the campus autonomy means nothing. Professors block demonstrations for the purpose of protecting both campus order and students.

If students should take their professors who come to dissuade their demonstrations for their enemy and work violence, who in the world can come forth? Taking this opportunity, the professors themselves should also keep their posture steady. They must endeavor to recover their own authority and right through dialogue with students.

[Question] Do the university authorities have any idea to prevent such an untoward campus incident in the future?

[Answer] I hope that the recent incident will mark a certain momentum for the future student guidance policy. Based on affection between teachers and students, we will continue to appeal to the good sense of students. The university authorities' appeal will be posted, and each professor will be asked to exchange talks with as many students as possible.

We will also strengthen dialogues with the parents of students, which actually got under way full-fledgedly at the beginning of this semester. We will send letters to their parents, asking for their cooperation. In particularly, we are scheduled to invite the parents of problem students to the school for consultations. And, we will have to launch even a campaign to stimulate some positive and affirmative spirit within school, probably a drive to do away with indifference, as an initial step.

CSO: 4108/45

FESTIVAL ON SNU FOUNDING DAY INTERRUPTED

SK020255 Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 2 Nov (YONHAP)--The festivities marking the 35th anniversary last week of the founding of Seoul National University (SNU), South Korea's most prestigious state-run institution of higher learning, were interrupted by destructive violent anti-government demonstrations by hundreds of the university's students, eyewitnesses said.

According to the eyewitnesses, the week-long riots started October 23, three days before the start of the annual festivities, when an estimated 300 SNU students gathered at the university library to chant anti-government slogans in a demonstration allegedly incited by a team of six students including Yi Sang-tae, a senior, majoring in biology at the Teachers' College of the university.

At one point during the demonstration, according to the eyewitnesses, the students wielded iron pipes and wooden sticks at faculty members and administrative staff, who were appealing to the students to stop the demonstration. Fifteen faculty and administration staff members were reported to have been injured in the clash. The confrontation developed to a point where students threw stones and bottles containing human excrement to some of the professors, they said.

University authorities said that in leaflets distributed by organizers of the demonstration several "pro-Government" professors were described as "enemies of democratic students," who should be "duly castigated." The October 23 demonstration is seen as a premeditated event. They said those professors and staff members of the Student Council, close to the organizers of the demonstration, had been notified of the event and told to stay away from the scene.

The demonstrations continued throughout the week-long festivities, climaxing on Friday, the eve of the last day of the annual event.

Grand Intervarsity Festival was about to begin on the university's main campus Friday afternoon, when students, boycotting the affair and chanting slogans, sabotaged it and threw stones at faculty members who were trying to disperse the demonstrators, eyewitnesses said. The rioting students stormed the stage and smashed the microphone and other decorations, but were dispersed by the police firing tear gas, they added.

Meanwhile, the SNU authorities have not come up with appropriate actions regarding the demonstrators.

CSO: 4120/54

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS AGREE ON STUDENT PUNISHMENT

SK070550 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] University presidents in Seoul have broadly agreed on the necessity of intensifying the punishment of students involved in campus disturbances in one way or another in view of seriousness of the recent student activities.

The agreement was reached in a meeting of the presidents of 17 universities located in Seoul, including Seoul National University, at the Education Ministry Thursday to discuss the leftist-leaning trend of some students' violent protest moves on campuses. The meeting was presided over by Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho.

The presidents expressed deep worry about the recent students' wild behavior against professors who tried to calm them down, saying that such unreasonable activities had not been seen in the past.

Those who sympathize with the hard-core protestors should also be punished in the days to come in an effort to effectively eradicate future disturbances, the presidents agreed. The presidents also agreed on the necessity of restructuring the Student Defense Corps in such a way as to have as many students as possible participate in the organization as a possible means to defuse future disturbances.

The recent decision by SNU to punish 71 students in connection with disturbances during the school festival can be said to be an example of punishing the active sympathizers, and other schools will follow suit, according to the ministry officials.

However, the definition of active sympathizers is a matter to be decided by the school authorities themselves, they said.

The participants also decided to reduce the frequency of campus festivals from the current twice in spring and autumn to once from next year and the kind of programs to be performed during the festival will be decided on in consideration of the general opinion of the students.

CSO: 4120/54

GOVERNMENT, DJP STUDY EDUCATION TAX LEVY

SK110631 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] A study is being made of scrapping the government plan to impose a tax on the existing property tax as part of the proposed education tax, it was learned yesterday.

According to informed sources, the majority Democratic Justice Party and the government, which proposed the education tax, are trying to revise the government bill in that direction.

Besides, the government and the party were learned to have agreed not to limit the imposition of the new education tax to only five years since educational investment to improve educational conditions would require more than five years.

The sources said the party and the government were racking their brains on how to make up for the setback of 50 billion won that was to be raised in a surtax on the property tax.

Contemplated new tax sources include rearrangement of tax rates imposed on liquors and raising the tax rates on income from stock dividends and bank interest.

Besides, imposing an additional tax on the existing corporate tax is also being considered as a means of making up for the revenue loss.

According to the original version of the education tax bill, about 350 billion won is to be rasied a year by imposing a tax in the form of an addition to the property tax, the liquor tax, and the tax on dividend and interest income.

The DJP has long opposed the imposition of an educational surtax on property, fearing that it would trigger a wave of tax resistance.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Korea Party and the Korea National Party are opposed to the new tax plan entirely, arguing that now is not the time for the government to add to the tax burden of the people although they were fully aware of the necessity for massive educational investments to improve the learning atmosphere at primary, middle and high schools.

The finance committee of the National Assembly, deliberating a host of tax bills, has formed a subcommittee for the close examination beginning tomorrow.

CSO: 4120/50

ROK GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLES HIGH-LEVEL OFFICIALS

SK030655 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The government conducted a sweeping reshuffle under its administrative reform project yesterday, affecting about 500 high-level officials.

Those affected are all high-ranking officials of the third grade or higher in 34 central administrations subject to the government reorganization program.

In the large-scale shakeup, seven ministerial or vice ministerial-level officials including Chang Tok-chin, a standing member of the economic-science council; and Kim Yong-ok, chairman of the administrative improvement committee, were relieved of their posts.

The following is the list of some who were changed at each office yesterday:

EPB: Kim Yong-tae, administrator for budget deliberation and social development, was transferred to the Korea Development Institute.

Kim Chong-hwan, administrator for fair trade, was sent to the National War College for Students.

Kim Hak-hyon, administrator for examination and statistics, is to be reassigned to the Olympic organizing committee.

The National Unification Board (NUB): Kim Tong-sop, assistant minister for planning and management, was transferred to assistant minister for education and publicity.

Song Yong-tae, assistant minister for education and publicity, was appointed a professor at the National Unification Research Institute.

Government Administration Ministry: Yang Nak-chun, director general for pension affairs, was named manager for research of the Central Public Officials Training Institute.

Hwang Pyong-in, director general for the state-run higher-level examination, was transferred to the welfare bureau.

Science-technology Ministry: Kim Song-chol, director general for atomic development, was named administrator for manpower planning.

Choe Yong-hwan, director general for information and industry, was transferred to the bureau of technical promotion.

CSO: 4120/50

DJP UNHAPPY WITH GOVERNMENT'S HANDLING OF BUDGET

SK310431 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 31 Oct 81 p 2

[From the column: "Stroll on the Political Avenue"]

[Text] The plenary meeting of lawmarkers of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], which was held on 30 October in the National Assembly building, proceeded in a serious atmosphere, with complaints expressed by some assemblymen about the discord between the party and the government in connection with the issues of designating the lunar new year as a national holiday, the budget settlement committee's approval of this year's supplementary budget bill and so forth.

During the discussion session at the meeting, party spokesman Assemblyman Pong Tu-hwan demanded that the party leaders explain what took place between the Economic Planning Board [EPB] and the Minority Democratic Korea Party [DKP] in the course of passing the supplementary budget bill. He urged that each assemblyman freely express his opinions concerning designation of the lunar new year as a national holiday.

Assemblymen Chong Nam and Pak Kwon-hum raised their voices, saying: The attitudes of the administration officials who offered the glory of slashing 8,600 million won in the supplementary budget to the DKP are a serious and important question which we should not overlook.

Finally, Chairman Yi Chae-hyong, referring to the president's remark that the fifth republic is a government led by the party, said: Let us vigorously advance with the spirit as the leading force of the nation. Thus, he calmed down the heated atmosphere.

This heated debate was caused by the EPB agreeing to slash an additional 1,900 million won after negotiating only with the minority DKP, which made an issue out of the EPB's budget management, despite the fact that the executive secretaries of the three political parties formerly agreed on reducing 6,700 million won during the meeting to adjust the figures of the bill by the budget settlement committee on the morning of 30 October.

The DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan twice refused to answer phone calls from Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon in order to show his displeasure. He said that Deputy Prime Minister Sin deeply apologized to DJP Secretary General Kwon Chong-tal during their meeting at noon on the same day.

CSO: 4108/42

BRIEFS

STUDENT DEMONSTRATORS SENTENCED--Six people, including three college students and a teacher, were sentenced to prison terms ranging from eight months to three years by the Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday for violating the laws on national security, assembly and demonstration. Hwang Il-pong, then a freshman majoring in business administration at Chonnam University, was convicted of failing to report finding a seditious leaflet late last March. Instead, Hwang, 24, passed the leaflet to co-defendant U Yong-chu, 23, and the two discussed a plan to use it for instigating farmers and students to demonstrate, according to a verdict read by the presiding judge, Kim Hong-mu. The judge led a three-man panel. U, the verdict said, handed the same leaflet to co-defendant Kim Chang-chung, 21. It said Kim printed 100 copies of the leaflet and gave them to Kim Tae-yong, then 20 and a freshman at Sogang University, asking him to use them. The Sogang University student was arrested when he scattered some of the copied leaflets at his school May 10, the verdict said. His five co-defendants were also under arrest. He was sentenced to one year in prison. He was also banned from public office and voting in elections for one year. Co-defendants Hwang, U and Chong Kyu-chol, a teacher at the Middle School attached to Chonnam University, were each given identical sentences. Co-defendant Kim Chang-chang, a Catholic farmers movement member assigned to Kwangju, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and banned from civil rights for the same period. The sixth co-defendant, Chong Chun-kol, 25, a senior and mathematics major at Sogang University, was sentenced to eight months in prison. [Text] [SK110607 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Nov 81 p 8]

'SUBVERSIVE' ACTS CONVICTIONS--Kwangju (YONHAP)--The district court here convicted nine persons arrested for having distributed subversive leaflets on college campuses yesterday in a session presided over by Judge Chang Wu-kon. The defendants including Yi Sang-chin, 20, a junior at the Engineering College of Choson University, were indicted on charges of printing subversive leaflets and distributing them for the purpose of agitating other students between December last year and March this year. Yi and four other students Cho Hyon-chong, 25, and Chong Sam-su, 23, seniors at the Liberal Arts and Science College of Chonam National University; and Chong Pyong, 24, and Chong Sok-yun, 20, both freshmen at Kyongsang Junior College--were sentenced to one year of imprisonment suspended for two years. Another student, Pak Chong-yol, 20, junior at the Liberal Arts and Science College of Chonnam National University, was given eight months in jail suspended for two years. Three jobless persons identified as Cho Pong-hun, 27, Chong Chol, 21, and Yi Han-su, 21, were sentenced to one and a half years of imprisonment each with the suspension of their civil rights for one and a half years. [Text] [SK120652 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Nov 81 p 8]

SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY LAW--Seoul, 10 Nov (YONHAP)--A cabinet meeting Tuesday approved an amendment to the existing law on the appointment of special presidential envoys, under which cabinet-level envoys will carry the title of deputy prime minister for their overseas missions. Under the revised legislation, special envoys are to be recommended by the foreign minister for appointment by the president. The new law also stipulates that the title of an ambassador be conferred on private citizens performing the duties of special presidential envoys. [Text] [SK100303 Seoul YONHAP in English 0235 GMT 10 Nov 81]

UNIFICATION COUNCIL--In a 27 October steering committee session at the National Assembly, opposition party lawmakers, including representative So Sok-chae of the Democratic Korea Party and Independent Kim Chong-su, discussed the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Affairs, expressing concern that the council might become a new version of the old national conference for unification. Representative So Sok-chae said: "There are no opposition figures among members of the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Affairs. It appears the advisory council has emerged as a new class." Representative Kim Chong-su discussed the possibility that the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Affairs might become a means to preserve political power. Answering these interpellations, the secretary general of the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Affairs, Yi Pom-sok, concurrently minister of the unification board, said: "It is our firm position that the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Affairs should not be used as a means to maintain political power." Answering Representative Yi Han-tong of the Democratic Justice Party, who interpellated on the treatment of the status of members of the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Affairs, Secretary General Yi Pom-sok said: "We have accommodated thos members of the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Affairs who had no telephones at their homes by installing telephones, and we will issue official passports to those members of the council who make overseas trips for officials activities related to the advisory council." [Text] [SK291309 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 28 Oct 81 p 2]

CRIMINAL PROSECUTION REGULATION--The Supreme Court is going to establish a criminal prosecution regulation, a procedure rule designed to protect the rights and interests of defendants and suspects while issuing warrants or holding criminal court cases and promptly handle the legal proceedings. The Supreme Court will put this regulation into effect beginning next year. The major contents of the draft criminal prosecution regulation, which is currently under review by the court's administrative office, prescribe the adoption of a system for the actual examination of warrants, the banning of the issuance of warrants by junior judges, the expansion of a single judge's jurisdiction, a reporting time for detention and the prior request for reference material when applying for warrants during the detention period. It has been learned that the Supreme Court's effort to establish the criminal prosecution regulation is being accelerated because the issue of the rights of defendants and suspects has emerged as a big social question in connection with a series of incidents including the recent murder of a female college student and corrective measures for this issue are urgently required. It has been noted that considerable portions of the draft criminal prosecution regulation have already been specified in the law. However, they have not been put into effect. Thus consequently, the court is to pay realistic attention to this issue. [Text] [SK281422 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 28 Oct 81]

CSO: 4108/42

'YONHAP' GIVES DETAILS ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY PLAN

SK300510 Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 30 Oct (YONHAP)--Korea is gearing up for "a second industrial revolution," brining its scientific and technological development up to international standard, during this decade.

The fifth five-year science and technology development plan (1982-1986) announced Thursday by the government highlights the industrial application of technology ranging from raw color film, electronic switching boards, microcomputers, optical fibre communications to large scale integration (LSI), at a cost of some 5.4 trillion won (some 7.9 billion U.S. dollars).

The plan, to be carried out beginning next year, envisages a sharp increase of investment in science and technology from an estimated 1.3 percent of the country's gross national product in 1982 to two percent by 1986. The nation's investment in technology development projects in 1979 amounted to 490 million dollars, accounting for a mere 0.3 percent of the world total.

Such an increased investment may reflect the government intention to shift the nation's trade oriented economy to a technology-oriented one during the 1980s or to pursue a sustained economic growth based upon technology development.

The government will inaugurate an interministerial technology promotion council consisting of all ministres, member of state-run research institutes and leading private industrialists next year to help ensure a successful implementation of the five-year technology development plan.

The council will be called into session once every four months to act on matters relating to the training of technological manpower, effective technology development projects in compliance with the country's changing needs, and to the inducement of foreign technologies.

In addition to electric and electronic industries including semiconductors, microcompueters, electronic switching boards and optical fiber communications, the government will intensively develop raw film color, medical supplies and facilities, the dyeing industry, shipbuilding, auto manufacturing, nuclear power plants, oil prospecting technology.

By the target year of 1986, the localization of the production of vehicles and nuclear power generating facilities would hit 90 percent, according to the plan.

The five-year plan aims at raising the share of precision chemistry in the country's chemical industry from the current 21.6 percent to 35 percent by 1986 and at meeting some 4.8 billion dollars' worth of domestic demand while exporting some one billion dollars worth of the expertise by the target year of 1986.

Under the plan, leading private enterprises will be required to set up their own technology research bodies to develop necessary technologies, and research institutes, both private and state-run, will be encouraged to seek technological cooperation from foreign organizations, including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the U.S. Bell Telephone Co by way of joint research projects.

CSO: 4120/50

ROK TO INCREASE INVESTMENT IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

SK300245 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The nation is committed to upgrading its technology to be on par with that of industrialized countries by 1986, the target year of the fifth five-year economic and social development plan, the Ministry of Science and Technology announced yesterday.

The science-technology development program announced by the ministry envisages a sharp increase of investment in science and technology from an estimated 1.3 percent of GNP in 1982 to 2 percent by 1986.

In 1979, the nation's investments in technology amounted to $4,900 million, accounting for a mere 0.3 percent of the world total.

The technology promotion program calls for developing large-scale integrated circuit (LSI) semiconductors, communications by fiber optics, microcomputers and raw color film and electronic switching system.

Concerning semiconductors, the program envisages production of bipolar, silicon gate C-MOS and silicon gate N-MOS.

The nation also plans to introduce the latest technology regarding the development of semiconductors from advanced countries.

By 1986, the ministry said, the nation will be able to produce a sufficient number of small-scale office-oriented computers.

The ministry will also have Korea's science and technology institutions seek technological cooperation with foreign organizations, including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), the U.S. Bell Telephone Co and the International Telephone and Telegraph Co.

The plan also calls for training 83,000 scientists and engineers by 1991 from the present 22,000.

Technological exports, now totaling $120 million, will be increased to the level of $1,000 million by 1986. Next year, the government will start a quarterly technology promotion committee meeting. It will be presided over by President Chon Tu-hwan.
CSO: 4120/50

HYUNDAI, MITSUBISHI JOINT AUTO VENTURE PLANNED

SK310310 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] The Hyundai Motor Company will build another mammoth automobile manufacturing plant, scaled at 300,000 units per annum, in Ulsan in a joint venture with the Mitsubishi Motor Corporation of Japan.

Chung Se-yung, president of Hyundai Motors, said yesterday construction of the new plant, to be financed with 396.9 billion won in domestic and foreign capital, would be completed by 1985.

The production of economic front-wheel drive passenger cars ranging from 1,000 cc to 1,500 cc which will have competitiveness in terms of fuel economy, gas emission and safety is intended to compete with the vehicles of the advanced countries in the world market, Chung said.

He said the construction of the plant, which will manufacture new model cars so-called "second generation pony," will begin early next year.

As of yesterday, Hyundai's capital reached 48,250 million won and the company will increase its capital by 80 billion won for this purpose. He did not elaborate on the new car type, but said it would be an up-to-date and economical compact car, meeting the rising worldwide demand for fuel-saving cars.

The full-fledged production of the small-sized sedans will start in 1985 and half of the output will be exported abroad, Chung said.

The royalties for Mitsubishi technical Cooperation will be $42 per car.

When the mass production of new economical cars begins in 1985, he predicted that the price would be cut down by 20 percent from the present price.

CSO: 4120/50

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

KCCI RECOMMENDS MEASURES FOR STIMULATING ECONOMY

SK040127 Seoul YONHAP in English 0101 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 4 Nov (YONHAP)--The Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) called upon the government Wednesday to lower domestic bank interest rates and supply more money to stimulate the economy which is still in a slump.

In a recommendation to the government, the KCCI said that the country would lose its growth potential unless wide-ranging measures are implemented here and now in preparations for the forthcoming boom.

These days, commodity prices are stabilizing, but despite this, enterprises are suffering serious difficulties stemming chiefly from excessively heavy loan servicing costs. Thus the KCCI recommendation called upon the government to lower bank interest rates to a level comparable with those of countries which are Korea's rivals in trade.

The recommendation also pointed out that many enterprises are going bankrupt due to serious operational fund shortages, and urged the government to operate its money supply policy with flexibility by supplying much more domestic credit to help meet the growing money demand at the end of this year.

In order to stimulate investments in facilities, the government should extend the expiration of the provisional investment tax exemption, which is to end next June, to the end of next year, and increase the tax exemption point from the current eight to 10 percent to 15 to 20 percent, the recommendation said.

The scope of export financing loans should also be expanded and the repayment period for such loans should be extended, the KCCI recommendation said.

CSO: 4120/50

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK'S GNP GROWS 6.2 PERCENT IN THIRD QUARTER

SK120725 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Korea's Gross National Product (GNP) during the third quarter of this year grew by 6.2 percent in real terms over the same period last year largely paced by a substantial boost in mining industry exports and agro-fishery production, according to a tentative tally made by the Bank of Korea (BOK) yesterday.

The value of the total output of goods and services produced during the July-September period came to 3,511,600 million won (687 won roughly equals one U.S. dollar) at a 1975 constant price basis, a Central Bank official said.

The third-quarter increase brought the combined total GNP growth rate during the first nine months of this year to 3.7 percent.

Korea recorded a growth rate of 1.1 percent during the first quarter and of 3.5 percent during the second quarter of this year respectively.

The third quarter rate of 6.2 percent was enough to fully compensate for the minus 2.1 percent growth rate recorded in the same period last year, according to the BOK.

Reflecting a solid sign for an economic recovery, the nation's Gross Domestic Products (GDP) showed a growth rate of 7.2 percent during the third-quarter of this year, which is in sharp contrast with the negative 9.1 percent growth during the corresponding period last year, the BOK official explained.

The GDP refers to the total output of goods and services produced in the interior of the national territory except for the overseas sector.

The nation's mining and manufacturing industry chalked up a 10.4 percent growth rate over the same period last year, when a minus 1.6 percent was recorded. Most of the strength in this sector came from a big boost in exports.

The agro-fishery industry also registered a 6.8 percent growth during the third quarter of this year, mainly due to bumper vegetable crop.

There was a minus 2.0 percent growth in this sector during the same period last year, mainly due to a poor performance in the deep-sea fishing operations and livestock industries.

Meanwhile, the nation's social overhead capital and service industry ended up with a relatively small gain of 5.3 and 1.9 percent respectively during the cited period because of shrinking private construction activities and increasing debt servicing, Central Bank officials explained.

Among the key industries which recorded a positive growth were garments (43.9 percent), electric equipment (20.8 percent), transportation equipment (18.7 percent), leather goods (18.3 percent), and glass products (17.4 percent).

Among major industries which were in the red were oil refineries (-5.0 percent) and rubber products (-10.8 percent).

In addition, the nation's total consumption expenditure posted an increase of 5.0 percent over the same period last year.

Private consumption expenditure edged up by 5.8 percent thanks to a substantial gain in outlays of home electric appliances while the consumption in the government sector inched up by a small 0.3 percent primarily owing to consumption control.

Domestic fixed investments showed a decrease of 5.1 percent over the comparable period last year affected by a dull performance in private construction and machinery facility investments.

In the trade sector, total exports during the third quarter of this year represented a gain of 19.5 percent in terms of volume over the same period a year ago on the strength of favorable export achievements in garments, home electric appliances and transportation equipment sectors.

Aggregate imports during the period posted an increase of 14.3 percent over the same period a year ago thanks to high-priced imports of foreign services, the Central Bank revealed.

CSO: 4120/50

'YONHAP' REPORTS EPB'S 1981 ECONOMIC WHITE PAPER

SK110124 Seoul YONHAP in English 0053 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 11 Nov (YONHAP)--The Korean Government has taken steps to improve the efficiency of the national economy, and liberalize it to cope with foreseeable economic difficulties in the 1980s, stemming chiefly from intensifying competition with other developing countries, growing protectionism by advanced countries, and the uncertain supply of crude oil.

According to a 1981 economic white paper, released Wednesday by the Economic Planning Board [EPB], the government will push ahead with its economic policies in the direction of maximizing the creativity and autonomy of enterprises in the private sector.

To this end, the government will implement the fair transaction system strongly, reduce loans extended from policy considerations, internationalize the banking business, put the operation of banking institutions under private management, and shift the emphasis of industry support measures for specific enterprises to the enhancement of their competitiveness.

In order to expedite the opening of the national economy to the rest of the world, the government will implement measures to strengthen the competitiveness of Korean-made commodities in other aspects besides price, such as quality and productivity improvement, which will help to sustain export growth, while securing the necessary raw materials through import liberalization.

The government will also considerably reduce restrictions on foreign investments in the country, envigorate the inducement of foreign capital and advanced technology, and liberalize capital transactions, according to the 1981 economic white paper.

CSO: 4120/50

ROK DAILY URGES CONSISTENT ECONOMIC POLICY

SK051318 Seoul CHOSEON ILBO in Korean 4 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Friction Between Economic Stabilization and Its Galvanization--an Unfaltering and Consistent Economic Policy"]

[Excerpts] As yearend approaches, it is clear the economy is becoming more and more sluggish. This has come as a surprise to those who had forecast that the economy would improve in the fourth quarter of this year. Expectations for an economic turnaround are totally shattered. Next year's economic situation is even more uncertain. Government economic analysts and policymakers, once optimistic, are now deeply concerned. This has confused most people. Government economists now say the economy will be in a recession next year.

Policymakers are desperately trying to work out measures to confront this dilemma. They are reportedly studying measures to revive declining purchasing power, solve the financial difficulties of business enterprises and promote exports, undoubtedly suffering in recent days.

We have no choice but to wait and see how effective the measures will be. We are sure the government will adopt tried and true measures to revive dwindling purchasing power and ease financial difficulties of business enterprises, to increase the exchange rate substantially to accelerate exports and to decrease bank interest rates to encourage investment and help business enterprises cope with the tight money situation. But what about the stabilization policy the government set forth some time ago for 1982? This is our question.

We are not saying the abandonment of the stabilization policy is good or bad. Considering the uncertain economic prospects. It is understandable for the government to stress economic expansion rather than economic contraction. What is important is to carry out a consistent policy.

No matter what course the government adopts, government authorities are again urged to proceed steadfastly and unfalteringly.

CSO: 4108/42

INTEREST RATE DECLINE CALLED 'DROP IN BUCKET'

SK110127 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Downward Readjustment of Interest Rates"]

[Text] The downward readjustment of interest rates by a margin of 1 percent is viewed in business circles as a drop in the budket as it is expected to relieve them of only 100,000 million won out of more than 5,000,000 million won they have to pay annually in interest.

It seems that the government did not expect that the downward readjustment would do much for business circles suffering from interest payments. When 100,000 million won--the amount business circles are relieved of in interest payments by the 1 percent reduction of interest rates--is viewed as a drop in the bucket, would it make a difference if they are relieved of, say, 200,000 million won or 300,000 million won, by dropping interest rates 2 or 3 percent?

Relieving business circles of 100,000 million won is not conductive to encouraging investments and boosting the economy. This is tantamount to saying that we could not expect anything different if interest rates had been reduced by 2 or 3 percent.

The government's intent in scaling down interest rates seems to be to express its concern for business circles in a financial pinch and pressed by interest payments. Amid pros and cons about lowering interest rates, business circles, as a matter of fact, had worried that the government would act against their wishes. This is why they raised their voices for a downward readjustment of interest rates.

If the interest rate readjustment, though shy of their expectations, could only rid business circles of their concern on this point, the government would have attained what it intended.

The significance of the government decision to lower interest rates is the implication that the government is, albeit slowly, loosening the austerity policy it had pursued, not that it is helping business circles in a financial pinch.

This holds true in view of the fact that the government, while lowering interest rates, has decreased bank payment reserve rates from 5.5 percent to 3.5 percent and that the government has hinted another downward readjustment of interest rates will follow, if it seems proper when price movements are considered.

Affected by the lowering of bank payment reserve rates, 5 commercial banks in the nation will have an additional 270,000 million won at their disposal. There is no question that a decrease in bank payment reserve rates is a typical means of loosening an austerity policy.

Meanwhile, the government has hinted that it would, slowly and "without any announcement," raise foreign exchange rates to market levels. Though it remains to be seen which market levels the government has in mind, this would be a big difference from what it had planned to do--curb the rise of foreign exchange rates by 5 percent this year and 3 percent next year.

Given the current economic performances, we view as inevitable such a cautious policy readjustment of the part of the government. The current economic movements are not vigorous enough for the government to go ahead with its stabilization policy aimed at curbing the rise of prices at a range between 10 to 14 percent next year. The prevailing situation calls on the government to pursue a stabilization policy but not to dampen the economy.

However, the government should not care less about the stabilization policy when seeing a dimmer economic forecast than it had expected. It is never too much to urge that the government come up with effective measures to boost the economy and act prudently in readjusting interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

If the stabilization policy was worked out on the principle that all share the burdens imposed by it, a shift in the policy toward boosting the economy should maintain the same principle so that it will not impose on a certain segment of the people.

CSO: 4108/42

S.KPREA/ECONOMY

BANK LOAN, DEPOSIT INTEREST RATES LOWERED

SK101112 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The interest rates on bank loans and deposits were lowered by an average of 1.0 percentage point each effective yesterday.

Along with this, the minimum reserve requirement ratio banking institutions must maintain against their deposit liabilities was cut by two percentage points to 3.6 percent from hitherto 5.5 percent from the same day.

Kim Chun-song, governor of the Bank of Korea (BOK), announced yesterday that the interest markdown is primarily aimed at stabilizing the domestic commodity prices and lessening the financial burden of the business interests, now experiencing a serious financial pinch.

As a step to induce more savings, the interest rates on three types of bank deposits --savings deposit, special household time deposit and time deposit with three-month maturity--will remain unchanged at current levels of 14.4 and 14.82 percent respectively, he revealed.

At the same time, the Central Bank will maintain the present interest rate for export supporting loans standing at 12 percent per annum until June 1982, Gov Kim said.

The export supporting loan consists of short-term working fund loans extended by foreign exchange banks to those who produce or process export goods as well as exporters themselves.

Kim observed that the salvation measures will help business interests to save approximately 100,000 million won in interest burden annually.

Under the revised interest program, the interest rates on time deposits, for example, with one-year maturity, was cut by 1.2 percentage point to 20.4 percent from 21.6 percent (for low-income people).

The rate on deposits at notice was pulled down by 1.0 percentage point from 10.5 percent to 9.5 percent.

As for lending, the discount rate on commercial bills was brought down by 1.0 percentage point to 18.5 percent from 19.5 percent (for top-rated companies) and to 19.0 percent from 20.0 percent (for others).

In the case of overdrafts, the rate was scaled down to 19.5 percent from 20.5 percent (for creditworthy companies) and to 20.0 percent from 21.0 percent (for others), according to the BOK.

CSO: 4120/50

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

PRICE STABILIZATION STRESSED FOR EXPORT BOOST

SK090137 Seoul YONHAP in English 0119 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 9 Nov (YONHAP)--High bank interest rates and commodity price hikes are cited as the greatest deterrent to Korea's competitiveness with trade rivals in Asia.

A government report released Monday said that Korea's current preferential rate, equivalent to the U.S. prime rate, is 19.5 percent a year, the highest level in Asian countries, compared with 6.75 percent in Japan, 13.5 percent in Taiwan, 14.4 percent in Singapore, 17 percent in Hong Kong and 18 percent in Thailand.

Korea's interest rate on export financing loans is 12 percent a year, five percentage points higher than that of Thailand and 0.5 percentage points higher than that of Singapore, but 0.25 points lower than that of Taiwan, Korea's most formidable trade rival.

Compared with Japan and Hong Kong, both of which extend no export financing loans to traders, Korea's 12 percent interest rate is 5.25 points higher than Japan's, but five points lower than Hong Kong's.

Differences between prime rates and interest rates on export financing loans are 11 percent for Thailand, 7.5 percent for Korea, 2.9 percent for Singapore and 1.25 percent for Taiwan.

The report also said that while commodity prices rose by an average of 38.9 percent in Korea last year, they increased by 21.5 percent in Taiwan, 19.6 percent in Singapore, 11.6 percent in Hong Kong and 20.1 percent in Thailand.

Such a high commodity price hike deteriorated Korea's price competitiveness, despite its preferential interest rates on export financing loans, the report said.

Therefore, price stabilization measures should be given priority over other steps to boost exports, such as a raise in the won-dollar exchange rate which, the report said, would produce only short-term export-increasing effects.

CSO: 4120/50

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

FKTU CALLS WAGE GUIDELINES 'UNREASONABLE'

SK120304 Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 12 Nov (YONHAP)--The Federation of Korean Trade Union (FKTU) Wednesday issued a statement calling for the withdrawal of proposals by some local economic organizations to hold down the wage increase for workers in the next year to 10 percent.

The FKTU statement was intended to counter an announcement at a meeting Tuesday by leaders of the Federation of Korean Industries and the Korea Employers' Association to the effect that they would set up a wage guideline for next year with the maximum wage increase of 10 percent, in a bid to hold down domestic prices during the period.

The statement charged that the wage increase proposal by the employers is far below to the level of the increase in consumer prices this year, which is expected to reach 20 percent at the year's end.

The statement also contended that such a wage guideline would worsen the lives of laborers in the country which are in a bad enough shape due to the low wage increase of 17 percent this year, in contrast to the increase of 34 percent in consumer prices.

"It is unreasonable to finger the wage increase as the prime factor behind the soaring of local prices. The wage increase is a problem to be decided on through a compromise between employers and workers in each industry," the statement added.

CSO: 4120/50

GOVERNMENT'S PURCHASE PRICE OF RICE EXAMINED

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Park Hang-hwan: "14% Rice Price Boost Reflects Gov't Efforts To Curb Inflation"]

[Text]

The government's purchase price of rice, the nation's staple grain, was finally decided Thursday after a two-week long tug of war between the Economic Planning Board (EPB) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

In a nutshell, the government's decision to increase rice purchase price by 14 per cent over last year's level represents its strong determination to stabilize the commodity prices.

The increase rate of 14 per cent this year is comparable to 22.0 per cent in 1979 and 25.0 per cent in 1980.

At face value, 14 per cent seems to be far from the farmers' expectations as overall inflation rate, from November 1980 through October this year, is put at 21 per cent.

Against this backdrop, some lawmakers earlier urged the government to raise the rice purchase price by no less than 40 per cent, arguing that more-than-expected rice crop is anticipated this year after three consecutive years of poor crops.

However, the government is not in a position to mark up the rice purchase price by that much since its top priority in economic policy is placed on stabilization of general commodity prices.

To provide a firm basis for another economic take-off, the government is determined to curb the inflation rate at 18 per cent this year and 10 per cent next year.

In fact the government has so far suffered from a serious inflationary pressure triggered by the snow-balling deficit in the government's "special grain account" under the "two-tire grain price system."

The special account was introduced in 1969 with the implementation of the dual grain pricing formula under which the government buys rice and barley, both of which are staple national grains, from farmers at higher-than-ongoing market prices during the harvest season and sells them to general consumers during the nonharvest time at lower-than-going market prices.

The system is aimed at stabilizing grain prices while boosting the morale of farmers by raising their income and alleviating the cost-of-living of urban workers.

Accordingly, the deficit operation of the account was inevitable from the outset.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the rice purchase price of 52,160 won per 80 kg bag this year is some 480 won higher than the present government-released price of 51,680 won a bag.

As shown above, the government cannot steer

clear of grain account deficit even this year.

For example, the bulk of this year's rice purchase fund will be financed through borrowings from the Bank of Korea (BOK), the nation's central bank.

The government believes that the benefits shared by farmers and the general public under the two-tire grain pricing formula have been virtually offset by the inflationery pressure stemming from the accumulated grain account deficit.

It expects the combined deficit in grain account to top 1,000,000 million won toward the end of this year.

Reflective of its concerted efforts to slash the grain account deficit, the government has decided to buy back a total of six million sok (one sok equals roughly 144 kg) of rice from farmers this year, about two-thirds of average annual purchase amount of approximately nine million sok.

Though the relatively low level of rice purchase price and volume do not live up to the farmers' immediate expectations, the government explained, the gradual reduction of grain account deficit will surely be in the farmers' interest in the long run as it will serve to bring down the overall commodity inflation.

As a step toward compensating this year's low rice purchase price for farmers nationwide, the government also plans to funnel 200,000 million won in farming fund for farmers' off-farm income boost project between December this year through April 1982.

Initially, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was reportedly known to ask at least a 20 per cent increase in rice purchase price this year while the Economic Planning Board (EPB) insisted that it could not approve of an increase of more than 12 per cent.

The former's rationale was based on the fact that farmers' morale plays a decisive role in ensuring self-sufficiency in foodgrains and the latter argued that commodity price control should take precedence over any other factors to be able to see another economic upsurge in the 1980s.

The compromise increase rate of 14 per cent seems to have been worked out against this background.

CSO: 4120/49

GRADUAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY CHANGE URGED

SK100211 Seoul YONHAP in English 0158 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Soul, 10 Nov (YONHAP)--Representatives of the electronic industry in Korea have called upon the government to implement its five-year telecommunications development plan starting next year gradually and cautiously, so as not to hurt domestic electronic switching system manufacturers.

Business sources here said Tuesday that, as the government has decided to finish the installation of the digital electronic switching system by 1986, five years ahead of original schedule, then it expects to select by the end of this year types of digital electronic switching boards to be imported by 1986.

If the government chooses types which have nothing to do with the country's semiconductor technology development, many domestic electronic product manufacturers, especially makers of stored program control systems, will go bankrupt, the sources said.

At present, five internationally famous telecommunications firms such as ITT of the United States, Northern Telecom of Canada and Siemens of West Germany have submitted bids to the Communications Ministry for the introduction of some three billion U.S. dollars' worth of digital electronic switching boards by 1986.

Under the heavy and chemical industry realignment program, which went into effect in September 1980, the Korea Telecommunications Co was asked to specialize in the production of type one stored program controlled (SPC) electronic switching systems, the Gold Start Semiconductor Co was asked to exclusively produce type two SPC electronic switching systems, and the Oriental Precision Co was asked to produce cross bar private automatic branch exchanges.

These telecommunications makers are already producing SPC electronic switching systems. This is why they are worrying about the hasty implementation of the five-year telecommunications development plan which calls, among other things, for the introduction of digital electronic switching systems by 1986, the sources said.

CSO: 4120/50

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK PLANS VOCATIONAL TRAINING MANAGEMENT BODY

SK120329 Seoul YONHAP in English 0317 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 12 Nov (YONHAP)--South Korea will establish a vocational training management corporation, capitalized at 36.6 billion Korean won (about 53 million U.S. dollars), for the training of technical manpower, the Labor Affairs Ministry here said Thursday.

A spokesman for the ministry told reporters that the projected Korean Vocational Training Management Corp (KVTMC) would assess each skilled worker's ability, and take charge of his placement, in line with the country's intensive high technology-oriented policy.

The spokesman said that the country will merge the public vocational training institute and the skill testing agency next February, to establish the planned KVTMC under the control of the Labor Affairs Ministry.

He added that the KVTMC will take up all business related to skilled manpower, ranging from vocational training and national technical qualifcation testing, to skilled manpower management, and the introduction of vocational training know-how.

The KVTMC will control the overall affairs of the vocational training competition, the Korea technical qualification testing agency, the Central Vocational Training Institute, 24 other vocational training centers across the country, and Changwon Master College, some 291 km southeast of Seoul.

To this end, his ministry plans to submit a draft bill regarding the setting of the KVTMC, so that the South Korean National Assembly could act on it within the current plenary session, the spokesman said.

CSO: 4120/50

'YONHAP' REVIEWS GROWTH IN ROK SHIPPING INDUSTRY

SK290148 Seoul YONHAP in English 0052 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 29 Oct (YONHAP)--Korea has emerged as the 15th largest shipping country in the world, with the total tonnage of its ocean-going vessels and coastal liner exceeding the six million-ton mark as of October 29, 1981.

A Korea Maritime and Port Administration (KMPA) report released Thursday said that the total tonnage of ocean-going ships reached 6,005,000 tons and that of home-waters liners amounted to 770,000 tons as of October.

The total tonnage of the country's oceangoing vessels was only 2.7 million tons in 1976. But the government has poured a total of 1.9 billion U.S. dollars into the building of 737,000 tons of new ships and the importing of 3.7 million tons of foreign-made ships, in an effort to boost the tonnage up to six million tons by the end of 1981, the target year of the fourth five-year economic development plan.

As a result, foreign exchange earnings by the country's ocean-going ships increased, from 43 million dollars in 1976 to 1.9 billion dollars last year. As of the end of August this year, the earnings amounted to 1.6 billion dollars. The KMPA report estimated that the earnings would reach more than 2.1 billion dollars by the end of this year.

The loading rate of the country's ocean-going ships also increased from 38.6 percent of the total cargo shipped out of the country to 49 perdent last year. IT is expected to reach 50 percent this year.

KMPA plans to build five million tons of new ocean-going vessels during the fifth five-year economic development plan which starts next year. If the plan is successfully implemented, the total tonnage of the country's ocean liners will reach 10 million tons by 1986, and Korea will become the 10th largest shipping country in the world.

CSO: 4120/50

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION EXPORTS STEADILY INCREASE--Seoul, 2 Nov (YONHAP)--The performance of South Korea's construction exports has improved steadily this year. The Construction Ministry here reported Monday that the country received nine billion U.S. dollars' worth of overseas construction orders during the first 10 months of this year, up 50 percent over the comparable figure of six billion dollars for the same period last year. According to the ministry report, the January-October construction export performance has already exceeded the annual target of several billion dollars for 1981, by two billion dollars, and the performance of 8.2 billion dollars for 1980, by 800 million dollars. Expecting that the favorable tendency will continue for the time being, government sources predicted that the country should receive 10 billion dollars' worth of overseas construction orders by the end of December. [Text] [SK020148 Seoul YONHAP in English 0120 GMT 2 Nov 81]

PAY RAISES--Korean companies will keep wage hikes in line with inflation next year in a bid to contribute toward the government's prime goal for less inflation, Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the Federation Korean Industries (FKI) said yesterday. Meeting with the press, the business leader said he welcomed the government's "firm resolution" to stabilize commodity prices at a 10 percent next year and declared that the business circles "will not spare any efforts to keep down production costs." The press meeting was also attended by other influential business leaders such as Kim Yong-chu, president of the Korean Employers' Federation (KEF) and FKI Deputy Chairmen Won Yong-sok, Chong In-uk and Ku Cha-kyong. In recent days, the government has called on businesses to keep pay raises next year below 10 percent. [Text] [SK110550 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Nov 81 p 4]

NO SET WAGE GUIDELINES--The government will not restrict or recommend wage increases in private businesses for next year by setting a uniform guideline, Kwon Chung-ton, minister of labor affairs said yesterday. Enterprises and employees will be advised to set the wage hike level through mutual discussion, he said. Minister Kwon remarked in commenting on the recent statements made by the Federation of Korean Industries and the Federation of Korea Trade Unions (FKTU) regarding wage increases for next year. He said that the wages should be raised through agreements between companies and employees and added that such efforts will be conducive to improving productivity. Even though the government will not set a wage guideline, Kwon said, his ministry plans to advise private firms to increase wages to an appropriate level that will improve the living condition of laborers. [Text] [SK130241 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Nov 81 p 8]

OIL EXPENSES--Seoul, 2 Nov (YONHAP)--OPEC's decision last week to maintain a unified pricing system will cost South Korea 14.6 million U.S. dollars in additional oil expenses, for the remainder of this year, sources at the Energy-Resources Ministry said Monday. The sources said the additional amount was based on the total price of the crude oil imported in October from Saudi Arabia, the oil cartel's latest action on its pricing structure raises by two dollars, to 34 dollars per barrel. And sources believe that Saudi Arabia will certainly apply the new oil price retroactively to October. Korea depends entirely on imported oil for its petroleum requirements, of which Saudi Arabia meets 60 percent. [Text] [SK020145 Seoul YONYAP in English 0117 GMT 2 Nov 81]

EXCHANGE RATE WORKS AGAINST EXPORTS--Seoul, 6 Nov (YONHAP)--The dollar's bullishness on the international market has forced the basic exchange rate of the Korean won against the American dollar to rise 4.09 percent during the first ten months of this year. However, the Korean won's rate against other major foreign currencies besides the dollar fell substantially during the same period, according to officials of the Bank of Korea Friday. The American dollar, which was selling at 659.8 won on January 5, was posted at 686.8 won on November 5, an increase of 27 won or 4.09 percent, the officials said. This contrasts with considerable declines in the exchange rates involving the Japanese yen (7.3 percent), the British pound (18.37 percent), the West German mark (7.73 percent), the French franc (15.38 percent), the Italian lira (17.79 percent) and the Hong Kong dollar (7.16 percent). This means that the relative strength of the Korean currency as against the currencies of the country's major trade partners worked as a factor undermining the country's export competitiveness during the January-October period. [Text] [SK060130 Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT 6 Nov 81]

CSO: 4120/50

REV MUN AIDE CALLS U.S. TAX CHARGE 'GROUNDLESS'

SK020305 Seoul YONHAP in English 0208 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 2 Nov (YONHAP)--Rev Mun Son-myong of the Unification Church, who is now under a trial in the United States on charges of tax evasion, flew into Seoul Sunday afternoon.

In a brief arrival statement, Mun said that he had come to Korea to preside over the 10th international conference for the Unification of Sciences slated for November 9-13 here in Seoul, and that he would leave for the United States November 20 to continue his legal struggle.

Pointing out that the United States has two failings--religious prejudice and racial discrimination--Mun said that his Unification Church has been entrusted to lead the struggle against racial discrimination in the United States, a struggle which was carried out by President Lincoln and Rev Martin Luther King.

"A minority peoples' association has been set up in the United States coincidentally with my being indicted for tax evasion, and the human rights movement by the minority peoples will be a force for justice in the United States in the 1980s," Mun said.

Meanwhile, Pak Po-hui, Mun's closest aide who is now accompanying Mun, said that the indictment against Mun's alleged tax evasion was "groundless," and that Mun stood before the U.S. court in order not to cause trouble for the Korean Government and the Korean people, who were much annoyed by the so-called Pak Tong-son affair.

"I think Mun will not lose the trial, and the Unification Church maintains good relations with Jews in the United States," he said.

Pak also described as "groundless" the speculation that the trial means the end of the honeymoon between the Unification Church and the Reagan administration, adding that Mun's trial is an extension of investigations which started in the days of President Carter.

CSO: 4120/50

SEOUL DAILY VIEWS ON ROLE OF ROK-JAPAN JOURNALISTS

SK010136 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 28 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The Role of Korean and Japanese Journalists"]

[Excerpts] In view of the important issues pending between Korea and Japan and the stalemate in negotiations between the governments of the two neighboring nations, the necessity of further expanding the foundation for mutual dialogue cannot be over-emphasized.

It is for this reason that a seminar on the subject "Improvement of Korea-Japan Cooperation and the Role of Journalists," held between senior journalists of the two countries at the Shilla Hotel on 27 October, attracts special attention.

The Korean keynote speaker pointed out that Japanese newspapers give us the impression that they are devoting their space for manipulating ideologies by reporting the beautification of the streets of Pyongyang while only reporting the shady side of Korea.

On the other hand, the Japanese keynote speaker said that Japan recognized the existence of tension hanging over the Korean peninsula, but they believed that there was no possibility of southward invasion by the North Korean puppets. He further noted that the Japanese side was hoping for the reduction of tension on the Korean peninsula through such means as North-South dialogue, revealing the Japanese position of trying to create an international environment conducive to that end.

However, we feel that it would have been much more beneficial if the leading journalists of the two countries had focused their discussions on what role they could and should play in bilateral relations, rather than merely pointing to what already exists, if they meant to hold a seminar on the role of the journalists.

We are well aware of what the biggest problem is between the two countries.

The Japanese journalists posted Japan's domestic situation as the reason why Japan could not regard the North Korean puppets as an enemy and why the Japanese Government could not respond to Korea's request for security-related economic cooperation involving 6 billion dollars.

Generally speaking, we cannot quite understand their logic when they hide behind the excuse "because of public opinion..." after having driven public opinion in their favor.

It is hoped that the Japanese journalists, who attended the recent seminar, will take a detached look at the difficult situation Korea now faces and more positively and correctly explain to the Japanese people Korea's need for the proposed 6 billion dollars in security-related economic cooperation.

The pending issues between Korea and Japan should be resolved in any way possible for the sake of peace and stability of Northeast Asia as a whole. For this reason, the responsibility of the journalists of the two countries is heavier than ever before. Now is the time for them to ponder seriously the role they can play in ameliorating relations between the two countries.

One of the Japanese participants noted emphatically that, "Japan cannot regard the North as a hostile entity."

We are not asking the Japanese to regard the North Krean puppets as their enemy but just to realize the fact that the North Korean puppets are the potential provokers of a war. It must be noted that should a war be initiated by the North on the Korean peninsula, it would endanger the security of Japan itself. Therefore, we only wish to make it clear to the Japanese people that in order to prevent the recurrence of war on the Korean peninsula, Japan should help Korea bolster its national strength against such eventualities in accordance with Japan's national strength and should even offset the trade imbalances between the two countries.

Whether or not such an event as the recent seminar was fruitful, this kind of meeting is important for the healthy development of relations between the two countries.

We firmly believe that if such meetings are provided for those working in other fields and used actively and widely for to deepen mutual understanding between the authorities of the two countries, and if they are able to help their respective authorities concerned carry out their negotiations smoothly, Korea and Japan will become "the closest countries" in the true sense of the words.

CSO: 4108/42

ROK-JAPAN ASSOCIATION ADOPTS 5-POINT STATEMENT

SK020750 Seoul YONHAP in English 0739 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 2 Nov (YONHAP)--The Korea-Japan Friendship Association adopted a five-point statement, including bilateral cooperation toward the successful hosting of the 1988 summer Olympics by Seoul, at its third annual joint meeting held at the National Theatre in southern Seoul Monday afternoon.

A total of 2,000 delegates representing the two countries in equal numbers attended the one-day Seoul gathering.

Chairman Rep Yi Chae-hyong of Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party headed the Korean delegation comprising leaders from various sectors of society, and Chairman Kinggo Machimura of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party group in the House of Councilors led the Japanese delegation. Yi and Machimura are Korean-side and Japanese-side chairmen, respectively, of the bilateral association.

Both delegations agreed to exert all efforts to contribute to stability in the Asian region, as well as on the Korean peninsula, by maintaining close cooperation, based on mutual understanding and amicable relations between the neighboring countries.

The two sides also urged North Korea to immediately accept South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's January 12 and June 5 proposals for an inter-Korean dialogue between the top leaders of South and North Korea as an interim measure for easing tension in this part of the world.

The participants exchanged views on the improvement of the legal status for Korean residents in Japan and on the promotion of cultural exchanges in such fields as sports and juvenile training, the statement said.

Meanwhile, about 300 Japanese association members paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Nam Tok-u at the capitol building Monday morning.

The Japanese visitors who arrived in Seoul Saturday and Sunday are scheduled to participate in a reception to be given by Rep Yi in their honor, at the Silla Hotel here Monday evening, and to inspect the truce village of Panmunjom and tunnels which the North Korean infiltrators have secretly dug under the demilitarized zone dividing South and North Korea.

CSO: 4120/50

BRIEFS

ROK-FRG CULTURAL EXCHANGES--Seoul, 28 Oct (YONHAP)--Korea and West Germany have agreed to hold the "5,000 Years of Korean Arts" exhibition in major cities of West Germany in 1983, as part of events celebrating the centenary of the opening of friendly relations between the two countries. The agreement was reached during a meeting of the Korean-West German Cultural Exchange Promotion Council held in Bonn October 21-22, Foreign Ministry officials here said Wednesday. A 12-point agreement also stipulates that West Germany will provide Korea with every possible cooperation so that Korea can make the best use of the West German experience in the 1972 Munich Olympic games in 1988. Under the agreement, the Bonn government will send more German students to Korea and award scholarships to Korean students studying in West Germany, to help promote the booming Korea studies in that European country. The agreement will also promote personnel exchanges between the two countries in the fields of the preservation of cultural assets, civil engineering and radio and TV technology. The agreement was signed by Director Chong Kyong-il of the Korean Foreign Ministry's European Bureau and Minister Jurgen Kalkbrenner of the German Foreign Ministry attended the meeting, on behalf of their respective countries. [Text] [SK280802 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 28 Oct 81]

CHON'S LETTER TO SPAIN'S KING--Madrid, 12 Nov (YONHAP)--South Korean special presidential envoy No Tae-u paid a courtesy call on King Juan Carlos of Spain Thursday and handed him President Chon Tu-hwan's personal letter. No, minister of state for national security and diplomacy, explained to King Juan Carlos Seoul's peace efforts, including Chon's two proposals for direct talks between the top leaders of South and North Korea, and the latest developments on the Korean peninsula. He also extended Chon's formal invitation of the Spanish king to visit South Korea. King Juan Carlos replied that he hoped to visit Korea when his schedules should allow it, adding that he was gratified with the friendly ties existing between the two countries. He also praised the strong will which the Korean Government and its people have shown in confrontation with the North Korean communists. On hand at the royal audience, which lasted about 30 minutes, was Yon Ha-ku, Korean ambassador to Spain. [Text] [SK130118 Seoul YONHAP in English 0057 GMT 13 Nov 81]

IRANIAN EMBASSY FIRE--It is reported that a fire of unknown origin broke out today at the Iranian Embassy in Seoul. The fire raged throughout the third floor of the embassy and was extinguished in 40 minutbs. Fire reportedly broke out in the office of the Iranian ambassador at the Iranian Embassy, located in Hannam-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul, at about 1730 on 29 October. According to Yi Kun-ho, a guard at the foreign missions office who was the first to discover the fire, flames leaped from the roof of the third floor of the Iranian Embassy while he was on duty at the front gate of the Malaysian Embassy, opposite the Iranian Embassy. When the fire broke out, fortunately no staff members were at the embassy. However, documents and furniture were burned. The police, believing the fire was caused by bad electrical wiring, are investigating the cause of the fire. [Text] [SK291112 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 29 Oct 81]

CSO: 4108/42

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK-AUSTRIA COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TIES

SK031024 Seoul YONHAP in English 0755 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 3 Nov (YONHAP)--The Korea-Austria economic cooperation committee adopted a six-point memorandum, calling for the acceleration of bilateral economic cooperation efforts, at the end of the third annual joint meeting at the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) in Seoul Monday afternoon.

Vice President Rudolf H. Seidl of the Austrial Federal Economic Chamber (AFEC) led the 30-member Austrian delegation to the one-day Seoul gathering, and the 37-member Korean delegation was headed by Seoul-side chairman Cho Chong-kun of the bilateral committee, who is concurrently vice president of Korea Air Lines.

The business delegates from the two countries agreed to form a consortium in order to explore joint ventures in third countries including the Middle East, particularly in construction and shipbuilding, the memorandum said.

The participants showed a deep interest in enhancing technical cooperation, realizing the prospective benefits from the combination of Austria's advanced technology in the fields of steel, machinery and others, and Korea's diligent manpower.

The two sides promised to multiply concerted endeavors to enhance the bilateral trade volume, while pointing to the fact that the two-way trade volume between South Korea and Austria has increased annually by 20 percent in the recent years since 1975, the memorandum added.

The memorandum also called for the promotion of trade fairs and exchanges of information as a means of strengthening economic and trade ties between the two countries.

KCCI President Chong Su-chang hosted a dinner in honor of the businessmen from the two countries at Seoul's Shilla Hotel Monday evening.

The Austrian visitors will leave here Wednesday.

CSO: 4120/50

KTA REPORT REVIEWS 1981 EXPORT FIGURES

SK110250 Seoul YONHAP in English 0240 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 11 Nov (YONHAP)--South Korea's exports of ships and floating facilities have greatly improved this year, according to a report released Wednesday by the Koreans Traders Association (KTA).

The KTA report said that the country exported 1,243 million U.S. dollars' worth of vessels and seaborne structures this year, as of the end of October, up 141.5 percent over exports during the same period last year.

The January-October export figure accounted for 7.1 percent of the country's total export performance for the same period, vs. only 3.5 percent a year earlier.

The report said that the exports of South Korean sugar products amounted to 216.36 million dollars during the first 10 months of this year, up 57.6 percent over a year before, the second largest export growth rate.

The exportation of cast products reached 106 million dollars during the period, a 56-increase, representing the third largest export growth rate, while that of watches and clocks 148 million dollars, a 53.7 increase, and that of cement 280 million dollars, up 53.6 percent.

Meanwhile, according to the report, the country exported a total of 17.6 billion dollars' worth of commodities during the 10 months, 23.4 percent more than a year earlier.

Of the country's major export items, only textile goods surpassed the average growth level. South Korea exported 5,217 million dollars; worth of textile goods for the period, up 28.6 percent. The exportation of electronics goods, footwear and plywood increased by 10.1 percent, 18 percent and 17.9 percent, respectively.

Exports of wood products, however, decreased by 39.8 percent, to 44 million dollars.

CSO: 4120/50

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

EFFORTS URGED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICAN MARKETS

SK110217 Seoul YONHAP in English 0200 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 11 Nov (YONHAP)--In their ongoing pursuit of diversified markets overseas, the Korean Government and industry should make concerted efforts to make further inroads into the African market, industry sources said Wednesday.

The sources underscored the importance of African countries as a vast reservoir of resources, such as crude oil, rubber, timber and minerals, and said that Africa, along with the Mideast and Southeast Asia, could be an ideal supplier of such materials for resources-poor Korea.

According to the sources, South Korea has been exporting pharmaceutical products, consumer goods such as soap and plastic products, cement, plywood, iron products, ships, chemical fertilizer and textiles to African nations, but the ratio of the country's exports to African countries against its total exports stands at only 2.7 percent.

The sources said that, in the case of those African countries, with pro-North Korea inclinations, the government should make diplomatic moves to remove such political barriers before attempts are made by industry to increase exports to such countries.

They also said that Korean exporters should be encouraged to work out financial arrangements for those African importers who cannot finance their imports. They added that increased publicity of Korean products would also help boost exports, and that more exhibitions should be staged to introduce Korean merchandise to African countries.

CSO: 4120/50

THAILAND SEEKS ROK'S PARTICIPATION IN CONSTRUCTION

SK100515 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] Thailand needs more Korean builders' participation in the South Asian country's construction projects, it was pointed out by a leading Thai builder yesterday.

Chaijudh Karnasuta, president of the International Federationof Asian and West Pacific Contractors' Association (IFAWPCA), noted his country's many envisioned infrastructure projects needing foreign technology and experience.

He made the remarks as he met Construction Minister Kim Cu-nam yesterday morning.

Chaijudh also confirmed that the IFAWPCA's annual general convention will be held in Bangkok May 8-15 next year and hoped the meeting would produce a new momentum to accelerate friendship and cooperation between contractors from member countries.

The Thai builder said: "Our highways are now overcrowded. So we need more highways ahead. Furthermore, we are ready to enter into enormous construction projects to save our capital, Bangkok, from sinking year by year."

However, the Korean side has insisted that Korean construction cooperation with Thailand would remain in the doldrums unless Thailand eases regulations on foreign contractors operating in the Southeast Asian country.

Korean builders have regarded Thailand as the dullest market of the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) including Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines.

But they value Thailand as a beachhead for Korean builders' advances into Thailand-bordered countries such as Burma.

Furthermore, more and more Korean builders have shown interest in using cheap Thai manpower in the Korean construction projects, notably in the Middle East area.

CSO: 4120/50

BRIEFS

EXPORT SLUMP FACTORS ANALYZED--Seoul, 10 Nov (YONHAP)--The recent trend of decline in the arrival of letters of credit in Korea is expected to last for some time since the recession in the industrialized countries has been pinpointed as a major factor contributing to the trend. An analysis by the Bank of Korea, released Tuesday, showed that decrease in demand from the member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) stemming from a general recession, are largely to blame for the slowness of the arrival of letters of credit. This is in contrast to assertions raised by some quarters that the won-dollar exchange rate must be hiked to help boost the sagging arrival of the letters of credit. Other factors conductive to the trend are the sluggishness in the so-called "Middle East boom" and exhausted export quotas, according to the analysis. There are limits, it went on, to the effect of government measures to increase exports through a raise in the exchange rate. Intensified sales promotion abroad by the Korean exporters themselves are urgently needed. [Text] [SK100307 Seoul YONHAP in English 0232 GMT 10 Nov 81]

CAPITAL GOODS IMPORTS INCREASE--Seoul, 11 Nov (YONHAP)--Korea's importation of capital goods is increasing in recent months, reflecting signs of cautiously rising investments in facilities by domestic enterprises. A Commerce-Industry Ministry tally released Wednesday showed that the country's commodity imports this year amounted to 17.3 billion U.S. dollars as of the end of August, up 17.6 percent over those of the same period last month. Of the total, more than four billion dollars, or 23.3 percent, were spent on capital goods, a rise of 15.1 percent over the amount for the same eight-month period last year. When compared with last year's 18.8-percent drop from 1979, the 15.1-percent rise was quite large, reflecting the gradual increase in investments in facilities since the turn of this year, ministry officials explained. The importation of capital goods increased 68.9 percent in 1978 and 24.3 percent in 1979. [Text] [SK110151 Seoul YONHAP in English 0126 GMT 11 Nov 81]

AFRICAN, LATIN AMERICAN MARKETS SURVEY--The Ministry of Labor will send a survey team to Africa and Latin America next month to look into the possibility of Korean workers employment in those areas, ministry officials said yesterday. The officials said that the survey team, to be composed of officials of the ministry and of the state-run Korea Overseas Development Corp., would visit seven Central and South American countries, including Mexico and Brazil, and six African nations, including Nigeria and Ivory Coast. The ministry plan is part of the government's efforts to seek the diversification of Korea's labor markets overseas, which have so far been centered on the Middle East, with the active participation of Korean firms in the regional construction projects. The on-the-spot mission will report to the

government the economic development program of each country, the prospects of Korean labor exports, and foreseeable regulations against employment of Koreans in the region. The officials noted that those countries are in need of high-quality manpower from abroad to develop their natural resources, which represents a good possiblity for Korean manpower exports to those countries. [Text] [SK120056 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 8]

STEPS FOR ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY--Seoul, 6 Nov (YONHAP)--The Commerce-Industry Ministry has decided to launch more positive economic diplomacy beginning next year, dividing Korea's export partners into four categories, and working out four different trade policies corresponding to their unique situations. According to a trade promotion measure released Friday by the ministry, Kora's trade partners are to be divided into four groups--advanced, developing, underdeveloped and special countries. Korea is seeking a balanced bilateral trade with the advanced countries to help ease lopsided trade deficits, and cooperative relation with developing countries, on the basis of the comparative advantage. For this, the country is pursuing joint venture projects with Mexico to construct shipyards and agricultural machine manufacturing factories, and with Venezuela to build factories producing steel skeleton and cement. The comprehensive measure also calls for Seoul to push ahead with capital and technological cooperation with underdeveloped countries, and to place more emphasis on flexible countermeasures to meet the free trade trend in relations with special area nations. Along with this measure, the ministry has decided to increase the number of overseas branches of the state-run Korea Trade Promotion Corp to explore new export markets. [Text] [SK060141 Seoul YONHAP in English 0122 GMT 6 Nov 81]

TAIWAN ETHYLENE PRICE DECREASE--Seoul, 3 Nov (YONHAP)--Business sources here Tuesday called for measure to cope with the recent Taiwanese decision to decrease its local supply prices of ethylene and other basic naphtha fractions. According to sources, Nationalist China recently decreased the domestic supply price of ethylene from 651.90 U.S. dollars to 593.40 dollar per tons, that of propylene from 520.70 dollars to 506.10 dollars and that of benzene from 565 dollars to 529.80 dollars. Such drops in the domestic supply prices of basic naphtha fractions will result in the considerable weakening of the international competitiveness of Korean-made petrochemical products, especially such items as synthetic resin and textile products, the sources said. At present, the domestic supply prices of ethylene, propylene and benzene in Korea are 79.94 dollars, 78.90 dollars and 78.20 dollars higher per ton respectively than in Taiwan. In view of the vertical industrial structure of petrochemical industries, only policy coordination by the related ministry can correct the situation, the sources pointed out. [Text] [SK030305 Seoul YONHAP in English 0245 GMT 3 Nov 81]

ROK-TAIWAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION--Taipei, 29 Oct (YONHAP)--The 14th annual joint conference of the Korean-Taiwanese economic cooperation committeee opened here Thursday morning to discuss the boosting of bilateral trade and other forms of economic cooperation. At Thursday's meeting, the Korean delegation asked the Taiwanese side to liberalize the importation of Korean automobiles and to abolish import controls on Korean pig iron, in order to rectify the existing trade imbalance of some 100 million dollars a year in favor of Taiwan. The conferees also discussed forming a joint survey team to expand joint ventures into third countries. Pak Yong-hak, president of the Korea Federation of Textile Industries, heads the 51-member Korean delegation to the two-day meeting. [Text] [SK290127 Seoul YONHAP in English 0048 GMT 29 Oct 81]

JAPANESE SILK IMPORTS--Seoul, 30 Oct (YONHAP)--South Korean officials Friday pressed their Japanese counterparts to make good on Japan's promise to import 11,150 bales of Korean-made raw silk, the quota set for Japan's fiscal year 1980, which ended March 31, 1980. The complaint was raised at the outset of a two-day working-level meeting, which opened at the Foreign Ministry. Japan is said to have imported none of the agreed quota for fiscal 1980, citing surplus of its silk stocks and other reasons. Korean official contend that Japanese failure to import none of the agreed amount of Korean-made raw silk is contributing to Korea's huge deficit in bilateral trade with Japan, now running at around three billion dollars a year. In addition to pushing for Japan's importation of the fiscal 1980 quota, Korean officials will seek to negotiate a new quota for fiscal 1981, comparable to the level of the previous year, the officials said. Japanese officials, however, were reported to be reluctant to comply with the South Koreans' demand for negotiating a quota for the current fiscal year, corresponding to the level of fiscal 1980. [Text] [SK300253 Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT 30 Oct 81]

ROK-THAI ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS--Seoul, 10 Nov (YONHAP)--Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun and Thai Industry Minister Chatchai Chunhawan Tuesday discussed Korean participation in Thailand's fifth five-year social and economic development program, and agreed to promote joint ventures in agriculture and the manufacture of diesel engines. Chatchai is accompanying Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon on Prem's official visit here, which ends today. Two-way trade between Thailand and South Korea registered an annual average increase of 43.6 percent from 1975 to 1980. During the first nine months of this year, Korean exports to the Southeast Asian country totaled 102 million U.S. dollars' worth, and its imports from Thailand, 132 million dollars' worth. [Text] [SK100108 Seoul YONHAP in English 0554 GMT 10 Nov 81]

CSO: 4102/50

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR MAY 1981

[Editorial Report: The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during May 1981]

1 May 81 p 1 lower half: "Let Us Carry Out the Revolution to the End Holding Aloft the Banner of International Unity": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT VOL IV, No 084, 1 May 81, pp D1-5: "NODONG SINMUN On World Unity of Working Class"].

4 May 81 p 1 lower three-quarters: "Let Us Totally Concentrate All Forces In the Transplanting Battle": States that transplanting is very important at this time when all agricultural workers are engaging in the battle to transplant rice seedlings which are the key to a good harvest and the agricultural well being of the country; calls upon all agricultural workers and the people to heed the instructions of Kim Il-song and muster all forces earlier than usual this year to give themselves to the rice transplanting in order to achieve the goal of 9.5 million tons of grain this year; stresses the importance of overcoming unfavorable climatic conditions and achieve rice seedling transplantation within the shortest possible time; calls for all party organizations and functionaries in the agricultural sector to instill Kim Il-song's instructions in the farmers and helpers in order to perform quality transplanting at the proper time while overcoming all obstacles they encounter; urges all guidance functionaries and party organizations to perform propaganda and agitation within the scope of the all-out attack format of the rice transplanting now under way including political and economic agitation; exhorts all to complete rice seedling transplantation as quickly as possible through work assignment planning, seedling removal, transportation, transplanting, etc., in a concerted fashion; calls for timely provision of transplanters and other modern farm machinery to the teams engaged in rice seedling transplanting including two-stage seedling care and seedbed management; urges all workers in factories, enterprises and organizations to work double and triple shares to promote rapid conclusion to seedling transplanting; exhorts all workers, office personnel, soldiers and young students to assist in the rice seedling transplanting projects so that they will be carried out in a scientifically and technically correct manner and thereby fulfill the party line on having the entire party, the whole country and the entire populace engage in farming and achieve this year's goal of 9.5 million tons of grain.

5 May 81 p 1 three-quarter page with border: "Let Us Brilliantly Embody the Great Idea of National Unity Formed in the Flames of the Anti-Japanese Struggle": [Text summarized in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 088, 7 May 81, pp D4-7: "NODONG SINMUN Marks Founding of Anti-Japanese Front"].

11 May 81 p 1 upper half: "May the Whole Party, the Entire Country and the Whole Populace Rush Forward and Assure Success in the Impending Farming Battle": Notes that the rapid conclusion of the rice seedling transplanting is important in achieving the goal of 9.5 million tons of grain this year when the rest of the world is suffering a food shortage under the dire influence of the cold front and it is necessary that the party line on "farming first" be carried out by the entire party, the whole country and the entire populace; stresses corn transplanting as well in achieving a bumper crop this year; urges the whole party, the entire country and the whole populace to rally around the leader and the party and assure success in this year's farming by giving their all in their farming assignments; calls for farm helpers to go out earlier this year since the transplanting season came earlier and devote themselves earnestly to transplanting, not wasting a single seedling; exhorts all in the industrial sector to see to it that farm machinery is delivered on time to the farming areas, including tractors, transplanters, spare parts, tires, oil, etc.; exhorts all provincial, municipal and county party committees, rural management party organizations and three revolutions teams to carry out the farming battle in a responsible manner using all propaganda and agitation methods and mustering all their forces so that the grain goal of 9.5 million tons set by the Sixth Party Congress be achieved this year.

14 May 81 p 1 right center: "Let Us Further Normalize and Regularize Business Management": Notes that the Third Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee stressed normalizing and regularizing business management in accordance with the Taean System to demonstrate the excellence of the socialist system and enhance the excellence of the Taean System which Kim Il-song established; emphasizes the necessity for scientific production methodology, normalization and regularization of business management and extending it to all business activities including equipment control, materials control, manpower and financial management, etc.; calls for all factories and enterprises to perform rational management so as to raise production to a higher level and enhance production capacity this year, the first year for accomplishing the 10 major prospective goals in the Second Seven-Year Plan; calls upon all functionaries to heed the call of the party to normalize and regularize business management in a spirit of absolutism and unconditionality to party policy and for all economic guidance functionaries to emulate the anti-Japanese guerrillas, build and outfit model factories and work toward continual enhancement of factories and enterprises through normalized and regularized business managerial methods; exhorts the work team chiefs, plant chiefs and factory directors to receive systematized training in training organizations and for all party organizations to perform collectivized guidance in party committees in accordance with the requirements of the Taean System so that new upswings may be achieved in socialist economic construction.

16 May 81 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Supply More Modern Machinery to the Coal Mines": Notes that the daily increasing demand for fuel and raw material to fulfill the industrial goals of the Sixth Party Congress require further development of the extensive coal deposits and increasing use of mining equipment in the already extensive mining complexes in the country in conjunction with Kim Il-song's description of the technical revolution as a machine revolution; calls for all functionaries and workers in the coal mining equipment production sector to manufacture and deliver modern coal mining equipment to the mines and bring about a new innovation in the production of coal mining equipment; exhorts functionaries and workers in the extractive equipment production sector to heed the party call and

fulfill their quotas by day, month, quarter and by item in the spirit of the anonymous heroes; urges the appropriate sectors such as the metallurgy industry to participate in the party policy on the overall mechanization of the mining process by providing electricity, steel, bearings, automation equipment, etc., as well as giving priority distribution of cooperative products to the coal mines; exhorts the guidance personnel in the administration council commissions and ministries and the functionaries in factories and enterprises to make an effort to have more coal mining machinery produced and delivered on time to the coal mines, especially the functionaries who are supervising coal mine expansion construction are to wage a battle to complete their construction projects rapidly; stresses the importance of numbers of scientists and technicians continuing their work in the extractive equipment production sector to raise up the level of coal mine mechanization one level higher; emphasizes standardized use of newly produced equipment and the necessity of designs, blueprints and technical preparations as well as inspection of products before usage; calls for all party organizations and three revolutions teams to go among the masses and instill in them a realization of the importance of the overall mechanization of the mining process with the aim of achieving the goal of 120 million tons of coal this year.

18 May 81 p 1 upper half: "Heroic Kwangju Popular Uprising Will Shine Long in the History of the Struggle Against Fascism and For Democracy:" [Summary in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 096, 19 May 81, pp D8-9: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

19 May 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Enthusiastically Promote the Country's Livelihood With An Attitude As Masters": Notes that according to the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress, promoting the livelihood of the country is a necessary condition for raising up the living standard of the people and enriching the country; states that the economic might of the country largely depends on the level of the material and cultural life of the people and how such vast national treasures can be frugally managed; calls for all functionaries and workers in every unit of each sector in the national economy to manage the livelihood of the country frugally and to be mindful of the fact that in a socialist society the masters of the country's livelihood are the workers themselves; emphasizes that inasmuch as the state societal property belongs to the workers the gain of the workers rests in the treasure house of the state and society and increases as the wealth of the state increases and that they have a share in the riches of the state which they must carefully manage; emphasizes that proper tending to the livelihood of the country entails proper management of equipment, materials, manpower and finances and all guidance functionaries in factories and enterprises are to conduct periodic inspection and planned preventive maintenance on their equipment in accordance with the requirements of the Taean Work System; urges all functionaries in local executive organizations of every level to incorporate the local budgetary system in their work to develop local industry on a wide scale; urges economic guidance functionaries to establish strict norms and regulations for using state social property so that they may be used to benefit the living standard in accordance with the national interest; calls for all functionaries and workers to manage the country's livelihood in the manner of masters and vigorously expedite socialist construction and endlessly raise up the living standard.

21 May 81 p 1 center: "Let Us Further Illumine the History of Remaking Nature Which Began On the Potong River Banks": Notes that on the occasion of the 35th

anniversary of groundbreaking for the Potong River improvement construction, one reflects on the history of the nature remaking projects which have been carried out over the years to free the working masses from oppressive working conditions as part of the communist goal of a happy life for all; states that it was on 21 May, 1946, that Kim Il-song initiated the Potong River improvement construction project and lit the torch of nature remaking; emphasizes that it was the zeal of the Pyongyang people who rushed forth and completed the Potong River improvement construction project in 55 days under the leadership of Kim Il-song and which was an embodiment of his broad plan to develop the capital; contrasts this project with the present task to complete the 10 major prospective goals set forth at the Sixth Party Congress including the numerous riverine projects now under way, hydro-electric generating stations, 300,000 chongbo of tideland reclamation, 200,000 chongbo of new farmland, 15 million tons of grain, etc.; urges all party members and workers to think big and perform their work and fulfill their quotas with a great pride in living in a socialist power and a desire to make chuche Korean blossom forth; urges all to build a strong base so as to achieve the goal of 15 million tons of grain; exhorts the appropriate sectors including the machine, building materials and metals industries to set up detailed plans, produce and deliver modern machinery, establish metals and materials bases and thereby achieve new innovations in production; notes that the momentous task of upholding the lofty wishes of Kim Il-song and the broad plan for nature remaking of the glorious party center lies ahead for the people; exhorts all to accept and carry out the lofty wishes of the glorious party center to add luster to the ground breaking of the Potong River improvement construction project by fulfilling the mammoth nature remaking plan.

23 May 81 p 1 upper right: "May the Functionaries in the Agricultural Sector Take the Lead and Vigorously Expedite the Farming Battle At Hand": Notes that the entire country is now engaged in the speed battle of corn transplanting and that all the farm workers and rural helpers are brimming with zeal to achieve the goal of 9.5 million tons of grain this year; states that as Kim Il-song has said, rice is socialism and that everyone should work to achieve a bumper harvest to please the leader and strengthen the economic prowess of the country; calls for all agricultural guidance personnel to go to the work sites and formulate work plans in accordance with the situation there and for the functionaries of every unit to lend a hand now, when so much work is to be done; urges supervisors to accurately calculate the number of tractors and other equipment as well as the manpower needed for each project so that the rice seedlings will be transplanted in due season and for those units which have completed their transplanting to help those units which have not; calls for raising up the role of three revolutions team members and for party organizations and three revolutions teams to go among the workers and functionaries and explain to them the significance of the farm work at hand, formulate detailed planning for organizational and political work and muster all propaganda and agitation forces for political propaganda and economic agitation so that the farm work will be completed on time and ultimately the goal of 9.5 million tons of grain will be achieved.

25 May 81 p 3 lower half: "Twenty-Six Years of Glorious Struggle and Victory": [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 102, 28 May 81, pp D8-9: "CHONGNYON'S 26th Founding Anniversary Marked: NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

26 May 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Raise Up the Role of the Economic Guidance Functionaries in Implementing the Taean Work System": Notes that the Third Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee called for implementation of the Taean Work System in factory management work which has been responsible in some way for the great changes achieved in the 20 years since its adoption; states that economic guidance functionaries are the direct supervisors of socialist economic management and they must perform proper economic organizational work in order to normalize, regularize business management and properly perform their chores of production guidance, equipment management, manpower organization and materials provision and financial management; stresses that the role of the economic guidance functionaries must be enhanced in order to achieve the establishment of the national economy on a chuche oriented, modern and scientific footing and successfully accomplish the vast program of the 10 prospective goals; states that party policy is the unique yardstick for socialist economic construction to which all should adhere; calls for directors, chief engineers, etc., in factories and enterprises, as well as all guidance functionaries and economic guidance functionaries to achieve a fundamental innovation in the normalization and regularization of the business management according to the requirements of the Taean Work System and see that the work habits and environment are improved so that the country's technical level is raised up and ultra-modern scientific technology is incorporated into the production process; calls for party organizations to establish improvement of the role of economic guidance functionaries as a priority project in performing business management in the manner of the Taean Work System; urges all guidance functionaries to encourage workers in automated and modernized factories to study hard and increase their skills; exhorts all economic guidance functionaries to fulfill their responsibilities and roles in economic management work according to the tremendous expectations of the party.

27 May 81 p 1 lower half: "Let Us Step Up the Pace in the Farming Battle At Hand Through Powerful Economic Agitation": Notes that rice and corn transplanting is in the final stage in the countryside and the farm crops are growing well despite the unfavorable weather due to the cold front; emphasizes the importance of creative economic agitation in arousing the populace to perform transplanting, weeding, fertilizing, etc.; calls for concentrating all forces and means for propaganda and agitation in accomplishing the new farming tasks and emphasizes forceful economic agitation so that farm chores such as transplanting and weeding will be performed in season; urges party organizations and functionaries to utilize collectivist means and broadcast facilities such as slogans, propagandist pictures, bulletins, etc., in appealing mobile format to be carried out in all fields and farms and for all central and local art troupes and mobile artistic agitation teams from the cities and counties, farms and enterprises and five household propagandists to go among the peasants and helpers to perform word of mouth agitation and arouse them to perform their farm chores properly; emphasizes bringing model material to the battle sites and perform economic agitation and urges all functionaries out at the farm sites such as party functionaries, administrative and responsible functionaries as well as primary level functionaries to become propagandists and agitationists after the fashion of the anti-Japanese guerrilla band, continue to intensify economic agitation among the farmers and helpers and arouse them to achieve a bumper crop this year.

28 May 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Intensify Materials Management": States that a struggle is now under way to uphold the decisions of the Third Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee to intensify materials management operations which is one of the important questions for implementing the Taean Work System; stresses the importance of fuel, raw and processed materials in the production process and for accomplishing the 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction set forth by the Sixth Party Congress; calls raw and processed materials the country's valuable treasure and precious bulwark for the happiness of the future generations; urges party organizations and three revolutions team members to implement the Taean Work System as per Kim Il-song's instructions and the party line and carry out the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions and the campaign to emulate the anonymous heroes, urges economic guidance functionaries to become the commanders for directly organizing and executing party economic policy and to bear responsibility for production planning and determining materials consumption; calls for regularization and normalization of business management; exhorts functionaries in the ministry of materials supply, materials sales companies, factories and enterprises to ascertain the status of materials consumption and put a system of record keeping, wrap-up reporting and supply adjustment into effect so that the status of materials management is normally summarized, collectively deliberated and appropriate steps taken so that a new transformation in materials and factory management be achieved and socialist economic construction is further expedited.

8446
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TRAINING OF WOMEN TERRORISTS REPORTED

Bonn DIE WELT in German 30 Sep 81 p 7

[Article by Rolf Tophoven: "Charm and Kalashnikov in North Korea: A School Trains Women for the Bloody Business of Terrorism, Subversion and Espionage"]

[Text] Israeli counterintelligence struck in Maryayoun. In the village of Israel's ally, militia leader Major Saad Haddad, the army arrested a 25-year old Lebanese woman. This happened about 1 years ago. Hardly any details have become public. But the tale told to the Israelis by the young woman was an eye opener. It provided new and additional details of the worldwide terrorist scenario: the existence of a terrorist school for young women and girls from Western countries in the vicinity of North Korea's capital of Pyongyang.

In this camp, "deserters" from the United States and various European states are training females exclusively from those countries for the bloody business of terrorism, subversion and espionage. Experts in terrorism have become aware of the fact that women are better suited for certain tasks than are their male colleagues in the network of terrorist strategy and tactics. As a rule they evoke less suspicion, can more easily integrate themselves into a society and are less noticeable--their charm and sex frequently serve to keep the counterintelligence services off their guard. Today there is as much demand for the "soft" type of terrorist as there is for the "hard" type.

This fact is the point of departure for the training in Pyongyang's terror camp. Training methods frequently correspond to the Soviet system of so-called "sleeping agents." Training is directed toward patience, often of many years' duration: inconspicuous behavior, life and work inside the "enemy society" until Day X, the first operational order. That is why the curriculum of the school near Pyongyang also contains language instruction and teaching of the habits and mores practiced in the "target objective" concerned.

Among the instructors are Germans, Americans, Norwegians, Englishmen--all communist-leaning or hard-core communists. The potential female terrorists are as a rule being trained by their own countrymen. Another training variant consists of instruction by citizens of the country which they are to infiltrate upon finishing their course of instruction.

The procedures employed show professional thinking and action. In the case of Leila S. from Maryayoun the operation was conducted as follows.

It started in Beirut in 1978. The local YWCA office asked the young woman from southern Lebanon whether she would be interested in working for an oil firm in Japan at a good salary. She was offered a secretarial job. The go-between in Beirut was the manager of the local YWCA. She was a Palestinian sympathizer of the PLO.

When Leila S. agreed, two "Japanese" men entered and confirmed the offer. They were in effect members of the North Korean Trade Mission in the Lebanese capital.

The Eastern secret services in Beirut had cleverly chosen their "objective," the young woman from Maryayoun. Family ties, which are traditionally close in the Arab area, had been loosened in her case. She wanted to make her own way. Prior to her departure from Beirut she met some other young Lebanese women. They were about to embark on the same trip. Their own relations with their families and tribes were poor also.

The group was flown to Greece, then, by way of Yugoslavia, to Prague. The intermediate stops had been well prepared by the invisible managers of the operation. The ladies enjoyed every luxury; good hotels, big meals.

In Prague they met some more Japanese, but these in time turned out to be North Koreans also. One of them was the North Korean military attache. He put an end to the secrecy: he declared openly that the journey would end in North Korea.

The unsuspecting women were dumbfounded. But there could be no thought of escaping -- they were firmly in the hands of the "system." They flew to Pyongyang via Moscow and Irkutsk in a special aircraft. Upon arrival in North Korea each woman was given her own comfortable apartment in a camp and her own servant. A type of brain washing began.

One morning the young Lebanese woman from Maryayoun had a visit from an American from the United States. He had broken with his country and was working as an instructor for the North Korean regime in the training camp for female terrorists. His special task in the case of Leila S." intensive English language training; preparation for living in the United States. Finally the young woman was given her mission.

After a stay of several months in North Korea she was to return to Beirut, to apply at the U.S. Embassy there for a visa to the United States, to visit her sister who was living there. In America she was to await further instructions and orders. In this way, Leila S. almost became another link in the worldwide chain of terrorist cadres, under the guidance of the North Korean Secret Service and its overlord, the KGB.

But at the last moment something went wrong with this well prepared game. The young Lebanese woman's parents were worried because they were receiving no mail from Japan, where they believed their daughter to be. Her sister in the United States made inquiries at the Japanese Embassy. The answer she received was shattering: there was no such Japanese oil firm in Tokyo, nor had her sister ever reached Japan. The family in Maryayoung was mobilized.

Suddenly the southern Lebanese woman reappeared. Her return to Maryayoun, a mere formality as far as the terrorists were concerned, became her final destination. The Israelis had discovered another piece in the puzzle of international terrorism.

North Korea's integration into the system of worldwide organized activities under the sign of politically motivated violence should come as no surprise. In this country, situated between China and the USSR, the KGB is firmly established. Relations between the powers in Pyongyang and the PLO date back a long time. Aid to Arafat's commandos and other Palestinian groups consists mainly of arms deliveries and especially of training support.

According to the Swedish police there are 10 training camps for terrorists in North Korea. The "students" come from 22 countries. Among the training aids is a publication entitled "The Flea." This brochure comes from Algeria. Its contents: the technology, tactics and strategy of guerrilla warfare. Many lines of communications exist between North Korea and Latin America. Western services estimate that $1.6 million have flowed from Pyongyang into the coffers of left-radical groups on the Latin American continent alone.

North Korea provided a safe haven for the defeated members of Japan's "Red Army." North Korean instructors are said to have trained international terrorist cadres in South Yemen also. PFLP (Habbash) terrorists blew up three Western passenger airliners at the Dawson Field desert airport near Amman in 1970. They had acquired the necessary know-how for this act in North Korea. And it was said that North Korea was among the countries which stood ready to grant asylum to Schleyer's kidnapers before he was murdered.

The communist regime in Pyongyang has until now hardly been in the limelight in the search for forces which have been aiding and abetting international terrorism. There was some mention of the country, but hardly any facts or proof. Israeli discoveries about the terrorist school for young women have provided a new insight--that which was formerly represented by the PFLP's "glamour girl," Leila Khaled, namely "charm and Kalashnikov," now exists in an Asian version.

CSO: 4720/4

NEW DEPUTY PREMIER KIM HOE-IL

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 4 No 10, Oct 81 pp 11-12

[Text] A railway expert who has been a member of the Party Central Committee for 25 years was named a deputy premier recently. He is Kim Hoe-il (김 회 일), 67. His nomination to the post became publicized when north Korean radios announced the list of the Party and government leaders who attended a central reporting session held to mark the 33rd founding anniversary of the Pyongyang regime, September 9, and a banquet given on the occasion. Kim was ranked 42nd in the power hierarchy; he was placed 117th at the sixth congress of the Party held last October.

Kim is one of the four north Korean leaders who enjoyed longtime membership in the PCC. The new deputy premier, together with Choe Hyon, has been full PCC member since the third Party congress held in 1956, while Kim Il-sung and Kim Il have held PCC membership for all the six terms from the inaugural Party congress on.

Kim Hoe-il had also served as transportation minister or railway minister from 1953 to 1966 and from 1970 to 1972.

Kim's appointment did not change the total number (13) of deputy premiers as Lee Gun-mo was reassigned as the responsible Party secretary in charge of Nampo City again recently. The 12 other deputy premiers are Key Ung-tae, Kang Song-san, Ho Dam, Choe Gwang, Cho Se-ung, Choe Jae-u, Kong Jin-tae, Chong Jun-gi, Hong Si-hak, So Gwan-hi, Kim Du-yong and Kim Gyong-ryon. However, Cho Se-ung who was promoted to deputy premier in the early part of 1980 was missing from the "Double Nine Day" meeting and the banquet giving rise to speculation that he might have been deprived of the post.

With Kim's appointment to the cabinet, it has two experts on railway transportation: Deputy Premier Kang Song-san is concurrently holding the post of railway minister. "One of them," according to north Korea watchers in Seoul, "has to take charge of the land and sea transportation ministry. Or both of them have to join hands to solve knotty problems in transportation, especially the railways," they say.

Born in 1914 in North Hamgyong Province, Kim was chief of a locomotive engine office in North Pyongan Province in the early 1940s and became railway minister in 1953. He was elected to the Supreme People's

Assembly at the second-term SPA in 1957 and has been holding the seat since. He led railway missions to the Soviet Union and China in 1953, to Bulgaria in 1956, to Czechoslovakia in 1958, to Mongolia in 1962, to the Soviet Union in 1964 and to North Vietnam in 1965.

CSO: 4120/55

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN SEPTEMBER 1981

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 4 No 10, Oct 81 pp 22-35

[Text]

1 President Kim Il-sung cables a congratulatory message to the party and government leaders of Vietnam on the occasion of the country's national day.

1 The foreign delegations to the nonaligned and developing countries' meeting on food and agricultural affairs leave Pyongyang.

1 A Mexican national dancing troupe presents its first performance in the "2.8 Cultural Center" in Pyongyang.

1 A Japanese municipal cultural exchange mission led by Yosiko Furuya arrives in Pyongyang.

1 A professor's mission of Harvard University in the United States arrives in Pyongyang.

1 The 407th conference of the Military Armistice Commission is held in the Panmunjom.

1 Various missions of Chongnyon, the (pro-Pyongyang) General Association of Korean Residents in Japan including a press workers' mission, a movie workers' mission and a student mission of Choson College arrive in Pyongyang.

2 President Kim cables a condolence message to Iranian leader Ayatoliah Khomeini on the occasion of the recent loss of Iranian top officials.

2 A government trade mission led by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Jong-gun (최 정 근) returns home after a visit to Syria and Algeria.

2 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the President of Guyana over his recent reelection to the post.

2 The (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Station (KCBS) reports the 18th plenary session of the Agricultural Workers' League Central Committee was held recently in Pyongyang.

3 The Workers' Party Central Committee cables a congratulatory message to the Belgian Communist Party Central Committee on the occasion of the 60th founding anniversary of the party.

3 The visiting Bulgarian national singing and dancing troupe closes its three-day performance tour in Nampo City.

3 **Foreign missions to the nonaligned meeting on food and agricultural affairs leave Pyongyang.**

3 A trade union mission led by Mun Byong-rok (문 병 록), vice chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions, leaves for Czechoslovakia to participate in a World Trade Union conference and visit the Soviet Union, East Germany and Romania afterward.

4 A Chongnyon mission led by Vice Chairman Lee Kye-baek (리 계 백) of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee arrives in Pyongyang to join in the 33rd founding anniversary ceremonies of the north Korean regime.

4 Chon Ju-guk, a resident in California, the United States, leaves Pyongyang winding up his visit to north Korea.

4 A Chinese People's Daily mission led by its first associate editor arrives in Pyongyang for a 22-day visit.

4 A north Korean archery team returns home after winning one gold, four silver, and four bronze medals in the Socialist Youth Goodwill Archery Contest held in Hungary.

4 A north Korean radio communication team returns home after taking part in the International Radio Communication Multi-Division Competition held in Czechoslovakia.

4 A Japanese youth league mission led by its president arrives in Pyongyang for a 12-day visit.

4 A Chinse television mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 23-day visit.

4 A group of independent member of the Japanese House of Councilors arrives in Pyongyang.

5 President Kim sends a flower wreath to be offered in memory of the late Mrs. Yom Bo-bae, a member of the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland, allegedly founded by President Kim's father, Kim Hyong-jik, in the first decade of this century.

5 An Indonesian government mission led by the foreign affairs minister arrives in Pyongyang for a six-day visit.

5 The movie showing week commemorating the 33rd founding anniversary of the north Korean regime starts in provinces and cities.

5 A government trade mission leaves for East Germany. (The mission returned on September 20.)

5 A mission of Rodong Shinmun, organ of the Workers' Party, leaves Pyongyang to participate in festivals hosted by the organs of the Italy Communist Party and the Spanish Communist Party, respectively.

5 A north Korean jurist mission returns home after a visit to Romania.

6 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Todor Zhivkov, head of state of Bulgaria, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

6 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the newly elected president of the Central African Republic.

6 The opening ceremony for the People's Health Test for 1981 to be conducted in September and October is held in the Central Labor Hall.

6 The First Pyongyang International Table Tennis Open closes its seven-day meet.

6 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam (김 영 남) confers with the visiting vice chairman of the Venezuela Congress in Pyongyang.

7 KCBS reports President Kim recently sent to Chongnyon the 81st educational subsidy and scholorship fund amounting to 418,000,000 yen in Japanese currency.

7 President Kim meets with the visiting vice chairman of the Venezuela Congress.

7 President Kim meets with Vice Chairman Lee Gye-baek of Chongnyon who came to Pyongyang on the occasion of the 33rd founding anniversary of the north Korean regime, September 9.

7 Deputy Premier-Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam (허 담) confers with the visiting Indonesian foreign affairs minister.

7 The 35th founding anniversary of Munye Publishing House is celebrated at Moranbong Art Theater in Pyongyang. The company is awarded the National Flag First Class on the occasion.

7 A Finnish solidarity mission in support of the north Korean unification policy arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.

7 A welcoming rally for the visiting Malagasy government mission on public information is held at Chollima Cultural Hall in Pyongyang.

7 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam talks with a visiting professors group of Harvard University in the United States.

7 Culture Art Minister Lee Chang-son (리 창 선) and his mission return home after participating in the fourth congress of the Guyana People's National Party.

7 Premier Lee Jong-ok (리 종 옥) and his mission return home after visiting Syria via Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

7 A Czechoslovakian trade mission led by the vice minister of foreign trade arrives in Pyongyang for a five-day visit.

7 A Bulgarian friendship mission led by the deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Culture Committee and the vice chairman of the Bulgaria-(north) Korea Friendship Association arrives in Pyongyang for a six-day visit.

7 An East Germany aircraft company mission led by its president arrives in Pyongyang for a 16-day visit.

8 President Kim meets with the visiting Indonesia foreign minister and his mission.

8 President Kim and Premier Lee receive congratulatory messages from the leaders of China and the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 33rd founding anniversary of the Pyongyang regime.

8 A mission of the Japan Socialist Party subcommittee on Korean problems led by a member of the House of Representatives arrives in Pyongyang for a four-day visit.

8 Table tennis teams from Romania, Bulgaria, China, India, Japan, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Portugal leave Pyongyang after participating in the First Pyongyang International Table Tennis Open.

8 A Japanese newspaper editorial writer arrives in Pyongyang for an 18-day visit.

8 A scientific technology cooperation mission leaves for Moscow to participate in the 14th standing committee meeting on economic and scientific technology cooperation between (north) Korea and the Soviet Union.

8 A health mission leaves for Indonesia to participate in the 34th Assembly of the Southeast Asia Region of the World Health Organization and a health ministers' meeting of the region.

8 The ex-secretary general of the India-(north) Korea Friendship Association arrives in Pyongyang for a 22-day visit.

8 A Nigerian educational mission led by the education minister arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.

8 A Romanian journalist council mission arrives in Pyongyang for an 11-day visit.

8 A researcher on East Asia of Harvard University in the United States arrives in Pyongyang for a 15-day visit.

8 A Supreme People's Assembly mission led by Son Song-pil (손 성 필) leaves for Cuba to participate in the 68th general assembly of the International Parliamentarians' Union.

9 President Kim hosts a banquet to celebrate the 33rd founding anniversary of the north Korean regime at Kumsusan Parliamentary Hall. Some 50,000 students of Pyongyang city present a mass game in the Moranbong Stadium

and Pyongyang City workers hold a rally at Kim Il-sung Plaza on the occasion.

President Kim meets with a visiting Japanese member of the House of Representatives.

The visiting Mexican national dancing troupe gives performance in Pyongyang.

North Korea and Czechoslovakia sign a protocol in Pyongyang on exchange of and payment for goods for 1982.

A mission returns home after participating in the 16th Science and History Meeting held in Romania.

The inaugural meeting of the (north) Korea-Japan Friendship Promotion Association is held in Pyongyang. At the meeting Hyon Jun-guk (현 준 국) is elected president and Yom Guk-ryol, Son Song-pil, Kim U-jong, and Pang Gi-yong vice presidents of the organization.

Radio Pyongyang reports the death of Professor Kim Gwang-jin (김 광 진) of the Social Science Academy because of chronic disease at the age of 79.

President Kim makes an on-the-spot guidance tour of Todok Cooperative Farm in Pyongyang to survey newly manufactured farming tools accompanied by Premier Lee Jong-ok.

President Kim meets with the visiting Bulgaria-(north) Korea Friendship Association mission. He also meets with the visiting Bulgarian national singing and dancing troupe and views a performance by the troupe with Premier Lee Jong-ok at Mansudae Art Theater.

A Chinese provincial Communist Party mission arrives in Pyongyang after visiting Yanggang Province.

Deputy Premier-Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam talks with the visiting deputy premier-foreign affairs minister of Egypt in Pyongyang.

A professors' mission of the United States leaves Pyongyang ending its visit.

The vice chairman of the Venezuela Lower House leaves Pyongyang.

President Kim views a performance by Pyongyang Circus.

The 19th (north) Korean people's athletic meet with the participation of 400 players closes its four-day competition in Pyongyang.

A mission leaves for the Soviet Union.

A Mexican national dancing troupe leaves Pyongyang.

The 30th founding anniversary of the Factory Workers' College is celebrated at the People's Cultural Palace in Pyongyang.

13 A mission of the Minju Choson (Democratic Korea), organ of the Administration Council, arrives in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet government organ, Izvestia.

13 President Kim meets with the visiting Egyptian mission led by the deputy premier-foreign affairs minister.

13 A five-day international boxing contest opens at Pyongyang Gymnasium participated in with athletic teams from six countries: Romania, Japan, Hungary, Portugal, the Soviet Union and north Korea. (North Korea won first place with seven gold, eight silver and seven bronze medals.)

14 A Soviet film workers' union mission arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.

14 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Chon Myong-gyong (전 명 경) to Togo met with President Gnassingbe Eyadema on September 8.

14 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to a responsible official of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Council on the occasion of the country's independence anniversary.

14 KCBS reports 10 workers including some in goods stores and textiles stores, a cook, barbers, tailors and a machine repairman, were decorated with the Meritorious Workers' Title and the Order of Effort.

14 The speaker of the Iranian parliament and his mission arrive in Pyongyang for a five-day visit.

14 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi (정 준 기) talks with a visiting Japanese cultural exchange mission led by a member of the Japan Socialist Party.

14 An Egyptian mission led by the deputy premier-foreign affairs minister leaves Pyongyang winding up its four-day visit.

14 A mission for (north) Korea-Soviet Science technology cooperation returns home after attending the 14th conference on (north) Korea-Soviet Economy and Science-Technology Cooperation.

14 The president of the Kim Il-sungism Study Institute in Portugal arrives in Pyongyang for a 16-day visit.

14 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam talks with the visiting mission of the Japan Socialist Party subcommittee on the Korean problem and the mission of the Austria-(north) Korea Friendship Promotion Association, respectively.

14 A Sierra Leone Juche Idea Institute mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 16-day visit.

15 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam talks with the visiting mission of a regional chapter of the Chinese Communist Party.

15 A Chinese architecture science association mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 16-day visit.

15 The general secretary of the Italian International Relations Institute who is deputy president of the Italy southern part banking company and his mission arrive in Pyongyang.

15 A Japanese reporters mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 15-day visit.

15 A Cuba Communist Party mission and an Austria-(north) Korea Friendship Promotion Association mission leave Pyongyang.

15 North Korea and East Germany sign a protocol on payment of goods for 1982 in East Berlin.

16 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Pak Ri-hyon (박 리 현) was recenlty assigned concurrently to St. Lucia.

16 A 14,000 ton-level freighter, Changsan-ho, which was built at Nampo Shipyard, was launched at Nampo Port.

16 President Kim meets with the visiting Iranian parliamentary mission accompanied by People's Armed Forces Minister Oh Jin-u (오 진 우), Vice President Pak Song-chol (박 성 철), Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae (공 진 태), and Chairman Hwang Jang-yop (황 장 엽) of the Supreme People's Assembly.

16 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the general secretary of Mongolia, Yumjaagyn Tsedenbal, on the occasion of his 65th birthday.

16 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo on the occasion of the country's 160th independence anniversary.

16 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam talks with the visiting Italian banking mission led by the general secretary of the Italy International Relations Institute.

16 A provincial Chinese Communist Party mission leaves Pyongyang.

16 A mission of the (north) Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) leaves for the Soviet Union.

17 KCBS reports a foreign ministry mission led by Deputy Foreign Minister Kim Jae-bong (김 재 봉) visiting Uganda met with the country's president on September 11.

17 President Kim meets with the outgoing Mongolian ambassador to north Korea.

17 A Bulgarian national singing and dancing troupe leaves Pyongyang.

17 The (north) Korea-Soviet Friendship Association opens an exhibition of Soviet photographs at the Chollima Cultural Center.

18 **A mission of the Japanese Youth League Cooperative Union led by its president leaves Pyongyang.**

18 Various Chongnyon missions including an education workers' mission, a commerce and industry workers' mission, and the 90th fatherland visit group arrive at Wonsan Port.

18 Party Secretary Kim Jong-il (김 정 일) makes a guidance tour of the construction site of the Grand People's Study Hall.

18 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam talks with the visiting East Asia Institute researcher of Harvard University in the United States.

18 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop talks with the visiting chairman of the Portuguese Juche Idea Study Committee.

18 A Guyana economic mission led by the chief of the national planning bureau arrives in Pyongyang.

18 A Chinese radio and television broadcasting mission arrives in Pyongyang.

18 A Japanese education workers' union mission arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.

19 A mission of the (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Committee leaves for Pakistan.

19 Various Chongnyon missions including an education workers' mission, two graducating students' mission of the Choson College arrive in Pyongyang.

20 The Mangyongbong-ho, the north Korean ship which carries Korean returnees from Japan, leaves Wonsan for Japan.

20 The national track and field meet closes its six-day competition by 1,200 players at Hamhung Stadium.

20 Premier Lee Jong-ok cables a congratulatory message to the premier of Belize upon its independence from England.

21 Radio Moscow reports a north Korean physicist team is participating in a joint research plan on nuclear reactors together with scientists from 11 nations at Dubna Nuclear Institute in the suburbs of Moscow.

21 The second national conference of the League for Conservation of Nature closes its two-day session at Pyongyang Cultural Palace with the presence of Premier Lee Jong-ok, Party Secretary Kim Hwan (김 환), Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi, Deputy Premier So Gwan-hi (서 관 히) and representatives from the league's provincial and city chapters.

21 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to President Moussa Traore of Mali on the occasion of the 21st independence anniversary of the country.

21 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi meets with a visiting East German national

airline company mission led by its president.

21 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop, who is also chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, talks with the visiting Juche Ideology Study group of Sierra Leone.

21 A Bulgarian mission of trade unions arrives in Pyongyang for a six-day visit.

21 A Syrian civil aviation mission arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.

21 A former head official of the Austria Supreme Court arrives in Pyongyang.

21 A Mongolian trade union mission led by the chairman of the transportation and communication workers union arrives in Pyongyang for a 10-day visit.

21 A Soviet military women's basketball team arrives in Pyongyang.

21 The 37th founding anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Armed Froces is celebrated at a military unit commanded by Lee Du-chan (리 두 찬).

21 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Kim Ryong-yon (김 룡 연) to Upper Volta met with the country's president on September 11.

21 A mission of the GFTU led by Kim Bong-ju, chairman of the organization, arrives in Tokyo at the invitation of the Japanese General Council of Labor Unions.

22 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam talks with a visiting Japan Socialist Party economic mission.

22 The reporting meet commemorating the 20th founding anniversary of Haeju Industry College is held at a Haeju cement factory.

22 An Algerian military mission led by the chief of the national air defense bureau arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.

22 A Togo labor union mission arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.

22 The new Portuguese ambassador to north Korea arrives in Pyongyang.

22 The north Korean authors mission leaves on a visit to China.

22 A mission of the Football Association of Chongnyon led by its president arrives in Pyongyang.

22 A Chinese goodwill soccer team arrives in Pyongyang.

22 The boxing teams from Romania, Japan, Hungary, and the Soviet Union leave Pyongyang after participating in an international boxing meet held in Pyongyang.

22 President Kim makes a guidance trip to cooperative farms and Anju coal mine area in South Pyongan Province.

23 Radio Pyongyang reports the "Kim Il-sung Book Store" was recently opened in Zimbabwe.

23 Radio Peking reports a ground-breaking ceremony for the (north) Korea-China joint venture hydroelectric power station on the Yalu River was held in China. The work will be completed by 1985 according to the plan disclosed on January 15, this year, during the Chinese-(north) Korea Yalu River Hydroelectric Council meeting.

23 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to President of Guinea Bissau on the occasion of the eighth independence anniversary of the nation.

23 Premier Lee talks with the visiting Guyana economic mission led by the general chief of the national planning bureau.

25 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam talks with the visiting mission of the Chinese Communist Party organ, People's Daily, led by its first associate editor.

23 A government goodwill mission led by Choe Tae-bok (최 태 복), chairman of the Education Commission, returns home after a visit to Sudan.

23 A mission of Rodong Shinmun leaves on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

23 A national musicians mission leaves Pyongyang to participate in the 17th general meeting of the International Music Council to be held in Hungary.

23 A mission of the League of the Socialist Working Youth (LSWY) returns home after visiting Czechoslovakia.

23 A Portuguese technicians' general organization mission led by its chairman arrives in Pyongyang.

23 The outgoing Mongolian ambassador to north Korea leaves for his home country.

23 The chairman of a non-governmental international organizations' meeting, which is qualified to negotiate with the U.N. Economic and Social Council, arrives in Pyongyang.

24 Moscow contributes 1,300 volumes of books to the Grand People's Study Hall, which is being constructed in Pyongyang.

24 A Chinese provincial Communist Party mission arrives in Pyongyang ending its visit to North Pyongan Province.

24 A Guyana economic mission led by the general chief of the national planning bureau leaves Pyongyang.

24 A mission of the East German journalists' league led by the editor-in-chief of the East German Social Unification Party regional committee organ arrives in Pyongyang.

24 An Indian soccer team arrives in Pyongyang.

24 A Portuguese boxing team leaves Pyongyang.

24 South Hwanghae Province holds a preliminary contest for the national accounting competition to be held in commemoration of the 35th founding anniversary of the (north) Korean Central Bank.

25 The Chinese national publishing management bureau donates 3,800 volumes of books to north Korea to be kept in the Grand People's Study Hall in Pyongyang.

25 President Kim receives credentials from the new Portuguese ambassador to north Korea.

25 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the president of North Yemen on the occasion of the country's 19th revolutionary anniversary, September 26.

25 The visiting Japanese Socialist Party economic mission leaves Pyongyang.

25 Chinese mission led by a deputy minister of public security and political affairs arrives in Pyongyang.

25 President Kim meets with the visiting Sierra Leone Juche Ideology study group accompanied by Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop.

26 A Party mission leaves for Bulgaria.

26 A Rodong Shinmun mission led by Associate Editor Chong Ha-chon (정 하 천) leaves for the Soviet Union.

26 A mission of the Minju Choson, organ of the government, returns home after a visit to the Soviet Union.

26 President Kim, accompanied by People's Armed Forces Minister Oh Jin-u, Party Secretary Kim Chung-rin (김 중 린) and Deputy Premier Kang Song-san (강 성 산), inspects the constructing site of the Grand People's Study Hall to "encourage the workers."

27 A four-day international soccer meet opens at Hamhung Stadium.

27 The Yalu River men and women's basketball teams and visiting Chinese counterparts have goodwill matches in Pyongyang.

27 The 2.8 men and women's basketball teams and the visiting Soviet military counterparts have goodwill matches in Pyongyang.

27 The 185th returnees group from Japan disembarks from the Mangyongbong-ho at Chongjin port.

27 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi talks with the visiting Chinese Public Security Ministry basketball team led by the deputy minister of public security.

27 Hwang Jang-yop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA), talks with the visiting Choson College student mission.

27 The (north) Korean and Vietnamese governments sign a protocol on exchange of and payment for goods for 1981-1982 in Pyongyang.

27 Hwang Jang-yop talks with the visiting film studio workers mission of Chongnyon and a publishing workers mission of the Choson Shinbo (Korean Newspaper) Company.

28 President Kim meets with the visiting Algerian military mission led by the national air defence bureau chief, accompanied by Armed Forces Minister Oh Jin-u.

28 Chairman Hwan Jang-yop holds a conference with the visiting Zambian National Assembly mission led by its chairman.

28 Premier Lee Jong-ok holds a goodwill meeting with the visiting Portuguese technology mission.

28 A mission of the Poland Agricultural Cooperative Union led by its chairman arrives in Pyongyang.

28 Choe Hong-hi, president of the International League of Taekwondo in Canada who is the publisher of the Baedal Shinbo, arrives in Pyongyang.

28 Deputy Premier-Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam holds talks with the visiting chairman of the international organizations' conference which is qualified to confer with the U.N. Economy and Social Council.

28 A Syrian military mission led by the chief of staff of the Syrian People's Army arrives in Pyongyang.

28 The (north) Korea-Chinese Friendship "Taekam" Cooperative Farm holds a goodwill meeting on the occasion of the 32nd founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

28 A mission of the Ghana Times, organ of the government, led by the editor in-chief arrives in Pyongyang.

28 The (north) Korean and Syrian governments sign an agreement on air transportation between the two countries in Pyongyang.

28 An Indian scholar's mission led by the director of the Asia regional chapter of the Juche Ideology Institute arrives in Pyongyang.

28 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the president of Botswana on the occasion of the 15th independence anniversary of the country, September 30.

28 Various missions of Chongnyon including a publishing workers mission, a congratulatory mission of the 33rd founding anniversary of the north Korean regime, a film studio workers mission, a student mission of Choson College and a regional commerce and industry workers mission leave Pyongyang.

28 A ground-breaking ceremony for a stadium to be constructed with the help of North Korea is held in North Yemen.

29 President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo arrives in Pyongyang with his suite at the invitation of President Kim.

29 A Thai Democratic Party mission arrives in Pyongyang.

29 The Chinese movie showing week opens at Pyongyang Moranbong Art Theater on the occation of the 32nd founding anniversary of China.

29 Minister Hong Dong-gun of the Los Angeles Presbyterian Church leaves Pyongyang winding up his 12-day visit to the fatherland.

29 A Yugoslavia government educational mission led by an executive secretary of the Yugoslavia Communist League arrives in Pyongyang.

29 A Mexico foreign trade institute mission arrives in Pyongyang.

29 A Tokyo regional solidarity committee mission led by a military affairs reviewer, Aayajo Gubo, arrives in Pyongyang.

29 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the president of Nigeria on the occasion of the 21st independence anniversary of the country, October 1.

29 President Kim hosts a banquet for the visiting Togo president and his mission in the Kumsusan Parliamentary Hall.

29 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Guinea president on the occasion of the 23rd independence anniversary of the country.

30 A Chinese national print exhibition opens at the Korean Museum on the occasion of the 32nd founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

30 A trade mission leaves for Mongolia.

30 An SPA mission led by Son Song-pil returns home after attending the 68th general assembly of the International Parliamentarians' Union held in Cuba.

30 A health mission returns home after participating in the Southeast Asia health ministers meeting and the 34th regional meeting of the World Health Organization held in Indonesia.

30 "The National 9.5 Prize Athletic Contest for the Collegians" closes its four-day meet in Pyongyang with 12 athletic divisions including soccer, track and field, gymnastics and swimming.

30 President Kim and Premier Lee cable congratulatory messages to their Chinese counterparts on the occasion of the 32nd founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

30 A Foreign Affairs Ministry mission led by Deputy Foreign Minister Kim Jae-bong returns home after a visit to Uganda.

30 President Kim and the president of Togo have their second conference in Pyongyang. They view a singing and dancing performance at Mansudae Art Theater.

END

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Korean Affairs Report

No. 176

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

WORKERS' RIGHTS UNDER LAW REVIEWED

Seoul SINDONGA in Korean Sep 81 pp 143-147

[Article by O Sung-yong, Chief of Planning Division, Federation of Korean Chemical Workers' Union: "Are Workers' Interests Being Protected?"]

[Text] Although our [Korean] economy has successfully achieved a high growth during the past 20 years, there has been negligence in improving the structure of income distribution which should have been in harmony with the speed of economic growth. This was because the nation's overall economic development program was primarily aimed at achieving growth. As a result, the basic rights of workers remained restricted in some areas.

"The Provisional Special Law Concerning the Labor Union of Foreign Invested Business and the Arbitration of Labor Dispute," promulgated on 1 January 1970 and "the Special Law on National Security," promulgated on 27 December 1971, are considered to be actions designed to regulate the labor union activities from the political, economic and national security points of view in order to achieve a high economic growth in the 1970's in tune with the growth of the 1960's.

As new problems emerged from the fragile structure of those businesses which were created under the heavy protection of the government such as the financial support and the support in taxation system, so in the labor-management issue, there has been an increase in the number of cases in which the government is involved in resolving even minor labor disputes without being able to give those businesses a chance to improve in their ability in settling labor disputes because of the government intervention and one-sided attitude toward employers.

All in all, the trouble between labor and management which occured without any autonomous settlement of the labor-management problem has exploded into a serious labor-management dispute after a while.

The various laws related to labor, including the Labor Union Law, the Labor Standard Law, the Labor-Management Negotiation Law, the Labor Dispute Arbitration Law and the Labor Commission Law which were respectively passed by the legislation meeting last year-end are intended to contain labor-management relations within the confines of [specific] businesses and to guide the labor-management issues through administrative controls. However, the observation of the process of implementing the laws during the past 7 months shows that there were frequent unfair labor practices on the part of those employers who abuse the laws. Because of this, there have been concerns over the maintenance of industrial peace.

Unlike in the past, most of the unfair labor practices which took place recently were not intended to cut down the demands and claims made by workers; they seemed to be intended to destroy the labor union itself or to obstruct the labor union activities, thereby raising a serious problem.

No laws can be perfect. The labor laws of our country were not legislated as a response to the worker's movement. They were, more often than not, the results of control in the plane of national policy. Because of this, no sufficient chance was provided to reflect the labor union's opinion, and an allowance must be given for this when we review the laws. However, Section 1, Article 31 of the Constitution provided that "Workers shall have autonomous right to organize unions, the right of collective bargaining and the right of collective action in order to improve work conditions." However, "Right of collective action shall be exercised as specified by the law,: thereby guaranteeing the basic rights of workers, namely, three rights of labor.

Decrease in the Number of Union Members

Under Article 8 of the Labor Union Law, "Workers shall be allowed to organize or participate in the labor union on their own volition. However, government employees come under a separate stipulation of the law."

Thus with the exception of government employees, under the law, all workers are allowed to participate in collective activities to improve their working conditions and protect their interests.

As of July 1980, the number of workers who belong to the labor union totaled 1,119,572. Since the revision of the labor laws, there has been a steady decrease in the number of the labor union members. As of the end of June 1981, the number of the union members totaled 836,318. This shows a very low organization rate, according to statistics compiled by the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU).

The low organization rate was particularly noteworthy in the small businesses, including the small and medium enterprises and the workshops of collateral enterprises of the giant corporations. On the other hand, the workshops with a small number of workers will find it difficult to engage in labor union activities at their own level. Because of this, it becomes necessary for them to have a united organization on the basis of they type of trade or areas.

Under the Labor Union Operations Guideline, published by the Office of Labor Affairs, the Korean Government, on 20 August 1980, the regional chapters which were the local organizations for various industrial unions were abolished last year. Because of this, there has been a considerable limitation in the efforts to organize labor unions at those workshops where wages and work conditions were far below those of the large businesses.

The reasons for the low rate of organizing labor unions at the companies owned by collateral enterprises are not because workers do not feel it necessary to have collective activities but because there are difficulties in organizing labor unions.

Generally speaking, many employers of our country seem to have a certain prejudice against the activities of labor unions which play the role of a safety pin and contribute to an organic development of the capitalistic society. In many cases they are skeptical about the kind of labor-management relations called for in the modern industrial society and see them with a sense of apprehension: "when a labor union emerges, an enterprise will fall."

After World War II, Japan gave a firm guarantee to labor union activities at the companies owned by financial tycoons. Within a short period of time, the economy of the war-defeated nation was brought up to the level of an advanced nation. Today Japan has established her unique kind of labor-management relations. It is quite a contrast.

In many cases, the workers' thinking toward labor is also pre-modern. There are still many workers who are not aware of the rights, as specified in the Labor Standard Law, in order to get wages worth the hard work and maintain and develop labor power. They still have the concept of master-slave such as "Work as told for whatever wages paid."

Now let's review problems involving labor-management relations primarily based on the laws related to labor.

First, under the revised labor union law, the organizational structure of a labor union is limited to each enterprise (See Article 13 of the Labor Union Law). During the past 20 years, the organizational structure of the labor unions in our country was a mixture of both the labor unions on the basis of each industry (FKTU and 17 Industrial Unions) and the labor unions on the basis of each enterprise. On the part of the government, this type of structure was necessary for the implementation of its labor policy.

Ambiguous Higher Level Organizations

Under the revised Law, it appears that labor unions were reorganized into each enterprise as a unit because the dispute involving the formation of a labor union was not considered desirable. In the past such a dispute occurred because of excessive interference in the labor union of an enterprise level by higher organizations. Due to the organizational weakness of the fragmented unions [under the revised law], chances are great for employers to tie up the labor unions with their own enterprises under the pretext of doing away with the control and command of their higher organizations.

In the case of some foreign countries, the labor union with each enterprise as a unit is often criticized for being a govenment-patronized union due to the fact that it is under the influence of the employer. In reality when a labor union is organized at each enterprise level only, it is impossible to establish reasonable leadership because of dual control by higher organizations such as the FKTU and respective industrial unions. Moreover, it tends to create problems such as extreme inequity in work conditions at these enterprises belonging to the same trade, thus making ways of resolving labor disputes difficult.

As the labor union became a unit with an enterprise as its main core, the industrial labor union was reduced to no more than a league and its role stopped at faithfully fulfilling the obligations set forth in the regulations by the superior organization (Article 7 of the Enforcement Regulations) to help the labor administration systems. Also by requiring to record only the name of affiliated organizations when a union registers its establishment (Section 3, Article 13 of the Labor Union Law), [the law], is intended only to maintain a nominal command channel of the industrial labor union.

Second, (under Section 2, Article 12 of the Labor Union Law) no one except the labor union concerned or persons, who have a rightful authority shall interfere with the admission, the withdrawal and collective bargaining with the employer. The above-described provisions were provided with the aim of preventing any mass disturbance and any labor-management dispute from occuring as a result of the intervention by subversive elements.

However, there is no clear distinction as to who has authority. Even an immediate superior organization is apt to become chary of getting involed in organization and guidance.

In order to rationally coordinate labor-management relations, lawyers, college professors and journalists should cooperate, but this has not been easy.

Third, the abolishment of the union shop system (Proviso, Section 2, Article 39 of the Labor Law) has greatly restricted the activities of labor union. According to the new law, the union shop system was abolished, and instead it adopted a system under which workers can join the labor union at their own discretion.

The union shop system is a device to guarantee labor union activities. Under the system, when more than two-thirds of the workers of a certain work shop have joined the union it becomes mandatory for the rest to join it, and when an employee is newly employed, he is to join the labor union automatically. In the past the union shop provision of our country was patterned after the Taft-Hartly Law. The abovementioned law was legislated based on the spirit that in the labor movement of the United States "a coercive unity is designed for the interest of the people who are coerced, and the coerciveness is a basis of the organized society, and at the same time, without coercion the workers' rights are trampled upon by the powerful influence of employers." As soon as the union shop sytem was abolished in accordance with the new law, some employers openly destroyed the labor union and obstructed the labor union activities. Because of this, the overall activities of the labor union with each enterprise as a unit has mainly devoted itself to safeguarding the organization. The overt oppression and pressure over the labor union annoyed the union leaders thereby obstructing smooth labor-management relations within the work shop.

There are incidences in which some businesses hire people after taking a sworn statement from them to the effect that they will not join the labor union. Recently the Ministry of Labor Affairs filed a law suit against four company executives, including a president. In this case--S. Food Processing Co. which was turned over to the prosecution authorities--the labor-management dispute started when the executives openly persuaded their employees to bolt the labor union, and furthermore they intervened with the management of the labor union.

Subsequently the Federation of Korean Trade Union (FKTU), together with each industrial labor union, decided to establish a special organization called "the Countermeasure Committee for Rooting Out Unfair Labor Practice."

Union's Autonomy and New Procedures for Organizing a Union

Fourth, there are great limitations in the formation of a new union. One of the reasons why the rate of organizing labor unions has been low is because of the limitations imposed on the organization of a new labor union. Since it is necessary to overcome numerous difficulties to organize a new labor union, a considerable number of unions failed in organizing while quite a few others were destroyed by the pressure of the company to which they belong even after the unions had been formed. When this happened, many union organizers were dismissed from their job.

The birth of a labor union is not complete with free registration, but the union is provided with legal personality after a certificate for the establishment of a labor union has been issued. Under Article 8 of the Enforcement Decree of the Labor Law, it

is stipulated that the certificate for the establishment of a labor union shall be issued within 30 days after the receipt of application for organizing a labor union. It also stipulates that in the event necessary papers are found incomplete, they may be returned.

Therefore, while undergoing the procedures for filing an application, or before the certificate for the establishment of a labor union is issued, the personal data of the people who spearheaded the formation of a labor union are revealed to the company to which they belong. Beginning at this moment, the inexperienced organizers must face the pressure and persuasion from the company.

They will be strongly pressured to keep their hands off the labor union by those who are related or come from the same home town or those who have referred them to the company. For those who are unaware of the fact that the labor union has been formed, they spread rumors to the effect that subversive elements are attempting to destroy the company.

Meanwhile the labor union leaders must go through the pain of waiting for the application to come through, isolated and without support. It must also be pointed out that the qualifications for becoming labor union leaders are extremely restrictive under the new law.

Fifth, there are limitations to the self-rule of the labor union. Article 12 of the Labor Union Law prohibits political activities on the part of the labor union. Undoubtedly, the labor unions must be primarily engaged in the economic, educational and relief activities for the benefit of the union members. However, I believe special consideration should be given to such political activities as legislation and recommendation of policies for the benefit of the union members so long as such activities are not intended to support any specific individual or any specific political party.

Under the law, "the government agencies may order the dissolution or re-election of leaders through the decision of the Labor Affair Commission if and when they determine that the labor union is feared to violate the labor laws or to harm public interest" (Article 32 of the Labor Law). Yet here too are many problems. In accordance with the operational guidelines of the FKTU issued last year, many full-time staff members of the union were reduced whereby affecting the routing activities of the labor union. From this point of view, it would be highly possible that the self-rule of the labor union is at stake because the law enables the government agencies to order the dissolution of labor union. The abolishment of regional chapters, too, was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Office of Labor Affairs, the Koren Government.

So far we have reviewed provisions in the Labor Law which could restrict labor union activities. Matters related to unfair labor practices on the part of employers are to be resolved [under the law] when they stop such practices and turn the situation around to where it was.

Even if the Labor Affairs Commission issued an order to reinstate a person who was fired in an unfair manner, the company would have almost nothing to lose because in such case it takes 2 to 3 months before the case goes through two trials, and the workers involved can hardly sustain themselves during the 2 to 3 month period. Therefore, to root out unfair labor practices, the court decision on unfair labor practices should be accompanies with punitive measures.

In the case of Company "W" in Taejon City, it not only disobeyed the court order to reinstate the person involved but ended up only paying a fine of 300,000 won to the prosecution in order to be completely cleared.

Limitations on Collective Bargaining Rights

The five problems stated in the foregoing concern workers' rights for unity. It would be difficult to expect any guarantee for the collective bargaining rights under the conditions where employers can exercise control over and interfere with the organization and operation of the labor unions. The limitation of collective action rights has already been stipulated under the Constitution. Under the Labor Dispute Arbitration Law, labor disputes in a certain business are prohibited. Compulsory arbitration can be exercised not only at public corporations but also at privately-owned businesses. Also, there are other constraints such as the extention of the cooling period and mediation.

The collective bargaining rights in the labor union means that workers negotiate with employers through their united and organized power, but collective bargaining rights without collective action rights are naturally meaningless and powerless. Of course this does not mean that merely because workers are given collective action rights, they can immediately plunge into such collective action as a strike. But workers must have collective action rights so as to have equal negotiation power, and the negotiation must be based on confidence and sincerity so that they can expect to produce feasible results.

The revised law has adopted a labor union system with the single enterprise as a unit, and in the bargaining rights it adopted a direct party system while largely limiting the delegation of collective bargaining rights to a third party (See Article 33 of the Labor Union Law).

There has been only one case in which collective bargaining rights were delegated to a third party (The Seoul Bus Labor Union has delegated the rights to the Federation of Automobile Labor Unions) up until now, when almost all cases of wage negotiations have been concluded for the year 1981. The limitations on the delegation of collective bargaining rights appeared to have started from the idea that the party involved knows best. Nevertheless the special labor-management relations which resort to generosity of employers do not always seem to work out peacefully. It may be better suggested that the higher labor organizations at the national level can possibly bridge the gap between the labor and management, taking into consideration equilibrium existing between the same kinds of trade as well as the same general areas. The delegation of power is designed to improve necessary authority, but when the delegation of power is limited, it may result in acknowledging power as it is. This is contrary to the idea of forestalling labor-management disputes. The result of negotiations ties down only within the enterprise may seem to be peace and quiet in the beginning, but as time goes by, factors conducive to labor disputes could continue to accrue.

The revised law stipulates that the wage agreement shall be effective for on year as it was in the past. But the effective period of collective bargaining of all conditions of work other than wages shall be extended, the law states, up to 3 years if possible. In view of our reality where we face heavy fluctuation in commodity prices and where the situation could change, this particular provision could contribute to reducing the opportunity to improve work conditions.

As discussed in the foregoing, I reviewed the Labor Law, including the Labor Union Law. We must not overlook the possible danger that the labor-management issue could flare up into social problems from conflicts between workers and employers when there is no functional mechanism [in the law] through which workers' demands and claims could be rationally channelled.

8915
CSO: 4108/156

DPRK YOUTH, STUDENT MEETINGS HELD

SK131523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Nov (KCNA)--Meetings of youth and students for thoroughly implementing the programmatic teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea are taking place in all parts of Korea.

Their meetings were held recently in South Pyongan Province, Chagang Province, North Pyongan Province, Nampo Municipality and Yanggang Province.

Placed on the platforms of the meetings were portraits of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

The reporters and speakers at the meetings said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his address at the congress highly appraised the glorious road of struggle and great exploits of the LSWYK and put forward a militant program calling upon the youth to inherit and carry to shining accomplishment the cause of chuche through generations under the party's leadership.

They stressed that the address of the great leader is an immortal textbook that gives a clear answer as to the important historic task for carrying forward the revolutionary cause and a great militant banner leading to victory the struggle of the world youths for the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

They declared that the members of the LSWYK and the youth will discharge with credit their honourable mission, upholding the programmatic tasks set forth by the great leader in his address at the congress, as becomes the militant reserves of the Workers Party of Korea, the inheritor of our revolutionary cause.

They called upon the youth to make a breakthrough at all the difficult and painstaking posts of socialist economic construction, and fulfill the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule with full display of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and come off the victor in the struggle for attaining the ten long-range goals of socialist economic construction.

They said that the youth should play a due part in the van of the struggle for the reclamation of tideland and construction of power plants and other monumental edifices under a far-reaching plan, upholding the militant task put forward by the great leader at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and at the fourth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the party.
CSO: 4120/57

PARTY CENTER DEFINES LITERATURE, ART ROLE

SK150432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Nov (KCNA)--The literature and art of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea have come into full bloom.

They well meet the noble aesthetic idea and cultural demands of our people for their profound ideological contents and fresh and diverse artistic delineation.

They have made a fast progress after the liberation along the chuche-oriented line of literature and art indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Particularly, entering the 1970s, the glorious party centre, holding aloft this line, made literature and art true humanics and clearly defined its mission and role, so they might well contribute to the historic cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea.

As a result, all categories of art including literature, movie, opera, fine art, drama, music and dance, and circus met their brilliant heyday.

The greatest success achieved in literature and art in the past period is the creation of many monumental masterpieces giving a comprehensive and profound depiction of the glorious and brilliant history of revolutionary activities of the great leader.

Finding enthusiastic response from the people were the cycle of novels "immortal history" successfully representing the history of the revolutionary activities of the great leader, a number of feature films including "Mt Paektu" and fine art works depicting his greatness on epic canvases and musical works singing his exploits, wisdom of leadership and noble communist virtues, and others.

The brilliant revolutionary tradition of our literature and art has become to throw more brilliant rays through generations with the adaptation of "Sea of Blood," "A Flower Girl," "The Fate of a Self-Defence Crops Man," "An Chung-kun Shoots Hirobumi Ito" and "The Mountaing Shrine" and other immortal classic masterpieces created in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader to films, operas, novels and a drama.

The thematic scope has largely expanded and many literary and artistic works very high in depictive standards have been created to meet the demand of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society.

The glorious party centre has given an all-round innovation to our literature and art, freeing them from the old schemats, and trained a large army of men of literature and art by advancing man-centred literature and art, chuche-oriented theory on literature and art and unique creative method and establishing a new creative system.

In our country where life itself is soil for affluent art, art circle members resembling professionals are found in all factories and villages and even children are acclaimed by audiences in far off foreign countries.

The foreigners who saw performances of the Mansudae art troupe of our country were simply enchanted.

A well-known artist of Italy said:

"As for the height of Korean art, it is higher than the Alps and, as for its depth, it is deeper than the Mediterranean Sea. How can we help saying that Kmyan art is the art of the highest peak?

"It is a great pity that I cannot find a higher admiration than the words art of the highest peak."

CSO: 4120/57

SO YUN-SOK, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND KUMSONG MEETING

SK160414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Nov (KCNA)--A meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Kumsong Political Institute was held on November 15 at the institute.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform.

Attending the meeting together with the teachers and students of the institute were Comrade So Yun-sok, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the party; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop and Pak Su-tong, secretaries of the Central Committee of the party; Kim Si-hak, Kim Pong-chu, Yi Yong-su and other personages concerned, leading functionaries of party cadre training organs.

Comrade Hwang Chang-yop read a congratulatory message sent by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea to the entire teachers and students of the institute.

The message pointed out that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a deep insight into the significance of the training of young political workers in the development of the party and the revolution, personally founded the central young cadres school under arduous and complex circumstances immediately after the liberation and wisely guided it, and has developed it into the Kumsong Political Institute which trains young political workers and other functionaries of working peoples organisations in conformity with the requirements of the developing revolution.

Noting that the Kumsong Political Institute which was inaugurated under the name of the central young cadres school on November 5, 1946, has covered a road of proud victories under the leadership of the party over the last 35 years, the message said:

The institute resolutely defended and safeguarded the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song politically and ideologically, and firmly defended the unity and cohesion of the party without vacillation even in the days when our revolution was undergoing an ordeal and has creditably discharged its duty to the party and the revolution by thoroughly implementing our party's chuche-based policy of training party cadres.

The institute has made a great contribution to the strengthening and development of the work of the working peoples organisations and the accomplishment of our revolutionary cause by bringing up a large number of young political cadres and functionaries of working peoples organisations armed with the idea and theory of chuche and possessed of the leaders work style.

At the meeting Yi Chong-yong, director of the institute, made a report.

The reporter stressed that the history of the institute is a history of noble love recorded with warm benevolence of the great leader and the glorious party centre.

He said that the institute which greeted the 1970s as a fullfledged base of training dependable functionaries of working peoples organisations thanks to the wise leadership and deep solicitude of the great leader, has met a new heyday in its development under the wise guidance of the glorious party cent e.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4120/57

'NODONG SINMUN' PRAISES YOUTH LEAGUE

SK161116 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Nov (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN November 14 carried an article headlined "The League of Socialist Working Youth Is Militant Organization of Youth Boundlessly Faithful to Party's Leadership"

Recalling that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly indicated the militant tasks of the youth league for carrying the cause of chuche to accomplishment under the leadership of the party in his historic address "The youth should be dependable heirs to the revolutionary cause of chuche" at the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the article says:

This historic address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a brilliant historic work brightly illumining the road of the triumphant march of the communist youth movement in our country which has met a new turning point and a program of the movement which should always be firmly adhered to for the completion of the cause of socialism and communism.

The most important idea in the historic address of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is that all the youth and organizations of the league should carry the revolutionary cause of chuche to accomplishment by remaining boundlessly faithful to the party's leadership.

It is by nature a demand of the youth movement itself and a question of principle for accomplishing the revolutionary cause that the youth organizations should advance, upholding the party's leadership.

The LSWYK is a militant organization boundlessly faithful to the cause of our party above all because it is a revolutionary unit which acts only in accordance with the idea and intention of the party, regarding the party's idea as the guiding principle.

The guiding idea of the Korean youth movement is the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. It is a consistent principle of activity of our LSWYK organizations to organize and conduct all work on the basis of the chuche idea.

Our LSWYK organizations have thoroughly embodied the chuche idea, regarding it as the pabulum of ideological cultivation and weapon of revolutionary practice, not

only in firmly building up their ranks and developing and strengthening them but also in educating the children and youth, and they organize and conduct all work in conformity with the demand of the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea. That they have firmly established the party's monolithic ideological system among the youth is the greatest victory won for glorifying forever the glorious tradition of the Korean youth movement boundlessly faithful to the party and the leader.

The LSWYK is a revolutionary organization upholding the leadership of our party also because it is a school of mass political education which firmly prepares all the children and youth to be true revolutionaries of chuche type boundlessly faithful to the party's cause. Our LSWYK organizations are directing great efforts. Above all, to bringing home to all the children and youth the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the exploits of our party, keeping a tight hold on education in loyalty as the main line of ideological education, and are constantly strengthening among them the education in revolutionary traditions, class education, revolutionary education and education in socialist patriotism.

Now our children and youth are in an excellent ideological and moral state. All the children and youth are filled with firm determination to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche following the party, cherishing loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party as their revolutionary creed and duty.

To powerfully arouse broad sections of young people to the fulfillment of the decisions and instructions of the party is another important work of the LSWYK which is upholding the party's cause.

Today, in our country, the revolution and construction are progressing vigorously in accordance with the plan and intention of our party and amazing miracles and exploits are reported from all sites of socialist construction. These are results that the LSWYK organizations energetically conduct among the members of the league the organizational and political work for arousing their revolutionary zeal, holding aloft the party's policy of standing them in the van of socialist construction.

Never before in the long history of the Korean communist youth movement had our LSWYK organization so clearly delineated its looks as loyal ranks upholding the party and the leader and all the youth and children advanced so vigorously, united rock-firm around the party as today.

CSO: 4120/57

REMINISCENCES BY DPRK LEADERS PUBLISHED

SK171020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Nov (KCNA)--The first volume of the "Twenty-Year-Long Anti-Japanese Revolution Under the Red Sunrays", comprehensive reminiscences of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organised and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song consisting of five volumes, has been brought out by the foreign languages publishing house in Japanese, English and French.

The comprehensive reminiscences were written by comrades Kim Il, Choe Nyon, Pak Song-chol, O Chin-u, So Chol, Yim Chun-chu, O Paek-yong, Chon Mun-sop, Han Ik-su and Pak Young-sun, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who fought under the personal command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of thenation, a legendary hero and an ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, was a great, glorious revolutionary struggle which marked the true beginning of the Korean revolution, struck its roots deep and strong in history and liberated the country and people.

In the grim days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the great leader built up the internal forces of the Korean revolution and organised the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and led it to victory and achieved the hisotric cause of the national liberation.

The first volume dealing with the struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of his early revolutionary activities recounts the fact that he founded the immortal chuce idea and, lighting the path of the times and revolution with its brilliant rays, hewed out the road of the Korean revolution independently and he energetically carried out preparations for the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The comprehensive reminiscences is a precious textbook in studying the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader.

CSO: 4120/57

BRIEFS

WORKER-PEASANT CORRESPONDENTS MEETING--Pyongyang, 18 Nov (KCNA)--A national meeting of active worker-peasant correspondents was held at the peoples palace of culture on November 16 and 17. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. The meeting was attended by Kim Ki-nam, Chae Chun-pyong, Kim Tong-kuk, and other personages concerned as well as provincial, city and county party workers and active worker-peasant correspondents. The meeting summed up successes and experiences gained in the work of the worker-peasant correspondents in the past period and discussed tasks facing the worker-peasant correspondents in the struggle to implement the decisions of the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea. Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union and editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, made a report and many attendants took the floor. A letter of pledge was adopted at the meeting. [Text] [SK180350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 18 Nov 81]

CSO: 4120/57

INFLUENCE OF INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Chi Ch'ang-song: "Changeover to Remote Control System and the Development of the People's Economy"]

[Text] Under the wise leadership and great consideration of the great leader and glorious party center, the task of automation and the changeover to remote control system is being carried out splendidly today in our country and our people are being set free from harmful labor and highly heated labor and production is ceaselessly increasing.

Accelerating automation and the changeover to the remote control systems in technological production processes in all sectors of the people's economy is an important and honorable task thrust before our party members and workers in the new prospective planning period.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught us as follows:

"We must hasten overall mechanization, automation and changeover to the remote control system in the basic industrial sector including the extraction industry, metal industry, chemical industry, and the construction materials industry, and the construction, transportation and communications sector and put great effort in overall mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economic sector."

Switching in all sectors of the people's economy from outdated technology to developed technology and forcefully accelerating automation and changeover to the remote control system of the technological production process is one of the important tasks in liberating the workers from hard and difficult labor and realizing the modernization of the people's economy.

Simply stated, remote control means automatically controlling individual machines and the entire technological production process from a distance.

The remote control system is a modern scientific technology to control and manage individual machines or an entire technological production process by organically arranging it in one system.

In order to manage a technological production process from a distance, there must be a remote monitoring or measuring system which monitors or measures the

operating condition of equipment or production process, circuits to transmit measurements and commands and a remote control system to analyze the measurements and issue appropriate commands.

An overall system of controlling and managing a technological production process with such monitoring and measuring devices, circuits and control systems as described above constitutes a remote control system.

The methods of the changeover to the remote control system can be divided variously according to the characteristics and scope of the work and the development level of the machines and equipment and the technological production process.

For example, in automatic control from a distance of the water level of a reservoir, we only need a remote monitoring and measuring system, but where various materials and means of transporting them converge, as in the materials area of an iron or steel mill, we must not only have remote monitoring and measuring device but also various accompanying equipment such as a remote control device.

In addition, in a chemical process where one process leads to another and where the production is made in complicated conditions of temperature, pressure, quantity, combination ratio, degrees of density, etc, modern remote control means and a remote control system such as various automatic devices and measuring equipment and tools are required.

Thus, the changeover to the remote control system can be simple or complex depending upon the nature of the work.

And depending upon its application, a wire- or radio-control method can be used.

When the changeover to the remote control system of the technological production process is realized with all the machine equipment and technological processes totally automated, a complicated work process is simplified, high heat labor, harmful labor and difficult and hard labor will disappear completely. Recently, since the latest modern scientific and technological accomplishments in the electronics and automation sectors were applied to the production process, remote control technology has been advancing in leaps and bounds.

The sector that has realized the highest level of changeover to the remote control system is electricity.

In the electric power field the changeover to the remote control system has been realized and the central distribution command receives information concerning the condition of the generators, and transmission and distribution network and load, and issues necessary orders to various generating and transformer stations.

Recently, in the electric field individual transformer stations were completely automated making human attendants obsolete, several generating stations--and not just one--were connected to the central distribution the grid and the remote control systems instituted, thereby accelerating a trend toward a centralized control and management of the power generation sector on a national scale.

In the railroad transport sector automation and the changeover to the remote control system has been actualized at major stations and railyards in the areas related to train movement, thereby guaranteeing the safety of train operation, even while smoothly meeting the increasing cargo demands of the people's economy and saving labor.

Today in our country, under the wise leadership and consideration of the great leader and the glorious party center, automation and changeover to the remote control system is forcefully advancing in various sectors of the people's economy including the metal industry, the chemical industry, and the cement industry.

The rapid development of automation of the technological production process and the adoption of the remote control system is opening the bright hope of completely eliminating high heat labor, harmful labor, and difficult labor in our country in the future.

If the automation of the technological production process and the changeover to the remote control system is completely realized, total automation will be completed in all the sectors of the people's economy, and highest stage of automation, an operatorless operation, in which technological production processes are run without human participation will be realized.

With the scale of factories becoming larger, the relation between the sectors becoming more complicated and the production process becoming more diversified, the remote control technology which in the past used to manage one machine one workplace or one factory is now far beyond that stage, coordinating work between workplace and workplace, factory and factory, and sector and sector, thus contributing to the managing of the technological production process.

In recent days, computers are being installed as part of the process of changeover to the remote control system of the technological production process.

Computers for remote control are an exact and reliable remote control means which manage the technological production process in the most rational way by receiving electronic signals from various objects such as blast furnaces, kilns and combining towers, analyzes and calculates and issues appropriate commands. When the computer for remote control receives instruction, it establishes a fixed production plan and issues production orders based upon that plan and it moves the machine equipment automatically according to the specific characteristics and state of the object.

When various sectors of the people's economy such as the metal industry, cement industry and chemical industry, receive computers, they will not only manage the production process scientifically, but also increase productivity and guarantee a high level of quality of goods. For instance, if we install the computer for remote control for the blast furnace that melts the iron ore and picks out the pig iron, it will analyze and calculate and completely control remotely the various physiochemical transformation processes taking place inside the blast furnace when the fuel is burned with such material in the furnace as iron ore, fuel, limestone and the heat blast.

Not only does one computer used in the machine industry sector remotely control the machine tools whose operating speed is very high, but it analyzes at a high speed the operating state of all machines and equipment and automates totally the transportation of materials, the manufacturing and the wrapping of goods, etc. So, people make the programs to be given to the computer or do the work of design and research concerning new manufacturing methods and new goods.

As science and technology advance and the structure of the sectors of the people's economy become subdivided, areas needing automation are increasing endlessly. These include the technological production process, building management, transportation management and warehouse management.

In this connection, semiconductors to be used in various sectors, new remote control devices in stockpile and remote control systems are also incomparably increasing, and the methods of remote control too are diversifying.

Nowadays, automatic machines called robots are being introduced widely in the technological production process.

We are going in the direction of using remotely controlled robots in such difficult and heavy work as at blast furnaces, electric furnaces, the nuclear power sector, mine excavation, undersea resources development, and perilous work in high-rise buildings.

Like the unsung heroes, all party members and workers must equip themselves with intense loyalty toward the great leader and the glorious party center as the unsung heroes have done and under the banner of self-reliance, effectively carry out the modernization and scientification of the people's economy by smoothly solving scientific and technological problems for total mechanization and automation of production and adoption of the remote control system in all sectors of the people's economy, and thus achieve ahead of schedule the magnificent 10 prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

9534
CSO: 4108/13

PLANT MODERNIZATION TO IMPROVE CONSUMER GOODS REPORTED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by special correspondent Kim Kwang-sik: "Innovation in People's Consumer Goods Production: At Local Industrial Plants in Sinyang County"]

[Text] Local industrial plants in Sinyang County are improving the quality of people's consumer goods and increasing types of products by modernizing technical processes for production.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught us as follows: "We must modernize technical processes for production in light industry factories, considerably increase types of products, and raise their quality to that of advanced countries by improving the guaranteed supply of raw materials."

One of the leaders of the county party committee earnestly discussed with the workers of the local industrial plants in the country methods of carrying out the teachings of the great leader.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party Central Committee, the people's living standard has improved day by day.

Nowadays, even in the countryside, every family's household has many kinds of necessary furniture. What we need now is better-quality and better-looking furniture.

How can we fulfill the needs of the people?

With due regard for reality, we must modernize the technical production processes in the local industrial plants.

Isn't this the way abundantly to produce better-quality and better-looking consumer goods?

With renewed determination, the functionaries of the local industry branch carried out [their task]. They went to local industrial plants in the county, studied and analyzed the anatomy of production processes, and undertook a series of measures to modernize them.

Each functionary in the county took charge of a plant and vigorously spurred the workers and engineers by explaining and instilling the teachings of the great leader on the modernization of technical processes for production.

The county pushed boldly and ambitiously the modernization of technical processes for production.

The workers and engineers of a factory for daily necessities opened a campaign to bring about changes in the production of furniture.

The workers and engineers of the plant, including loyal members of the "April 15 Assault Squad for Technological Innovations," readjusted and strengthened a 1,000-ton press with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. They also opened a campaign to produce decorative plastic sheets using a new method.

They failed many times, but continued the campaign without becoming discouraged. Eventually by themselves they built a furnace for soaking and drying plastics and were able to produce high-quality decorative plastic sheets at the same time reducing their usage of melamine [resin] by more than 60 percent.

Thus, the quality of furniture such as dining tables, bedding cabinets, and dressers, improved immensely, and types of products also increased.

The campaign to modernize technical production processes was also opened boldly at a paper mill.

The workers and engineers of this plant have been campaigning together with the members of the Three Revolutions Team to accept paper production using the heat processing [yolmaswae] method.

Design engineer Yim Song-nyol together with the workers and other engineers of the mill are strengthening their creative cooperation and campaigning to modernize their paper production facilities.

In addition, a campaign is in progress to modernize hot rolling and plating processes in a plant for metallic products for daily necessities and for the production of better-tasting sauce in a soy sauce factory.

The local industrial plants in Sinyang County widely expanded their productivity through the campaign to modernize technical production processes. Also, the quality of people's consumer goods has been raised enormously and types of products have increased immensely.

9829
CSO: 4108/33

FACTORIES FULFILL YEARLY ECONOMIC PLANS EARLY

SK161025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Nov (KCNA)--Factories and enterprises in all parts of Korea are fulfi ling their yearly plans earlier than schedule one after another.

The Pyongyang Nonferrous Metal Factory hit its yearly target on October 8. During the last three years it has increased its commitments under the national economic plan by an annual average of 38.6 per cent.

The Pyongyang Steel Plant carried out its yearly plan at 111.8 per cent and the North Pyongan provincial complex of medium and small power station fulfilled its yearly plan for power production nearly three months ahead of schedule.

The Sinwon Mine carried out its yearly assignments for ore production at 119 per cent at the end of October. In this period, the miners raised the tunnelling speed 1.5 times as against last year's like period.

The Chonma Geological Survey Team has fulfilled ahead of schedule its year's plan for reserve nonferrous metal ores to open a prospect for developing new mines and the Pyongyang Marshalling Yard has overfulfilled this year's freight transport plan 10 per cent greater than last year's far ahead of time.

The fulfillment of the yearly assignments has also been announced by the Yongun Mine, the Pangyo Mine, the Central Physical Survey Team, the Sariwon Disabled Soldiers Sewing Thread Factory, the Pyongyang Quarrying Station, the Tongbukri Quarry and many other factories and enterprises in various fields of the national economy.

In Pyongyang alone more than 90 industrial establishments have honored their yearly plans.

Meanwhile, a number of industrial establishments, workshops and work teams have carried out their assignments under the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984).

CSO: 4120/57

INDUSTRY UNDERGOES RECONSTRUCTION, EXPANSION

SK171044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Nov (KCNA)--Reconstruction and expansion projects are being energetically accelerated at industrial establishments of Korea. It is a step for beating the targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan (197801984) ahead of time.

The Kimchaek Iron and Steel Works is stepping up at fast speed the reconstruction and expansion of blast furnace No 2 and the remodeling of the sintering furnace, while hastening production. The assembling of the furnace body and the bottom of a hot-blast furnace and the groundwork projects of the ventilation, cooling and separating rooms are going on in full scale, their appearance changing every day.

The Nakwon machine plant manufactured test products of big and small channel excavators, a dredger and a stone-loading machine and is preparing their mass production, while energetically pushing ahead with technical reconstruction to increase the processing capacity 2.5 times and the assembling speed of excavators 2 times next year.

The September 28 Factory has already built a material production base commensurate with the production level envisaged at the end of the Second Seven-Year Plan and the June 4 Rolling Stock Factory has created a new steel casting capacity of 30,000 tons to open a confident prospect of the pre-schedule fulfillment of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Reconstruction and expansion projects are going on also at the industrial establishments of the power, mining, metal, chemical and textile industries.

The Nakyon Mine has increased the dressing capacity 2.5 times and ore transporting capacity 3 times in a short time and the Pyongyang Textile Combine has successfully carried out the technical reconstruction of the preparing process for doubling the production capacity of high-quality stuff, involving the remodelling of the dyeing machine, expansion of drying facilities and multi-shuttle devices of weaving machines.

CSO: 4120/57

NEW DWELLING HOUSES PROVIDED TO FARMERS

SK161620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Nov (KCNA)--"New modern villages have made their appearance" and "the whole village moves into new houses all at once"--such things are not uncommon in the countryside of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

An instance of this are new modern villages which made their appearance in Singyemirudung, a tableland of North Hwanghae Province.

There more than 1,240 families moved into new modern houses this autumn. As a result, 13 handsome villages appeared at the sunny foot of hills.

Built in villages with orchards are nurseries, kindergartens, clinics and rooms for dissemination of agricultural, scientific and technical knowledge.

The dwelling houses have been built, each with 2-3 rooms, a kitchen with water-service, storehouse, wardrobe, cupboard and other furniture and kitchen utensils for their owners.

The state has built such modern dwelling houses every year for farmers free of charge. From 1964 to 1980 more than 957,000 dwelling houses were built in the countryside.

Thus, the housing condition of working people has been further improved in the Korean countryside where the housing question was solved after healing the war wounds in less than ten years after the war.

The faces of farmers who moved into new houses after reaping a bumper harvest this year are beaming with joy. They are now hastening autumn thrashing with a redoubled vigor.

Better dwelling houses will be constructed on a more extensive scale in town and country in the future.

Urban and rural working people will receive 200,000-300,000 dwelling houses every year.

CSO: 4120/57

FACILITIES AT NAMP'O MEDICAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL DESCRIBED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by staff reporter Yi Sun-hui: "At Namp'o Higher Medical Technical School: Promising Growing Medical Technicians"]

[Text] Under the brilliant light of the educational themes made clear by the great leader, our lucky new generation flourishes everywhere with its hope and skill.

Not long ago, we visited the Namp'o Higher Medical Technical School and saw proud figures of the new generation growing gallantly as trustworthy medical scientists.

As we entered the gate of the school, which is located in a beautiful port city, an herb garden with a distinct fragrance came into view.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows: "We must let the students learn those things that are urgently needed for our revolution. They should be able to use the knowledge and technology they have gained skillfully to carry out the revolution."

As is the case with all schools in our country, this school is organized very well to train reliable Chuch'e medical scientists as the party wants.

According to the principal, Comrade Kim Hong-su, students of the school directly cultivate herbs from all over the country as well as herbs from tropical areas, and expand their knowledge of oriental medicine.

We visited a new laboratory for oriental medicine which was established by the teachers of the school in sincere support of the medical policy of the party.

At every table in the comfortable laboratory, into which the soft morning sun was shining, both male and female students in medical gowns were experimenting with samples of herbs piled high in front of their microscopes.

The laboratories of this school are equipped with various visual aids, including one giving the distribution of herbs in our country. They also have hundreds of samples of herbs and oriental animal medicines neatly classified. These laboratories provide rich knowledge for the students.

The teachers here possess a noble sense of duty and honor, training health workers to protect and extend the lives and health of people, who are the most precious beings on earth. The teachers work very hard to raise the quality of education.

Teacher Ch'a Yu-hwa visits high and low mountains on the west coast, teaches students about the characteristics of Korean herbs, and collects them. He is not alone in visiting many places and collecting precious herbs.

The teachers collect herbs on their business trips to remote places such as Pyongyang, Wonsan, and Chanjin. The herbs are made into examples, enabling the students to obtain profound knowledge.

In this way, in a short period the teachers built a garden for use in teaching so that the students could cultivate all the herbs they wanted. Also, the teachers built, along with an oriental medicine laboratory, a splendid practice laboratory for oriental medicine in which the students could prepare many oriental medicines themselves.

The oriental medical practice laboratory, which was built by the teachers of the Department of Internal Medicine in support of the party policy to blend Oriental and Western medical treatments, was splendid.

The practice laboratory had a teaching aid that indicated, by many colorful light bulbs, acupuncture points along the nerve system throughout the human body. When a pointer touches an acupuncture point, red lights light up in all the internal organs connected to the point, enabling the students to see vividly the connections of almost 200 acupuncture points on an ear. In addition, the laboratory had an orderly array of modern diagnostic equipment that can provide timely and accurate diagnosis on any type of sickness and medical equipment to practice various forms of oriental medicine.

The teachers of the Department of Internal Medicine combined their strength and wisdom and built the practice laboratory in a short period. The laboratory has a detector for general-purpose acupuncture points and another one for points on ears, which guarantee the superb accuracy of oriental medical treatment.

We were particularly pleased with the trustworthy students, who gain their knowledge in a well-equipped school and increase their ability to practice medicine.

We went to the dental correction [kugang chonghyong] laboratory through the dental treatment laboratory. Students of both sexes, dressed smartly in medical gowns, were making various prosthetics in a well-equipped laboratory.

The students learned advanced methods based on standardized operations through tens of hours of practice. Starting in the third year of their laboratory class, they make not models but various prosthetics for real patients. Their products were as good as those made in hospitals.

There is more to this.

Throughout their courses, the students of the Department of Oral Medicine gain knowledge through lectures, and combine their profound theoretical knowledge with extensive practical capability through practice in many laboratories such as the dental treatment laboratory. They are directly responsible for the examination and preventive dental care of the teachers and students.

The students of the Department of Oral Medicine also actively carry out preventive treatment to improve the health of children in nurseries and kindergartens near the school.

The students are well aware of the importance and significance of the dental work they must carry out. They even detect minute symptoms in the children and work hard to apply correct treatment.

They are not the only ones who work in this manner.

As described above, the school trains all students to become able technical people with profound scientific knowledge and extensive practical capability. They are solidly armed with the Chuch'e medical ideology of our party under the brilliant light of the socialist educational themes put forward by the great leader.

9829
CSO: 4108/30

BRIEFS

PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 18 Nov (KCNA)--Vice-President Pak Song-chol on November 17 met Choe Yong-sik, chairman of the Kanagawa Prefectural Association of Traders and Industrialists under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON), and his wife on a visit to the socialist homeland and had a talk with them in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings. Kim Chu-yong, Hong Hui-chong and other personages concerned were present. [Text] [SK180354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 18 Nov 81]

PAK SONG-CHOL ATTENDS CEREMONY--Pyongyang, 18 Nov (KCNA)--A ceremony was held on November 17 for awarding orders of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea to Choe Yong-sik, chairman of the Kanagawa Prefectural Association of Trades and Industrialists under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON), and his wife staying in the socialist homeland. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform. Present on the occasion were Vice-President Pak Song-chol, and Kim Chu-yong, Hong Hui-chong and other personages concerned. After a decree of the peoples Central Committee of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea was read out, Vice-President Pak Song-chol conferred order of national flag first class upon Choe Yong-sik, chairman of the Kanagawa Prefectual Association of Traders and Industrialists under CHONGNYON and order of national flag second class upon his wife Kim Kum-ye who had conducted energetic activities for defence of the democratic national rights of the compatriots in Japan and the patriotic work of CHONGNYON and made a great contribution to the work of helping in the socialist construction of the homeland. [Text] [SK180843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 18 Nov 81]

CSO: 4120/57

ANGOLAN VISITOR PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL

SK141039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Nov (KCNA)--Ricardo Manuel Costa, director of the "Lallo Library" of Angola, who had been on a visit to Korea met reporters at the Peoples Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on November 9 prior to his departure for home.

Hanging on a wall of the press conference hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

At the press conference Ricardo Manuel Costa extended wholehearted thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for having provided him with an opportunity to visit Korea. It is the greatest honour for me to have visited beautiful and developed Korea, he noted.

He said that he visited Mangyongdae called by the world people the native place dear to their hearts and was deeply impressed while inspecting the Korean revolution museum, factories, cooperative farms and educational and cultural institutions.

What impressed me most, he noted, is the fact that in your country there are neither beggars nor jobless people and a great change has taken place in all realms of social life and all people are enjoying a harmonious and happy life like members of one family.

Noting that the method of education and upbringing of children in Korea is the best one, the director gave the impressions he got while inspecting the Pyongyang students and childrens palace.

He said: What I want to say is that I have never seen or read at any place of the world or in any book of the world that such a beautiful and grand palace was built for children.

Children in many countries of the world are now forsaken, going in rags and hungry and wandering about streets. But the children of your country are happy. Bringing their talent into full bloom without any worry at the students and childrens palaces built by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

I became convinced that all the changes and wonderful successes in your country are attributable to the energetic and wise guidance of the great leader Comrade

Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who give on-the-spot guidance without letup to factories, rural villages, schools and all other places where people live and work.

Saying that he was deeply impressed by the rapid development of literature and arts of Korea, the guest stressed that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great man possessed of distinguished talent and quality in literature, arts and music, too.

Today the Korean people have become the most dignified, happiest people in the world as they follow and are guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who founded the immortal chuche idea for the working masses and has brought about great changes by thoroughly applying it in all fields of social life and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who carries forward his great revolutionary cause to completion, the director said.

While touring Panmunjom and seeing the concrete wall, I could not repress indignation and resentment, he said, and declared: The U.S. imperialist aggressors who divided Korea and are trying to keep her divided forever into "two Koreas" must go back to their den as early as possible.

He stressed: To put an end to the tragedy of the Korean people at the earliest date, the divided country should be reunified independently and peacefully on a democratic principle.

The Korean people who are under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il will certainly bring earlier the day.

He sincerely wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

At the press conference he recited poems "Ode to President Kim Il-song," "To Korea of President Kim Il-song" and "Song of Hope" written by himself.

CSO: 4120/57

'KCNA' REPORTS BREZHNEV'S INTERVIEW WITH FRG MAGAZINE

SK140450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Nov (KCNA)--A talk of L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR,to the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL was recently carried in Soviet papers, according to a TASS report.

In his talk he said that the Soviet Union would not use nuclear weapons under whatever conditions against those countries which refused to produce or acquire them and have not such weapons in their territories.

Pointing to the claim of some Western strategists and statesmen that a "restricted" nuclear war may be pardonable, he noted: Those who want to kindle nuclear weapons and sit aside and remain an onlooker must not be prepossessed with a delusion.

Noting that the problem of nuclear means in Europe can and must be settled in the interests of the European people, he said: The Soviet Union will be ready to decrease the total number of her rockets only when the U.S. gives up a new program for the missile equipment of NATO.

Referring to the problem of establishing a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe, he recalled that the Soviet Union has already expressed her readiness to assume the obligation not to use nuclear weapons against Northern Europe.

Many Balkan and Mediterranean countries expressed interest in the estabishment of nuclear-free zone, he said, and expressed the Soviet Union's support to it.

CSO: 4120/57

KIM IL-SONG GREETS SYRIAN PRESIDENT

SK152208 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Nov (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on November 15 sent a message of greetings to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of the rectification movement in Syria.

The message says:

On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the rectification movement in Syria, I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warm congratulations to your excellency, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Syrian people.

Over the last 11 years since the rectification movement, the friendly Syrian people have made a big progress in their struggle to defend the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the nation and build a new prosperous Syria under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party headed by you.

The Korean people express full support to the Syrian people in their just struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the retaking of the occupied territory, restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and a comprehensive and fair settlement of the Middle East problem, under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Believing that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations existing between our two countries today would be further strengthened and developed in the future, I heartily wish you greater success in your sacred cause.

CSO: 4120/57

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS SYRIAN ANNIVERSARY

SK161133 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1104 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Nov (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 11th anniversary of the rectification movement in Syria.

The paper notes that the rectification movement in Syria was a significant event in the history of the struggle of the Syrian people for the building of a new society.

The article says: Over the past 11 years since the rectification movement the Syrian people under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad have vigorously striven to defend the sovereignty of the country and build a new society, holding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Their devoted endeavours have paid off with deserving achievements in different fields of the economy through they have been in difficult conditions, standing opposed to the Israeli aggressors: big changes have been brought about in industry, agriculture, education, culture and other domains.

The Syrian people are actively struggling against the Israeli aggressors and for safeguarding the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the dignity of the Arab nation.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the successes registered by the friendly Syrian people in the building of a new society.

The article continues: The development of friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Syria, both Asian countries and member nations of the non-aligned movement, contributes to the struggle of the Asian peoples for building a new, prosperous Asia and to the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

The Korean people who value the friendship with the Syrian people will continue to make positive efforts to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, holding aloft the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

Greeting the Syrian people on the 11th anniversary of the rectification movement, the Korean people wish them new success in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the building of a new Syria.
CSO: 4120/57

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY MESSAGE FROM CASTRO

SK172214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Nov (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in reply to his message of greetings on the occasion of the latters 55th birthday.

The reply message dated October 22 reads: Dear Comrade Kim Il-song,

I express thanks to you for your fraternal congratulations on my birthday.

I am deeply pleased with the confirmation of the vivid feelings of friendship existing between us on this occasion.

I am following the resolute and persevering struggle waged by the Korean people under your leadership to put an end to the imperialist occupation and reunify the country.

Korea and Cuba are standing on the forefront of the confrontation between socialism and capitalism and they have become brothers in the struggle against the common enemy, with a common idea.

I assure you that Cuba will express consistent solidarity with Korea in her struggle for her noble cause.

I pay once again friendly and noble regards to you.

CSO: 4120/57

DPRK ASSISTED PROJECT COMPLETED IN MOZAMBIQUE

SK180850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0823 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Nov (KCNA)--A ceremony for the completion of the Nova Mambone salt fields in Inhambane Province, Mozambique, which had been built with technical cooperation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, was held on November 2, according to a report.

Hung on the background of the platform were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Samora Moises Machel, president of Mozambique.

Present at the ceremony were the minister of industries and power of Mozambique, the acting governor of Inhambane Province who is a member of the Central Committee of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique (FRELIMO) and the commander of the air force of Mozambique, and other leading personnel of party and power organs and many people and students.

The charge d'affaires ad interim and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Mozambique and Korean technicians were invited there.

After the minister of industries and power of Mozambique cut the tape, the attendants went round the well-partitioned salt fields and their setups.

At the ceremony the director of the salt fields made an opening address, which was followed by congratulatory speeches.

They loudly shouted the slogans "Long live the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live the Workers Party of Korea!" and "Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Mozambican and Korean peoples!"

The minister of industries and power of Mozambique read a congratulatory message of Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel to the builders of the salt fields.

Congratulating the Korean technicians and builders of the salt fields on behalf of the FRELIMO Party and the Mozambican Government, the message pointed out that the salt fields were a product of the friendship and solidarity between the Mozambican and Korean peoples. It declared that the building of the salt fields would make closer the friendship and solidarity between the FRELIMO Party and the WPK, Mozambique and Korea.

CSO: 4120/57

JAPANESE PUBLICATION NOTES KIM CHONG-IL LEADERSHIP

SK180832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Nov (KCNA)--The liason council of societies for the study of the chuche idea of Japanese youth recently published the paper CHUCHE IDEA No 11 (aggregate number 119) according to a report.

The paper carries a text of lectures titled "On the Chuche Idea."

It proves the validity of the great chuche idea and its invincible vitality under the subtitles "Building of an Independent National Economy Based on the Chuche Idea," "The Chuche Idea and Marxism-Leninism" and "Problems of Modern Socialism and the Chuche Idea."

Also carried in the paper is an article headlined "Korean Revolution Entering a New Stage of Development Under the Leadership of Secretary Kim Chong-il."

The paper stresses that the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea was a congress which created a decisive guarantee for the final victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

Noting that the problem of succeeding the revolution has been brilliantly solved for the first time in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the paper says: Secretary Kim Chong-il who is boundlessly faithful to President Kim Il-song and perfectly personifies the revolutionary idea of the president and the method of his leadership, was elected the leader of the entire Korean people.

It gives an emotional account of the fact that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is wisely leading the entire people along a road of victory.

It prints an article headlined "Will of Revolutionary Martyrs Succeeded by Younger General."

Recalling that President Kim Il-song, not forgetting the revolutionary martyrs, took care that their cemetery was built, the paper writes that the lofty will cherished by the revolutionary forerunners is now well succeeded by the younger generation. Besides, it carries news of functions celebrating the 10th anniversary of the formation of the Gumma society for the study of Korean affairs and a regular symposium on the chuche idea held in Tokyo, and so forth.

CSO: 4120/57

BRIEFS

SYRIAN RECTIFICATION ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 17 Nov (KCNA)--A friendship meeting was held on November 16 at the Chunghwa Senior Middle School in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the rectification movement in Syria. Placed on the platform of the meeting were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrina Arab Republic. Anwar Wabbi, charge d'affaires ad interim, and an official of the Syrian Embassy in Pyongyang were invited to the meeting attended by personage concerned Kim Sang-chun and students. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. A letter to the Syrian president was adopted at the meeting. [Text] [SK170409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 17 Nov 81]

FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES--Pyongyang, 14 Nov (KCNA)--On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea, the Central Committee of the WPK received messages of greetings from the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Central Committee of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Central Executive Committee of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party. [Text] [SK141053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 13 Nov 81]

HO TAM GREETS ECUADORIAN COUNTERPART--Pyongyang, 14 Nov (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Luis Valencia Rodriguez upon his appointment as foreign minister of the Republic of Ecuador. Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries will develop in the interests of the two peoples, the message wishes the Ecuadorian foreign minister success in discharging his new duty. [Text] [SK140817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 14 Nov 81]

BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY GREETINGS--Pyongyang, 14 Nov (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on October 9 to the 37th congress of the British Communist Party. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea extends warm congratulations to the 37th congress of the British Communist Party and, through the congress, friendly greetings to the entire members of your party and the British working people. We are confident that your party congress will make a great contribution to the activities of your party against the exploitation by imperialism and monopoly capital and for defending the democratic rights and vital interests of the working people, especially the rights of the trade unions, and ensuring world peace and detente. We wish the British Communist Party big success in its activities for accomplishing a just cause and in the work of its congress. [Text] [SK132220 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 13 Nov 81]

CSO: 4120/57

'VRPR' ON ARMED RESISTANCE STRUGGLE IN LATIN AMERICA

SK150746 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 14 Nov 81

[From "Today's Feature": "Armed Resistance Struggle Is Intensifying"--dialogue between station commentator Yun and announcer (Kim Chang-min)]

[Text] [Yun] Hello, how are you?

[Kim] Hello, how are you?

[Yun] People often say that the flames of a resistance struggle spread like a brushfire on a plain. This is not necessarily only in nature, and many times we have seen the flames of struggle spread in human society. We can say the same thing about the antifascist democratization struggle which is quickly expanding in the Central and South American dictatorial countries.

[Kim] True. As for Latin America, countries in this region have long been liberated from colonial rule. But not a few still maintain fascist dictatorial systems because of rule by pro-U.S. fascist elements who are supported by the U.S. imperialists.

However, 2 years ago, the entire people of Nicaragua rose to overthrow the Somoza dictatorial regime. Following this, the pro-U.S. and pro-British dictatorial rulers of Grenada and Dominica have fallen one after another. Encouraged by this, the flames of struggle against dictatorial rule are wildly spreading throughout the neighboring countries.

[Yun] I consider armed guerrilla fighting as the basis of the anti-dictatorial struggle which is spreading in the whole area of Central and South America. How do you view this?

[Kim] True. In other words, this means that only when violence is dealt with by violence can the dictatorial forces be overthrown and democratization be achieved.

Not long ago, a leader of the (Farabundo Marti) Liberation Front, a united guerrilla organization of El Salvador, answered a reporter's question about the status of the guerrilla struggle. He said that the fascist groups crush even slight democratization in its incipient stage and trample underfoot democratic human rights. He said:

If we sit with our arms folded, we cannot retain even the rights to exist, nor can achieve democratization. The only way to escape violence and ensure human rights is to wage resistance struggle resorting to violence thus, he made clear his determination to further strengthen the armed struggle.

[Yun] That indeed teaches us a lesson. The dictators in fact never step down from power on their own and use violence to maintain their fascist systems. If we sit and do nothing, what will happen to us? It means we will merely suffer poverty, lack of rights and slave-like discrimination. How can a people who value independence and freedom go on living like that?

[Kim] That is the reason why the patriotic masses of all strata in the dictatorial countries of Central and South America are staging a bloody, death-defying armed struggle. Particularly, guerrilla fighting is being expanded and strengthened in countries like El Salvador, Guatemala, Colombia and Chile. Guerrilla organizations in these countries, which used to stage sporadic guerrilla activities, have recently united, forming a military united front. Under unified operation and command they have intensified attacks through ambushes and surprise attacks and have succeeded in these operations, dealing heavy blows to the fascist military elements.

[Yun] Indeed, various guerrilla organizations in El Salvador have unified, forming the (Farabundo Marti) National Liberation Front, and they have strengthened their might, growing larger.

Units of the (Farabundo Marti) Liberational Front have occupied various areas in the country and are daily staging offensives. According to monthly announcements by the government of El Salvador, the guerrillas staged operations 181 times last March and killed 1,099 government soldiers, and in April alone they reportedly killed 411.

On 17 August, a high-ranking Salvadoran military officer confessed that the guerrillas occupy a large portion of the country's eastern sector and have established a provincial government and that the government troops are on the defensive with each passing day.

Hinton, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, in an interview with an AFP reporter on 31 July, said that the guerrilla units had occupied many places in El Salvador and that some 1,600 government soldiers had been killed during the last 6 months. He screamed that some 10 helicopters supplied by the United States are all inoperable after being hit by the guerrilla gunfire.

From these facts we can easily guess how much damage has been done to the United States and the military government by the fearless attacks staged by the (Farabundo Marti) Liberation Front.

[Kim] In addition to El Salvador, the four guerrilla units in Guatemala, including the Popular Armed Organization and the [word indistinct] guerrilla force, formed a coalition. They have raided military bases and police stations, blown up oil pipelines and occupied broadcasting stations. They have killed some 100 to 150 reactionary troops this year by waging large-scale actions.

The guerrilla units, including the May 19 Movement and the workers' resistance group, are very active in Colombia. In Central America, a guerrilla unit called the People's Resistance Volunteer Army is also active. In particular, the 19 May Movement in Colombia in March last year waged the most severe assault in recent years. It seized the capital city and killed many people, including the police chief.

The Chilean people's antifascist volunteer army occupied the radio station in Santiago and broadcast an antidictatorship declaration, thus drawing the attention of international society.

[Yun] It has been learned that the operations carried out by such guerrilla units are very successful and of large scale.

[Kim] Foreign news reports indicate that the troops of the guerrillas in El Salvador number some 5,000 to 7,000 and in Guatemala some 2,000. Although we are unable to confirm these reports, we believe their forces are very large. In particular, the popular liberation force in El Salvador even carries out the struggle with guns and heavy weapons. What is more important is the fact that these guerrilla units are supported by the people, and their struggle is being waged in close connection with the mass struggle by people of all walks of life. Thus, their troops are very mighty.

[Yun] You are right. Some 200,000 workers from all sectors of metal, textile, transportation, commerce and finance in El Salvador went on a general strike in support of the troops of the popular liberation force when they launched an all-out offensive. Even government officials in domains of education, legislation and foreign affairs joined the general strike, thus flustering the Gutierrez military regime. The junta requested the support of the United States, screaming that it could no longer hold out unless it had help. The Reagan administration in the United States increased military aid and sent more military advisors. It sent even the notorious combat force called the Green Berets. However, the situation has not improved and the United States has been denounced by the international society.

[Kim] As proved by the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua, if all the people rise in unity, no dictator can remain in power, no matter how atrocious he may be. This is a truth the peoples in Central and South America witnessed in Nicaragua. They are now trying to apply this through various methods of struggle. This will greatly contribute to the movement for democratization of Central and South America.

[Yun] Today, the dictators in Central and South America are frantically running amok to maintain the fascist systems with the support of the United States. However, history shows that dictatorship does not last long and that the downfall of dictators is inevitable, so long as the masses wage a decisive struggle to overthrow them.

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'MINJU CHOSON': S. KOREA ENEMY OF THIRD WORLD

SK141026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang 14 November (KCNA)--Minju Choson 13 November published a signed article titled "South Korean Puppet Clique is Heinous Enemy of Peoples of New-Emerging Forces."

Noting that now the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is trying hard to disguise itself as a "friend" of the countries of the new-emerging forces and approach to these countries, prattling about the development of "amity and friendship" and "cooperative relations," the article says:

It is unthinkable that the South Korean military fascist clique should become a friend of the third world people.

The dirty nature of the puppet clique, a vicious foe of the peoples of the new-emerging forces, was clearly disclosed by the fact that it has desperately obstructed the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the peoples of the new-emerging forces in Asia and their building of a new society and played an active role in disturbing peace and security in this area.

When the U.S. imperialists started the armed intervention against Kampuchea, the South Korean puppets raised shouts of "support," saying that it was "just," and did their best to stifle the righteous struggle of the people by hurling into Kampuchea some of the puppet troops which had already been dispatched to her neighbouring countries.

The South Korean puppets also grossly insulted the aspirations of the Burmese people for independence and zealously committed a criminal act to save the Iranian peoples enemy who was severely punished and thrown overboard by the people.

The South Korean puppets are a heinous enemy who has long opposed the Arab peoples, joining hands with the zionists.

When the imperialists and the zionists started the second Middle East war, they not only heaped all sorts of slanders upon the Arab peoples but also hatched a plot to send "volunteers" to the zionists, challenging fair public opinion of the world.

Later, they established "state relations" with Israel in disregard of the protest and denunciation of the progressive people of the world, fabricated even an "association for friendship" with them. And, on the eve of the third Middle East war, they actively helped the zionists in their preparations for the war of aggression by frequently exchanging "military missions" with them.

When the zionists unleashed the fourth Middle East war by surprise in 1973, the South Korean puppets, reversing black and white, conducted a false propaganda that "the Arab side started the war first" and dispatched even puppet pilots to fight against the Arab peoples.

They also viciously slandered and insulted the African people who have risen for national liberation, the consolidation of independence and social progress and resorted to all kinds of despicable means to bar their struggle.

The puppets intensified the military tie-up with the white racists in Africa and actively defended their racist policy.

When the Zimbabwean people were waging an arduous armed struggle, it was the South Korean puppets who sent "military advisers" to the white racists and insulted the just struggle of the Zimbabwean people, saying that it was an "audacious one."

The South Korean puppets have supported overtly and covertly the apartheid of the white racists of South Africa and zealously backed their sanguinary massacre and are now further tightening close relations with them.

Besides, the South Korean puppets committed without hesitation the criminal act of sending "military advisers" and combat forces to the Somoza dictatorial "regime" when it was faced with ruin in the flames of the national salvation resistance raised high by the Nicaraguan people.

As shown by these facts, the South Korean puppets are the dirty stooges of the imperialists and the common enemy of the peoples of the new-emerging forces who value justice.

CSO: 4120/58

'MINJU CHOSON' DENOUNCES U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER'S CALL AT PUSAN

SK150910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 November (KCNA)--The aircraft carrier "Midway," together with four warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, anchored at the Pusan port of South Korea on 12 November, according to a report. The U.S. imperialists announced that over 6,000 men on board the "Midway" and the four warships landed in South Korea to "tour" Pusan and other areas of South Kyongsang Province for 6 days till 17 November.

Commenting on this MINJU CHOSON 15 November notes that the real purpose of the "Midway's" call at the South Korean port is not "tourism" but to step up the policy of aggression and war. The author of the commentary titled "What Does Midway's Call at South Korean Port Show?" says:

Clamouring that a point where a war may break out in Asia is Korea, the U.S. imperialists now ship a large quantity of nuclear and other destructive weapons into South Korea and keep extensively reinforcing aggression forces.

The "Midway's" portcall is part of the preparations for a new war in Korea frantically stepped up by the U.S. imperialists.

The "Midway's" portcall is also intended to give a shot in the arm to the Chon Tu-hwan clique forsaken and rejected within and without and threaten and intimidate the South Korean people who have risen up in the struggle against fascism and for democracy.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have made a practice of holding an armed demonstration by bringing in their aggression forces each time a crisis grew serious in South Korea.

The struggle of South Korean students against fascism and for democracy which is gaining momentum in the teeth of the brutal fascist suppression has driven the Chon Tu-hwan clique into a quandary. This is a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists trying to enforce a colonial fascist rule in South Korea and carry into effect the "two Koreas" policy by putting up the puppets.

This is why the U.S. imperialists hurriedly sent the pirate ship "Midway" to South Korea to boost the morale of the Chon Tu-hwan clique floundering in a quagmire and to threaten and browbeat the South Korean people.

Facts eloquently tell that the danger of a war is daily increasing in Korea and the U.S. imperialist aggressors are to blame for this and clearly show once again that they are criminals egging the traitor Chon Tu-hwan on to a fratricide.

Our people are closely watching the reckless war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and will not tolerate any act against us.

The U.S. imperialists must face the reality squarely, stop running riot and get out of South Korea at once, taking along all their armed forces of aggression.

CSO: 4120/58

'MINJU CHOSON' COMMENTS ON U.S.-JAPAN PLANNING

SK171056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang 17 November (KCNA)--The commander of the U.S. army in Japan, speaking at a recent press conference, declared that "U.S.-Japan joint study of an emergency case in the Far East" would be conducted within January next year and "it is desirable" that the U.S. forces should use airfields and harbour facilities of Japan and bases of the Japan "self-defence forces" "in case of a conflict in the Korean peninsula." In this connection Minju Choson today prints a signed commentary titled "dangerous war plan."

It says: Donnellys utterances openly revealed that the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are hatching an aggressive plot against the Korean people and patently proved that the military tie-up between the United States and Japan has entered a very grave stage.

"An emergency case in the Far East" mentioned by Donnelly means the provocation of a war by the U.S. imperialists in the Korean peninsula and its "study" is for discussing how the U.S. and Japanese forces should cooperate in wartime.

It is a vicious challenge to and an unpardonable provocation against our people that the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are going to work out scrupulously in advance a joint operational plan on the assumption of the provocation of a war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists try to easily attain their wisked design by drawing Japan deeper into a war of aggression against the Korean people and the Japanese reactionaries scheme to regain the old position of colonial ruler by actively joining and cooperating with the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression in Korea and stretching their claws of aggression to our country.

We will not tolerate the aggressive military tie-up of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries.

The U.S. imperialists must stop threatening the Korean people with their policy of "strength" and withdraw at once from South Korea, taking along nuclear and all other destructive weapons, as demanded by our people and the peaceloving people of the world.

The Japanese reactionaries must give up the aggressive machinations against our country and discontinue hostile acts obstructing the reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4120/58

'KCNA': CHON RING ARRESTS MORE STUDENTS

OK161615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang 16 November (KCNA)--The military fascist clique is more viciously suppressing South Korean students these days.

Fearful of the massive anti-"government" action of the students more than anything else, the military fascist clique planted its cats-paws in the universities and colleges of South Korea to watch every move of students, and each time the student struggle broke out, it sent the riot police to brutally crack down upon it and arrested and jailed a large number of students.

On 23 October when a massive demonstration took place at the Seoul University, the fascist gang sent a large riot police force to suppress it, brandishing bayonets and firing tear-bombs, and arrested 38 students. When a struggle broke out on 29 October at the Koryo University, it arrested 7-8 students on the spot.

The military blackguards committed such brutal suppression at the Sogang University, the university of foreign studies and the Songgyungwan University in Seoul and all other universities and colleges where it stretched out its claws.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique not only arrested many demonstrating students on the spot but continues to arrest and detain a large number of students on charges of "agitating for and leading demonstrations" in various universities.

The military fascist clique persecuted them by all means and inflicted harsh penalties upon them through murderous trial on charges of violation of the notorious "law on assembly and demonstration."

Recently the fascist clique repeatedly held trials in Seoul and Kwangju and passed prison terms upon students and personages of various strata whom they had arrested and persecuted for their participation in the struggle against fascism and for democracy.

It also expelled patriotic students from the campus.

The fascist clique expelled two students of the Koryo University and suspended from school four others on charges of involvement in the "anti-government" demonstration which was held at the university.

It also unreasonably expelled six students from the Seoul University on charges of "leading the demonstration" which took place at the university on 23 October and expelled or suspended from school 65 more students on charges of involvement in the righteous struggle against a "government"-sponsored "festival" which was held on the new school-term day at the university.

The military rogues scheme to discipline a large number of students of other universities and colleges, too, in accordance with disciplinary steps similar to those taken at the Seoul University.

Meanwhile, the Chon Tu-hwan clique let its running dogs insult the righteous struggle of the students, raving about "strong sanctions" and adopted "measures to counter campus disturbances" for harsh penalization of students to openly threaten and intimidate them.

All facts show how desperately the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, upset by the massive anti-"government" struggle of students, is trying to block their righteous action.

CSO: 4120/58

'NODONG SINMUN' ASSAILS CHON RING'S 'TORTURES'

SK161555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 November (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 14 November printed a signed article titled "We Denounce Brutal Murderous Tortures of South Korean Puppets."

The article says: The fascist clique of the murderer Chon Tu-hwan, having seized power by plunging thousands of, tens of thousands of, fellow countrymen into a sea of blood, has set up murderous torture chambers in the notorious puppet Army Security Command, "National Security Planning Agency," police stations, prisons and reformatories in all parts of South Korea where patriotic people, students and democratic figures arrested and detained indiscriminately for their call for the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country are put to all sorts of brutal tortures.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist cliques tortures are unprecedentedly brutal in their method. To give psychological pains to the arrested persons, the murderous clique gives no sleep to them, torments them with glow lamps and loudspeakers and tortures their wives or kinsmen before them. To give physical pains, the gangsters apply scores of torture methods, such as the fire torture, electric torture, narcotic torture, water torture, snake torture, gas torture and Genghis Khan cook torture.

The hangmen locked up Chong Tong-nyon, a student of the Chonnam University, in a small white-painted room lit by hundreds of watt glow lamps and tortured him and did not allow him to sleep, forcing him to "confess" that Kim Tae-chung "manipulated behind the scene" the Kwangju popular uprising.

The fascist clique cut off the heels of Han Su-san, a writer, because he insulted the traitor Chon Tu-hwan in his novel and applied electric torture till his eyes bled and put his six colleagues to harsh tortures for four consecutive days.

Noted democratic figure Kim Tae-chung who had stood for the puppet "president" was detained in a dark underground chamber for 60 days and brutally tortured for 18 hours every day because he called for the democratisation of South Korean society and the reunification of the country. He is still cruelly persecuted and tortured.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique arrested 80 year old democratic figure Ham Sok-non and drove a rubber hose into his anus and blew air into it and then stamped his swollen abdomen with jackboots, and pulled out his moustache and toes.

The fascist butchers set up even an institute specialised in the study of torture methods.

At the puppet army hospital and prisons the fascist clique secretly studied the methods of killing people without leaving a trace by applying hallucinogenic drugs, chemicals and radioactive matters to manipulate the action of people at will and applies these methods in torture.

It sent hangmen to the United States and Israel to study technique of murderous torture and keeps introducing latest instruments of torture.

The fascist clique has built a "special prison" to accommodate over 7,000 people in a solitary island secluded from human society and put them to mur'erous tortures.

In the last one year alone the fascist gang arrested as many as 753,500 guiltless people and harshly tortured and penalized them.

All those taken to the torture chambers by the fascist murderers were either deformed or killed without exception. This is why the South Korean people call the torture chambers of the fascist clique the "manufactory of the deformed" and the "factory of corpses."

The reality of South Korea clearly tells once again that as long as the murderous gang is left intact the people cannot maintain even their life, far from enjoying democratic liberties and rights.

CSO: 4120/58

VRPR SCORES CHON'S SPY RING 'FABRICATION'

SK172254 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring recently announced the so-called incident of an indigenous spy ring and the incident of a spy ring of Korean students from Japan studying in South Korea. On 6 November the National Security Planning Agency fabricated and announced three espionage incidents involving U.S. and Japanese operations bases. It atrociously arrested and jailed nine innocent persons, alleging they were involved in these incidents.

As has been reported, on 4 November the Chon Tu-hwan ring held a trial of the fabricated incident of a spy ring on Chindo Island and sentenced many persons to death and prison terms, perpetrating all sorts of atrocities against the people. The so-called incident of a spy ring whose operation bases were allegedly in the United States and Japan was, as in the case of the incident of the spy ring on Chindo Island, a premediated anticommunist commotion designed to incite a confrontation between the north and the south, to stifle the antigovernment movement of the people and to create an excuse for suppression. It was a clear fabrication.

Fabricating various incidents and connecting them with the north so as to threaten the people and mislead public opinion whenever the antigovernment struggle becomes stronger and a political crisis is imminent is a hackneyed method of the fascist dictators.

In March 1980 when the antifascist struggle for democracy escalated, the Chon Tu-hwan ring triggered a large-scale anticommunist commotion by fabricating an armed agents infiltration incident.

At the time of the Kwangju resistance, the Chon Tu-hwan ring connected the resistance with the north, describing it as a maneuver behind the scenes by some impure elements. Thus, it tried to mislead public opinion. The so-called U.S. and Japan-based spy ring incident the Chon Tu-hwan ring announced recently is another example of this. Even a child knows that the spy ring incident is an out-and-out fabrication.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's announcement of the spy ring incident alleged that Korean compatriots and students residing mainly in the United States and Japan were involved. This draws our attention. This spy ring incident is a fabricated political drama concocted by the National Security Planning Agency. This can be proved.

Announcing the spy ring incident, the Chon Tu-hwan ring alleged that the Korean compatriots involved in the incident were espionage agents because they had visited the north and received directives there. This is a lie.

Even if they had visited the north, this is no crime. It is only natural for the compatriots abroad to visit their country and to meet their parents, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends. From a patriotic and humanitarian point of view, such a visit should be actively encouraged and welcomed. The visit of the Korean compatriots to the north to visit their families and relatives is a basic right which cannot be infringed on by anyone for any reason.

If they are to be arrested for conducting espionage activities under the directives of the north simply because they had visited the north, what about Yi Hu-rak and Yi Pom-sok, who also visited the north? They, too, should be punished for spying.

These people struggle in South Korea for democracy and reunification to seek the truth and out of love for the nation--not because they are following someone's directive.

It is unpardonable for the Chon Tu-hwan ring to accuse and to punish them for conducting espionage activities. Moreover, the Chon Tu-hwan ring charges the overseas compatriots' praise of the north is the cause for the charges of spy activities. This is outrageous sophistry.

In the north a famous socialist system of the people allows everyone to live an affluent life without worry about food, clothing and shelter. It is not by chance that the overseas compatriots who visited the north and the foreigners who visited the north praise the north by saying that the north is a paradise on earth. It is a pride and endless honor of our nation that the people in the north who are our blood brothers display the prestige of the nation through rapid economic growth.

Why should they be charged for conducting espionage activities and arrested simply because they discussed the development of the north. In connection with their tours of hometowns in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan ring charged the Japan-resident compatriots as being spies because they were checking the location and status of army-police checkpoints and collecting information on military bases.

As to South Korea, a colony of the United States dominated by fascism and dictatorship, military bases are everywhere. Everything in sight is army-police checkpoints. On the way to their hometowns, the overseas compatriots had to pass through countless checkpoints and could not avoid seeing countless military bases. If they are not blind, deaf or dumb, how can they avoid seeing, hearing and discussing their trip.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring even charged them with spying because they took pictures with the people, their brothers and sisters and friends in hometowns whom they met again after a long time. This is, indeed, an outrageous act that could be committed only by the Chon Tu-hwan military clique, which has no sense of morality.

The charges which the Chon Tu-hwan ring brought against the Japan-resident compatriots are unjustifiable and a complete fraud. Why does the Chon Tu-hwan ring ceaselessly fabricate such incidents and continue their commotions? The Chon Tu-hwan ring is seeking an excuse for suppressing the antigovernment struggle which the students and people of all strata are waging everywhere in South Korea. The resentment of Chon Tu-hwan's military rule is growing stronger at campuses, plants and elsewhere. The antifascism democratization struggle of the students, which has persisted since 17 September, is the largest since the Chon Tu-hwan ring seized power. Crying that murderer and traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who stained his hands with the blood of people, must be killed, the students are prepared to continue the struggle for campus liberation and the democratization of South Korea. They are carrying on the antigovernment struggle.

It is in these circumstances that the Chon Tu-hwan ring fabricates all kinds of incidents to overcome the political crisis and desperately tries to thwart the just struggle of the students by using felentless suppression and fabricated incidents.

Even with such a foolish trick, the Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot stop the growing struggle of the students; nor can it overcome the political crisis. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's fabrication of the incidents is aimed at curbing the admiration of the north by the overseas compatriots and their denunciation of the fascist military system of South Korea. Among the overseas compatriots residing in Japan, the United States, Canada, West Germany and other foreign countries, admiration of the north is growing stronger. When they visit the north, they are amazed at the marvelous development of the north. They all say that their fatherland is, indeed, a model to be emulated by the weak nations and developing countries of the world.

Even Choe Tok-sin, who used to be an anticommunist and the foreign minister of South Korea and is now chairman of the Paedal National Association; Kim Song-nak, former president of the Sungjon University of South Korea and now chairman of the Council for the Promotion of the Reunification of the Fatherland and adviser to the Union of the Korean Churches; and Choe Hong-hui, former commander of a South Korean army corps and now publisher of the PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Taekwondo Federation, all were amazed at the development of the north. They have all joined the anti-U.S., antifascism struggle.

The overseas compatriots all say that the north's proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is the only way to achieve reunification and are struggling to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring and to achieve the democratization of South Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The sentiment of the anti-U.S., antifascism struggle has now become an unstoppable trend of the times among the overseas compatriots. This is what scares the Chon Tu-hwan ring. It is nothing more than a desperate scheme to curb the overseas

compatriots admiration for the north, their antifascism and anti-Chon sentiment and their desire for the reunification of the fatherland and to sustain the fascist military system that the Chon Tu-hwan ring schemes to punish the U.S.-resident and Japan-resident compatriots through fabricated spy cases.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's schemes to intensify the repression through the fabrication of the spy ring cases and to overcome the political crisis are nothing but a foolish dream. The more the Chon Tu-hwan ring intensifies its repression, the stronger the antifascism democratization struggle will become and the more the overseas compatriots will inteisfy their patriotic movement.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must immediately stop such dirty fabrications of spy ring cases, unconditionally release arrested overseas compatriots and South Korean people and resign at once in accordance with the will of all people at home and abroad.

CSO: 4108/49

PAPERS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF UN RESOLUTION ON KOREA

SK181535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Nov (KCNA)--Papers here today carry signed articles on the lapse of 6 years since a just resolution on the Korean question was adopted at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly.

The signed article of NODONG SINMUN titled "U.S. Imperialists Must Take Hands of Aggression and Interference Off Korea in Accordance With the UN Resolution" says: The content of the resolution on the Korean question which was adopted at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly is that the "UN command" in South Korea should be disbanded and the U.S. troops waring the "UN forces" berets be withdrawn from South Korea, the Korean armistice agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement, the north and the south of Korea should take practical measures to abide by the principles of the 4 July North-South joint statement and remove the military confrontation between them for preserving and consolidating peace in Korea and promoting her independent and peaceful reunification.

The adoption of the fair resolution on the Korean question at the 30th UN General Assembly session was a great demonstration of the justness of the policy for national reunification and independent foreign policy of our party and the government of the DPRK embodying the immrotal chuche idea and a big common victory of the Korean people and the worlds peaceloving people against the splittists within and without.

The UN resolution on the Korean question fully accords with the unanimous desire and aspiration of the entire Korean people and the world's people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea; it was a just resolution reflecting the essential demand for the solution of the question of Korean reunification.

Six years have passed since the just resolution on the Korean question was adopted at the UN General Assembly session and the Korean people and the world's peaceloving people have demanded its implementation. However, none of its provisions has been carried into effect, the article notes, and says: This is entirely due to the unjust stand of the U.S. imperialists and their machinations for perpetuating the division.

Openly challenging the just resolution on the Korean question adopted at the UN General Assembly session, they have resorted to all sorts of manoeuvres to maintain their military occupation of and domination over South Korea indefinitely.

They set it as the basic strategy of their policy towards Korea to create "two Koreas," brought forward "simultaneous entry into the United Nations," "separate entry" and "cross recognition" in a vicious attempt to have "two Koreas" legalized internationally and sought only a showdown of "strength," turning a deaf ear to our repeated proposals for concluding a peace agreement.

Further, since the appearance of the present government in the United States, its policy towards Korea has become all the more bellicose.

The present rulers of the United States, talking about "the rebuilding of the powerful United States" and "superiority of strength," are trying to realize their wild ambition for world domination with military "strength" and to use South Korea as a permanent military forward base in executing this aggressive global strategy.

All facts show that the U.S. imperialists are the very one disturbing peace and heightening tensions in Korea, pursuing the brigandish policy of "strength," the chieftain of fascism strangling human rights and democracy in South Korea and the basic obstacle to the reunification of our country seeking its permanent division.

Saying that it is a main link for the solution of the Korean question to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, the article stresses:

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the iron will of the Korean people and at the trend of the times, give up the "two Koreas" plot, discontinue interfering in the internal affairs of our country and refrain from encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique to fascism, war and division.

They must come out to Korea-U.S. negotiation as early as possible, responding to the proposal of the DPRK Government for replacing the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement, and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all their aggression troops and destructive weapons including nuclear weapons, as called for by the UN resolution.

They must take hands of aggression and interference off Korea in accordance with the UN resolution.

MINJU CHOSON also carries an article titled "United States Must Implement UN Resolution."

CSO: 4120/68

'NODONG SINMUN' RIDICULES CHON'S IDEA OF DEMOCRACY

SK181101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Nov (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN, 17 November carried an article titled "Democracy on Grave" hitting at traitor Chon Tu-hwan who is noisily advertising "freedom" and "democracy," making as if to bring them to the people, under the hypocritic slogan of "society of justice."

Ridiculing the foolish jargon of traitor Chon Tu-hwan about "adaptation of democracy to South Korea," the author of the article says: Traitor Chon Tu-hwan who appeared on the scene as the chieftain of the "Yusin" remnants is a truculent foe of democracy who, from the beginning, made the entire people desirous of democracy his enemy.

The ferocious gangster Chon Tu-hwan openly launched a wholesale fascist offensive against democracy in a terror-ridden atmosphere after proclaiming a martial law all over South Korea with the brigandish 17 May action.

He closed campuses and press organs, dissolved not only democratic political parties and organisations but also the puppet national assembly and conservative parties and banned all political activities.

Massive surprise attacks, arrest and slaughter operations were perpetrated against the patriotic students and democrats demanding democracy.

Having wrecked even the nominal democratic order, the fascist blood-sucker massacred the patriotic citizens of Kwangju who turned out in a peaceful demonstration in demand of the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country by brutal methods surpassing imagination with the mobilization of murderers of the paratrooper unit under the cover of tanks, armored cars and aircraft, plunging the city into a shuddering sea of blood.

In South Korea where the law and order are substituted by the bayonet, not only the democratic freedom of the people, but also their right to existence are totally violated and obliterated.

What the "democracy" vaunted by traitor Chon Tu-hwan is like is well illustrated by all brands of evil laws binding the South Korean people hand and foot, which are too many to count.

The "law on assembly and demonstration" which strictly bans all assemblies and demonstrations under the pretext of "maintenance of order," "prevention of social unrest" and so forth, is invoked to crudely violate the rights of the people by cracking down upon those going against the grain with the fascist gang, branding them as demonstrators, if a few of them are found walking through the street together, and arresting mates having a conversation in a room, charging them with "breach of the law."

Under the "basic law of the press" and other evil laws concerning the press which tramples upon the right of speech and the press, one of the basic rights of the people, the freedom of reporting truth is totally obliterated and the people are utterly denied the freedom of seeing, hearing and speaking.

Now, in South Korea, anyone who calls for democracy, be he a conservative politician or a Christian or a democrat or a student, not to speak of a patriot, is made a victim of fascist dictatorship without mercy, branded as a "plotter of rebellion," a "communist," or a "communist sympathizer," under the "national security law."

All the facts indicate that the "democracy" advertised by traitor Chon Tu-hwan is fascism of reversed form.

Nevertheless, he never let a chance pass by without crying for "adaptation of democracy to South Korea" today. This is a crafty ruse to deceive the people by veiling his heinous military fascist dictatorship with democracy and maintain the dictatorial rule indefinitely.

The South Korean people will not be deceived, but will overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship and set up a genuine democratic regime.

CSO: 4120/68

PYONGYANG MEETING FOR S. KOREAN ARMY DEFECTOR

SK181021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Nov (KCNA)--A Pyongyang mass meeting was held at the Moranbong Theatre on 17 November to welcome Yi Pil-u, a South Korean puppet army soldier who came over to the northern half of the republic. Placed on the platform was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present at the meeting were Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, Hyon Sok, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

Order of national flag third class was conferred upon Yi Pil-u, former soldier of the South Korean puppet army, after a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was read out. Then a prize of 10,000 won was awarded to him following the reading of an order of the Ministry of Peoples Armed Forces.

Paek Hak-yon made a welcoming speech at the meeting. Highly praising the coming over to the north of Yi Pil-u as a very dignified act whereby he carved out his destiny by himself, the speaker warmly welcomed him who had entered a road of a new life on behalf of the Pyongyang citizens.

Souvenirs from the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee were conveyed to Yi Pil-u.

Yi Pil-u spoke in reply. He said that to begin with, he extended highest honour and warmest thanks to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il who gave him the joy of rebirth.

He said he came over to the northern half of the republic, crossing the death line, because he could no longer live in the society of the south where the poor are maltreated and looked down upon.

He continued: In the south, when like-minded people and soldiers of the "ROK Army" get together, they talk legendary stories about the great leader General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il who is carrying forward the cause of the general.

The expression of such deep reverence of the people in the south today is manifestation of their ardent desire to live in the bosom of the great leader General Kim Il-song and the sagacious leader Mr Kim Chong-il.

I chose to come to the bosom of the socialist homeland, deeply convinced that to come to the north where there are General Kim Il-song, the great leader of our nation, and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il, is the only road of rebirth and the true road for the country and nation.

He said he was deeply moved by the development of Pyongyang while visiting Mangyongdae and going round various places of the city.

He further said: Here I feel boundless national pride and honour, witnessing that a great many people of the world boundlessly respect and revere the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il.

In conclusion I wholeheartedly wish the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il good health and a long life for the reunification of the country and the prosperity of the generations to come.

Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

Long live the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4120/68

COMPATRIOTS GROUP SCORES CHON'S HOME-VISIT POLICY

SK190413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Nov (KCNA)--The Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots on 18 November published a statement denouncing the vicious manoeuvres of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique these days to stem the tendency of visit to the homeland among the compatriots abroad.

The statement says: As is known, the Chon Tu-hwan group, by manipulating its faithful servants, is trying to dissuade compatriots abroad intending to visit the homeland, spreading the rumours that anyone who goes to the north "turns red," "falls an easy prey to propaganda" or "becomes a spy," while viciously vilifying and suppressing the compatriots who have returned from their visit to the homeland.

The Chon Tu-hwan group, who was caught red-handed in its abortive firing at Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taegwondo, is now framing a plot to have Messrs Choe Tok-sin and Choe Hong-hui "expelled" from the present residence.

Moreover, at the end of a smear campaign against Mr Kim Song-nak, chairman of the "Society for Promotion of Unification" in the United States, after his trip to the homeland, it elbowed him out of the post of the advisor to the "South Korean Federation of Churchmen" by setting in motion the local servants. And, in an attempt to isolate Yi Yong-pin, head of the editorial section of the "Council of Christians Overseas for National Unification" in West Germany, in the community of compatriots, it staged the buffoonery of publishing a "statement of denunciation" through their subsidized organisation.

Earlier, in July, in "retaliation" for the trip of Mr Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the "Paedal National Council," to the DPRK, it committed the fascist outrage of imprisoning his son in South Korea under unwarrantable charges, and harshly persecuting even his daughters.

When Hong Song-kil, a Korean resident in the United States, went to South Korea to meet his relatives, it illegally detained him on the preposterous charge that he had been given "spy mission" and "instructions" while visiting our republic, and committed the dastardly act of circulating groundless rumours of the "Hong Song-kil spy case" abroad.

As for the overseas compatriots who are made objects of suppression by the fascist clique, they mostly hail from the northern half of the republic. They sought refuge or emigrated overseas, unable to live any longer in the South Korean society where the human rights and democratic civil rights are obliterated.

It is only too natural that they come to the homeland where the remains of their forefathers lie buried and meet their parents and brothers and sisters, recount their past stories, pay homage to their ancestral graves, see much longed-for landscape and beauty spots and historical monuments in the homeland and, on those occasions, discuss with personages concerned in the homeland the question of the country's reunification, the important affair of the nation. This is an act deserving active encouragement and welcome in humanitarian point of view or national point of view.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan group is attempting to block the route of home-visit of the compatriots overseas. This self-exposes that its call for "finding out separated families" under the cloak of "humanitarianism" and its loud talk about "peaceful unification" are sheer hypocrisy.

The Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots sternly denounces with bitter national resentment the attempt of the Chon Tu-hwan group to block the road of home-visit of overseas compatriots, regarding it as an inhumane, anti-national barbaric act for trampling upon the human rights of the overseas compatriots and even their national conscience and a splittist folly going against the trend of the times towards national unity and the country's reunification.

Hidden behind this attempt is the sinister aim to dampen the longing for the northern half of the republic ever growing among the compatriots overseas and break the spirit of alliance and collaboration with communism and reunification of the fatherland.

The Chon-Tu-hwan group should act with discretion, looking straight at the realities, and promptly give up its obstructions to the home-visit of the compatriots overseas and step down from power without delay as demanded by all the South Korean people and compatriots overseas.

The Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots will as in the past, so in the future, too, steadfastly defend the national rights of the compatriots overseas, warmly welcome their home-visit and support and encourage with might and main their patriotic movement for democracy and peaceful reunification.

CSO: 4120/68

GROUP DENOUNCES SOUTH FOR BLOCKING VISITS

SK241024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Nov (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation on 23 November published a statement denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for maliciously scheming to block the route of home-visit of overseas compatriots.

The statement says: Korean Christians residing in American, European and other countries of the world visited the northern half of the DPRK one after another and had emotional meetings with their families, relatives and friends. They were struck with admiration for the brilliant reality of the homeland which has changed beyond recognition under the deep care of the great President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and discussed the issues of the nation's future and national reunification in an open-hearted way with our Christians in the northern half of the DPRK, while enjoying warm compatriotic hospitality wherever they went.

It is a matter of hearty welcome from a compatriotic point of view and a humanitarian point of view that overseas Christians of the same blood who are living in foreign lands far away across the oceans and continents visited the homeland to meet their close kinsmen. It is only too natural from the viewpoint of national idea and Christianity preaching love, reconciliation and justice that they should discuss the reunification question to do away with the national misfortunes and sufferings caused by the country's division as early as possible.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is resorting to every means to block the route of home-visit of overseas compatriots, the statement refers to the fact that it is persecuting by all despicable means overseas Korean Christians and compatriots who have already visited the homeland.

It goes on: Considering that the dastardly moves of the Chon Tu-hwan group to block the route of home-visit of overseas compatriots are a crude violation of humanitarianism and the idea of Christianity and a criminal challenge to national unity and the country's peaceful reunification, the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation vehemently denounces them with surging national indignation.

It is not without reason that Chon Tu-hwan and company are making desperate efforts to lay hurdles in the way of home-visit of compatriots abroad.

It is because they are afraid that the overseas compatriots home-visit should bring to light the deceptive nature of their anti-communist propaganda and that a climate of great national unity and a desire for national reunification should grow with each passing day at home and abroad. They also seek a criminal aim to prevent at all costs the fall of the anti-communist fascist system, a support for the military fascist rule, in South Korea.

In conclusion, the statement expresses the expectation that Christian organizations and fellow Christians in all countries of the world who set store by justice and humabitarianism will resolutely oppose the criminal scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan group to block the route of home-visit of overseas Korean Christians and continually express full support and solidarity for the cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the greatest desire of our nation.

CSO: 4120/68

S. KOREAN ARMY DIRECTOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN PYONGYANG

SK130421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang 13 November (KCNA)--South Korean puppet army soldier Yi Pil-u who came over to the north some time ago met home and foreign reporters at the peoples palace of culture on 12 November.

Hanging on a wall of the press conference hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Yi Pil-u earnestly appealed to the entire soldiers of the "ROK Army" not to be taken in by the deceptive anti-communist propaganda of the Chon Tu-hwan group but turn their guns leveled at brothers on the yankees and the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors and take the road of patriotism for the nation.

He said:

It is none other than the traitor Chon Tu-hwan who is making preparations for a war in our country and seeks its permenent division.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I ardently call upon all the compatriots in the south who love the country and the nation and desire national reunification to unite firmly and valiantly turn out to the road of the sacred struggle against the yankees and the Chon Tu-hwan group and for the early peaceful reunification of the country.

Yi Pil-u, PFC of the third squad, second platoon, fifth company, second battalion, 55th regiment, 88th division of the east sea guard command of the South Korean "ROK Army," came over to the northern half of the DPRK in October.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan group is enforcing a more brutal rule with bayonet and prison than Pak Chong-hui's rule, Yi Pil-u said:

Chon Tu-hwan who seized power and stifled human rights and democracy with the bayonet is a ferocious murderer and a truculent fascist tyrant.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan will be shot to death by someone some day or will be made to pay dearly for his murderous atrocities by the peoples resistance against dictatorship and for democracy.

Saying that though he had served in the army less than one year, he had undergone all kinds of hardships in this period, Yi Pil-u continued:

Not a day passed without soldiers suffering from whipping and "corporal punishment" from the first day of my enrollment in the "training centre" to the day when I came over to the north.

Clamouring about the "threat of southward invasion" more often than not, the Chon Tu-hwan group issued an "alert order" and "emergency mobilization order" and drove out the soldiers to war exercises to start a fratricidal war.

The rulers in the south are zealously stepping up war preparations, introducing various types of weapons and even "F-16" fighter-bombers from the United States.

I did not want to commit a crime against the nation as a bullet shield in a war against the fellow countrymen. It was painful for me to serve in the "ROW army" as a private soldier of Chon Tu-hwan.

This thought made me turn to the north with greater longing.

Watching secretly television broadcast from the north after I was posted at a front-line unit, I clearly realized that respected and beloved General Kim Il-song finds himself among the people and excellently administers state affairs for them.

I was convinced that both the future of Korea and a truly worthy life of the people are in the north and the people in the south can live a happy life like the people in the north and the reunification of our country and its future development and prosperity be assured only under the government of the great general.

With this conviction I sang and learned in my heart "song of General Kim Il-song" broadcast by the north.

The people in the south not only look up to and revere General Kim Il-song but also tell among themselves legend-like stories about the dear leader Kim Chong-il who is carrying forward the cause of the general.

I saw the dear leader on a TV screen when I was at the frontline unit.

He looked simple and modest in his personal appearance and was bright with intelligence.

The people in the south should also be guided by the great General Kim Il-song and the sagaciousleader Kim Chong-il.

They are now eagerly waiting for the day when they will enjoy happiness under the independent government and warm loving care of respected and beloved General Kim Il-song and the sagacious dear leader Kim Chong-il.

This ardent desire of the people in the south hardened my faith that the road of coming over to the north where there is the great leader of our nation General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Ching-il is the only road of regeneration and a genuine road for the country and the nation and urged me to take the road of coming over to the north to be embraced in the bosom of the socialist fatherland.

Everything I saw in the north is new, wonderful and amazing, Yi Pil-u said, and continued:

What I admired most here is that the north under the independent government of the great leader and the dear leader is a land of the working masses, a land of anthropocentricism where man is regarded as the most precious being and everything is made to serve him.

All the miraculous development and happy life of the people in the north today are attributable entirely to the wonderful policy and wise leadership of the great General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il for the people, I think.

It is the highest honour and greatest pride of our nation to hold in high esteem the great General Kim Il-song, the genuine leader of the people, and the dear leader Kim Chong-il, whom all people revere and look up to.

If the people in the south are to live well like the compatriots in the north, the country should be reunified at an early date.

The people in the north are making all sincere efforts to reunify the divided country by means of founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo while leaving the ideas and systems in the north and the south as they are, as proposed by respected and beloved President Kim Il-song.

I firmly resolve to study assiduously and work sincerely to become a worker faithful to the great General Kim Il-song and the sagacious leader Kim Chong-il and devote my all to the work for accelerating the reunification of the country.

Long live the great leader General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation!

Long live the dear leader Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4120/58

S. KOREAN CLAIM OF RURAL PROGRESS DENOUNCED

SK140420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang 14 November (KCNA)--Speaking at a meeting of the world food and agriculture organisation on 10 November which opened in Rome, the puppet minister of agriculture and fisheries of South Korea babbled that South Korea was ready to pass on to other countries its "experience of the new village movement" which has turned poor rural villages into "rich" ones and brought about "stable development."

He also prattled that the "new village movement" is a "movement for all-round development of the countryside."

Nodong Sinmun on 14 November carries a signed commentary headlined "abundance ballad of beggar carrying alms bag."

The commentary says:

There is no one in the world who does not know that the South Korean countryside, once a granary, has been now reduced to a barren land and South Korea has to import a large quantity of grain every year and its countryside has been devastated more rapidly since the Chon Tu-Hwan group installed itself in power.

After importing 5.84 million tons of rice last year and 6.9 million tons this year, the puppets are now busy making trips to the United States and other countries for food mendicancy for next year.

The puppets who have to make mendicant trips carrying an empty rice bag from South Korea, which had once exported 10 million som of rice, are clamouring about "abundance" and "development." This is indeed an act lost to shame.

The puppet minister of agriculture and fisheries bragged that the "new village movement" is a "movement for rural development." But he failed to give a convincing explanation why they wrest rice produced by the peasants at a price less than the production cost, forcibly sell unmarketable goods imported from the United States and Japan to the peasants at a monopoly price and release some amount of rice to the peasants in the lean spring season and recover it plus an onerous interest from peasants in autumn, while conducting the "movement for rural development."

To be frank, the "movement" has produced in South Korea only an increasing number of foodless peasants, uprooted peasants and onerous usury debts.

If the South Korean puppets are not blind fools who cannot tell things as they are, they cannot deny the stark reality or tell a lie that the South Korean countryside has become "rich" and "achieved stable development," even if they have ten mouths.

It is clear that the puppets are playing a trick reversing black and white in an attempt to mislead public opinion and conceal the evil consequences of their misrule and justify their military terror rule by hook or by crook. They also intend to make their way into the third world which is growing into a mighty force and deliver themselves from the position of an international orphan.

The South Korean students and people are now giving a deserving answer to the brutal rule and deceptive moves of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

Even if the puppets hit at home conduct a false propaganda abroad to make it appear as if things were going on well in South Korea, their lie will not work in the bright world and no one will accept their talk at a face value.

The Chon Tu-hwan group had better discontinue to stage a shameful drama which invites only the derision of others in a foreign land and mind its own business.

CSO: 4120/58

SPORTS LEADERS OF NORTH, SOUTH MEET IN BANGKOK

SK171138 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 12 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Yonhap report from Bangkok--The two leaders of the North and South Korean soccer delegations sat side by side in box seats in Bangkok on 9 November to watch the opening ceremony of the 14th King's Cup soccer games in which the north and south will confront each other in the sports sector for the first time since the ROK's inducement of the 1988 Olympics.

Clad in blue pants and an ivory-colored coat, Yun Tae-Kyun, leader of the ROK's Chungui soccer team, happened to sit beside Kang Tok-Chun, leader of the North Korean soccer delegation, who was clad in a black suit.

Watching the first soccer game after the opening ceremony between the best Thai soccer team and the singapore soccer team, Chungui soccer team leader Yun talked for more than an hour with Kwang, who was wearing a Kim Il-Song badge:

Yun: I think you have a hard life.

Kang: Which team do you belong to?

Yun: I am the leader of the ROK soccer team. Do you have any difficulties in leading your team?

Kang: I am quite all right as long as food and lodging are concerned.

Yun: We have no trouble whatsoever because we are staying in a hotel run by a Korean. Do you have Kimchi?

Kang: Don't worry about us. What is your job title?

Yun: I am an executive member of the ROK Soccer Association. What about yours?

Kang: I am the operational chairman of the secretariat of the sports guidance committee.

Yun: Is it cold in the north?

Kang: Don't you hear news from us?

Yun: Because of its being a closed society, how do I know if it is cold or warm there and if you are getting on well? How old are you?

Kang: I am 45 years old.

Yun: I am 50 years old. So, I am your senior. What do you think about the formation of a single team for the olympics in 1988? President Chon has already proposed sports exchanges. Who will succeed Kim Il-song?

Kang: Kim Chong-il will.

Yun: How do you pay homage to your ancestors?

Kang: What have they left to us?

Yun: Don't you know our 5,000-year long history--the Taeguk flag bequeathed by our ancestors and the history of our country?

At this moment, the Taeguk flag was being lowered at the stadium. Kang was mute.

Yun: We would like to invite your team to Seoul. Will you accept our invitation? If you cannot, we will go to North Korea. I would like to invite your team members to a dinner.

Kang: I cannot accept your invitation until I get permission from the representative's office.

By this office he meant the North Korean trade representative's office in Bangkok.

Whenever photographers appeared before him, Kang became restless and clumsy.

CSO: 4108/47

PROPOSAL FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCHANGE WITH NORTH

SK161332 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Yi Kwang-pyo, government spokesman and minister of culture and public information, today proposed to the North Korean authorities to have exchanges between the north and south in the sector of archeological research and exhibitions on ancient Korean culture.

Addressing the first national meeting of Yonhap subscribers, which was sponsored by the Yonhap News Agency, Minister Yi said that archeological materials indicate that oriental cultures on the Korean peninsula and in China and Japan are interwined. The following is the recorded version of his speech in which he advanced the aforementioned proposal:

[Begin recording] Stressing the need for joint archeological research by the scholars of North and South Korea and Red China and Japan, I clarify the open-door policy of our government for rendering cooperation in conducting joint academic research on oriental culture and in exchanging archeological materials. On this occasion, I propose to the North Korean authorities the mutual exchange and joint exhibition of archeological materials and joint research on these materials.

In the 32 years since the division of the national territory, there have been no cultural contacts between North and South Korea because of differences in ideologies and systems. I think that the field of ancient history is one in which we can achieve exchanges between the north and south more easily than in other fields because, transcending differences in ideologies and systems, we can hold dialogue and exchange materials from a purely archeological point of view.

If possible, we can exhibit at the Pyongyang museum for a specific period the already unearthed relics from a royal tomb of the Paekje Dynasty in Kongju, South Chungchong Province; from the tent village of the Silla Dynasty in Kyongju, North Kyongsang Province; and from Anap Lake of the Silla Dynasty. In return for this, the North Korean authorities will exhibit newly unearthed relics of the Koguryo Dynasty at the National Central Museum in Seoul.

I believe that this is a most urgent project to restore the homegeneity of a people who have the same history and culture.

I propose to North Korea the joint overseas exhibition of our archeological materials. We have recently held an exhibition of ancient Korean fine art works in the United

States and Japan, thus demonstrating the unique nature of Korean culture as an oriental culture and attracting attention from academic circles in these countries. However, I am very sorry because, if North Korea had participated in this function, we would have demonstrated the cultural wisdom and creativity of the Korean people by exhibiting more outstanding fine art works.

The aim of this proposal of our government is not merely to achieve dialogue between North and South Korea but also to reaffirm national homogeneity through cultural exchange, maintain and develop our people's cultural tradition and contribute to developing world culture. [End recording]

CSO: 4120/58

'YONHAP'VIEWS SOUTH-NORTH ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCHANGE PROPOSAL

SK170156 Seoul YONHAP in English 0150 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 17 Nov (YONHAP)--Culture and Information Minister Yi Kwang-Pyo's proposal Monday, calling for inter-Korean exchanges in archeology is seen as a concrete step forward for the inter-Korean dialogue in nonpolitical fields, which has been long advocated by South Korea but has gone unheeded by North Korea.

As recently as last 5 June, President Chon Tu-hwan renewed the appeal for inter-Korean exchanges in all possible areas when he again called for a summit meeting between Seoul and Pyongyang. "If the North Korean side finds it difficult to open up its society all at once, we could begin with gradual exchanges in sports, culture, sciences, mail and economics...," Chon said.

In his address at the annual convention of the YONHAP News Agency's subscribers, Yi, South Korea's top spokesman on cultural affairs, singled out archeological exchanges as "the most feasible form of inter-Korean exchanges," and proposed that South and North Korea exchange research data and conduct joint exhibitions and academic research on ancient Korean culture.

Yi noted that differences in political ideologies have prevented South and North Korea from having any cultural contact since the peninsula was divided more than 3 decades ago, and argued that since ancient history is something which the two Koreas share, this is one area which transcends present ideology and political systems.

At the same time, Yi also invited Japanese and mainland Chinese scholars to participate in this exploration of a common cultural heritage, and stressed that political barriers should not stand in the way of the historic endeavor.

Observers are sceptical, however, about the forthcoming response, if any, to Yi's offer by the North Korean authorities. They say it would be more interesting to see how mainland China will react, because, in case it accepts the South Korean proposal out of its own considerations, cultural or otherwise, this would put North Korea in a very awkward position.

CSO: 4120/68

BRIEFS

CHON PUNISHES 9 KWANGJU STUDENTS--Pyongyang 13 November (KONA)--The South Korean military fascist clique on 11 November passed jail terms ranging from 8 months to one and a half years upon nine students at the "Kwangju District Criminal Court" in South Cholla Province, according to a foreign press report from Seoul. The fascist clique arrested and detained these students on charges of violation of the notorious "law on assembly and demonstration" because they scattered anti-"government" leaflets in downtown and university areas of the city of Kwangju from December last year until March this year and persecuted them. The harsh penalties inflicted upon these students by the fascist gangsters are part of the suppression further intensified as the students anti-"government" struggle is gaining momentum these days. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique arrests a large number of students and holds trials one after another, inflicting penalties upon them in an attempt to put down the ever mounting righteous struggle of the students. [Text] [SK131534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 13 Nov 81]

SOCCER TEAMS IN THAILAND--Pyongyang 16 November (KCNA)--Our football team defeated the South Korean football team 2:0 on 14 November at the 14th "Kings Cup" soccer tournament, according to a report. Our players highly displayed collectivist spirit and excellent skill, completely seizing the initiative in the game and putting the opponent on the defensive. The 14th "Kings Cup" soccer tournament is going on from 9 November in the capital of Thailand. [Text] [SK160431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 16 Nov 81]

KOREA'S CAUSE OF REUNIFICATION--Pyongyang 13 November (KCNA)--Support to the Korean peoples cause of national reunification was expressed in the joint statement that came at the end of the visit of president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Sergej Krajger to Romania, according to an Agerpres report. Touching upon the Korean question, the joint statement stressed: Romania and Yugoslavia expressed solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle to force the foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and realise their national desire for reunifying the country independently and peacefully in a democratic way by their own efforts on the basis of the constructive proposals of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, for the interests of the Korean nation and for peace and stability in Asia and the world. [Text] [SK131514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 13 Nov 81]

S. KOREAN STUDENTS OPPOSE REGIME--Pyongyang 18 November (KCNA)--The 11 November issue of "Minjok Sibo," a Korean newspaper under the influence of the "ROK residents

association in Japan" ("Mindan") published in Japan, carried a leaflet scattered by students of the Suwon Institute of Songgyungwan University, South Korea, in their anti-"government" struggle on 6 October. Noting that the fascist group, becoming more ferocious today, is trying to distort and obliterate even the campus idea which the students have defended at the cost of their blood, the leaflet exposed the fact that the puppet clique and the comprador enterprise glued to it divided Songgyungwan University into Seoul and Suwon to put down the democratic desire of the students by all intrigues, while seeking a commercial aim. After clarifying the demand for campus democracy, the leaflet declared: We will no longer be dazzled by the fascist groups rash utterances distorting our just movement and sowing discord among us. Fellow students, let us give vent to our long pent-up resentment, and let us loudly shout: Down with the fascist "regime"! Let us win campus democracy! [Text] [SK180827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 18 Nov 81]

OFFICIAL CITED ON SOUTH-NORTH 'GAPS'--Speaker Daryatmo of the Indonesian House of Representatives said yesterday that there were too many gaps between South and North Korea, and the latter was not to be compared with the former, praising Seoul's remarkable development. The Indonesian speaker made the remarks during his visit to the national assembly where he discussed with his Korean counterpart Rep Chong Nae-Hyok ways to promote cooperation between the two nations' parliaments. He visited Pyongyang 27 Sept-2 Oct 1980. Speaker Daryatmo, accompanied by his wife, arrived here yesterday for a five-day official visit at the invitation of Speaker Chong. During his visit to the national assembly, Daryatmo made an unexpected visit to the conference room of the fifth subpanel of the assembly budget-settlement committee which was deliberating next year's national budget bill. [Text] [SK170159 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Nov 81 p 1]

BOOK PUBLISHED ON POST-PAK PERIOD--Pyongyang, 24 Nov (KCNA)--The book titled "The Time of Remnants' Rule" exposing the anti-popular acts of the South Korean military fascist clique and the corruption of South Korean society was recently brought out by the Foreign Languages Publishing House in English and French. The book consisting of three chapters--"Dictator Pak Chong-hui's Death," "Groping for Democratization" and "Darkness Comes on Again"--roundly exposes the anti-popular treacherous policy and fascist suppressive policy of the South Korean fascist clique headed by the traitor and new fascist tyrant Chon Tu-hwan. It contains some of the "Letters from South Korea" carried in the Japanese magazine SEKAI from January to October, 1980. [Text] [SK241031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 24 Nov 81]

CSO: 4120/68

SEOUL DAILY COMMENTS ON OATH FOR CIVIL SERVANTS

SK150200 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Nov 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Oath of Civil Service"]

[Text] An unprecedented event that took place at Chongwadae Friday marks a new turn in the clean government drive now in progress. The entire cabinet, led by Prime Minister Nam Tuk-u, took a five-point oath of service in the presence of President Chon Tu-hwan, and all civil servants are to follow suit at their respective agencies by the end of this month.

What is particularly distinctive about the oath is not so much the pledged honest and sincere performance of duties as the promised posture for carrying them out "from the standpoint of the people." This part of the service oath indicates that the government's campaign for clean officialdom is moving on to a new phase in which the administration may achieve a true status of "civil service."

It is understandable and has been necessary that past endeavors had to be centered on removing corrupt officials on the one hand and, on the other, on reducing red tape as a means of preventing irregularities in administration. Now that such efforts have made considerable progress, a more positive stance of public servants has to be sought to enhance administrative efficiency and increase popular confidence in the government. If anything, the series of anticorruption measures taken by the government tended to keep most civil servants quite passive in doing their job. They would hardly go beyond doing what they are told by higher authorities to do. This way would be much safer for them, for responsibility would always rest with those who ordered something if things went wrong.

Those who suffer most from such an easy-going attitude of public servants are, of course, the people, especially those seeking government permits of one kind or another against this backdrop, that part of the service oath which directs government employees to do their work from the viewpoint of the people is an enterprising move. Such a stance, in effect, is a basic requirement of civil service under all circumstances.

What is more important, needless to say, is for the government officials to transform the oath into reality. In this respect, President Chon's call for the cabinet ministers to "create a climate in which the oath will not end up as a mere formality" merits deep thought. A new, wholesome atmosphere in officialdom is essential to realize any behavioral change in the civil service, and establishment of such a climate will be best assured when higher-echelon officials take the lead and set an example.

A fresh image of the government to be achieved through the current cleanup drive, in turn, will accelerate the pace of social reform launched by the present administration. It is imperative therefore that what is going to be sworn by the public servants throughout the country this time be brought into reality without fail even if it were to take a considerable period of time.

This task, indeed, is of a long-range nature as it involved a behavioral change. Its difficulty may be as great as that of the anticorruption drive. The two jobs make up an inseparable condition for the government and, for that matter, the nation to meet for future development.

CSO: 4120/59

'OPEN COLLEGE' SYSTEM TO BE ESTABLISHED

SK180424 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho testified before the national assembly yesterday that the government would establish an "open college" system to help all the people adapt themselves to industrial society as a part of lifelong education.

Briefing the second subpanel of the assembly's budget-settlement committee on his ministry's budget bill for next year, the minister also said that the government was determined to expand drastically opportunities for the re-education for specialized job holders through short-term courses at vocational colleges.

Minister Yi went on to say that the government was planning to set up a Korean school in Los Angeles shortly, and his ministry had never considered abolishing the current entrance examination system for high schools.

Stressing the necessity for the enactment of the education tax, the minister revealed that "if the tax is imposed, the government will be able to build 94 primary schools and 3,236 classrooms next year."

All five subpanels of the budget-settlement committee ended interpellation of the concerned ministries yesterday about their respective budget bills for 1982.

Each subpanel will adjust the budget-figures of the concerned ministries today and tomorrow, and the budget-settlement committee will deliberate the budget comprehensively from Friday until Wednesday next week based on the results of the subpanels' figure adjustments.

In the third subpanel, energy-resources Minister Pak Pong-hwan said, "The government will try to keep a reserve oil for 60 day use by strengthening resource diplomacy."

He also said that his ministry planned to stabilize the supply of coal in the next year by importing a total of 3.8 million tons, while producing 19.7 million tons in local mines.

Besides the five subpanels, the economy-science committee was convened to make an interpellation of the economic planning board about the major policies of the fifth five-year socio-economic development plan (1982-1986).

Answering a question by Rep Kim Chong-ha of the Korean National Party, EPB Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said that many foreign investors were seeking joint ventures in Korea, believing that Korea might play the role of an advanced base for the China market.

He also said that the government was planning to rewrite the labor standard law during the period of the fifth five-year plan to protect workers and to improve their welfare.

As for the self-sufficiency in rice, Sin said that the government was resolved to attain it by 1997.

CSO: 4120/59

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RESHUFFLE EXPECTED--The government which reshuffled 118 low-ranking diplomats yesterday now plans to reshuffle chiefs of diplomatic missions abroad in the middle of next month. Informed sources said that the forthcoming action has been necessitated by the recent restructuring of the government organization. The upcoming change is expected to affect more than 20 high-ranking envoys including six consuls general, three directors-general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and senior diplomats who have served overseas for a long time. The source said ambassador-level diplomats faced reshuffle in February or March each year, but this time it will be advanced in line with relevant regulations and in consideration of the education of foreign servicemen's children. Winter vacation starts in December in Korea. [Text] [SK190233 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Nov 81 p 1]

COMMENTS ON PROPERTY REGISTRATION--The government said yesterday it would be "unreasonable" to make it mandatory for all public servants to register their properties with the authorities concerned. In a letter to the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee, the Ministry of Government Administration demanded the public servant ethics bill be approved as proposed, saying it would be difficult to ensure the registration by all public servants. The original version calls for the registration by senior public servants, but the house panel has virtually decided to extend registration to cover all public servants. The ministry observed it would be technically impossible to have all public employees register their properties. It also said the government draft is reasonable because it clearly defines those who should register their properties and the registration may be expanded at any time if necessary. The ministry also objected to the committee's decision to have ethics panels created at pertinent organizations to see that properties will be properly registered. [Text] [SK250703 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Nov 81 p 1]

PARTIES ASK FOR POLITICAL FUNDS--Rep Kwon Chong-tal, secretary-general of the majority Democratic Justice Party, said yesterday he requested the government to provide political funds out of the government budget to help political parties extricate themselves from financial difficulties. He said the request followed the hope of the minority parties, saying that he has held a meeting with the secretary-generals of the Democratic Korea Party and the Korea National Party yesterday. However, Kwon did not reveal how much money he had requested in government subsidies to political parties. Political observers said the amount

would be about 400 million won, the same amount of the first government subsidies extended in May this year. When and if the request is realized, the funds will be distributed to all of the political parties according to their respective parliamentary strengths. [Text] [SK250719 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Nov 81 p 1]

STUDENTS SENTENCED FOR INSTIGATING DEMONSTRATIONS--Two college students in Seoul, arrested recently for instigating demonstrations on their campus, were sentenced yesterday to prison terms of 10 months and 1 year respectively. The Seoul district court passed the sentences on Mun Pyong-u and Yi Dok-chae, both of them Sogang University students, on conviction of charges stemming from two separate demonstrations on the campus in mid-September. Judge Choe Pyong-hak found the pair guilty of violating the law banning illegal assembly and demonstration for playing leading roles in the two demonstrations which occurred 13 September and 20 September on the campus. [Text] [SK190239 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Nov 81 p 8]

COURT SENTENCES THREE STUDENTS--On 13 November, the fifth department of the Seoul District Criminal Court presided over by Judge No Sung-tu rejected appeals by the accused and the prosecutor in the trial of three Seoul National University [SNU] students who were arrested and indicated on charges of selling impure publications and participating in a demonstration in violation of the anticommunist law in May 1980. They are: Pak Ki-sang, 22, a sophomore in the economics department; Ki Chun, 22, a junior in the political science department; and Sin Kun-su, 20, a junior in the economics department. The court sentenced Pak to 1 year in prison and suspension of public rights for 1 year and the two others to 8-month prison terms and suspension of public rights for 8 months, with a 2-year probationary period. Pak was arrested and indicted in December 1979 for asking Ki and others to sell the SNU students 800 photocopies of the impure publications "The Materialistic Conception of History and the Modern Age" and "The World of Capital," which praise the communist society. He had borrowed the two books. In the meantime, Ki and Sin were arrested and indicted for selling 125 copies of the book to the students. [Text] [SK131206 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 13 Nov 81 p 11]

LEGISLATOR CRITICIZED RE PARTY RESHUFFLE--Supporters of Kim Chong-chol, president of the Korea National Party, have been on the defensive in the debate over a controversial intraparty reshuffle. On 17 November, the party president's supporters appeared to be angry with legislator Kim Han-son. Earlier he had proposed a collective party leadership system and said he was considering resigning from the party. Legislator Cho Pyong-pong, chief of the party presidential secretariat, who under pressure from the antiparty president faction, has hinted he is willing to resign from his post, said: "I cannot understand Kim's remarks on changing the party leadership to a collective one; however, he may have become unhappy with the intraparty personnel reshuffle. Legislator Kim should assume responsibility for his remarks." Legislator Kim Yu-pok said: "We are trying to confirm whether his remarks on quitting the party are true. If so, it would be important." Party vice president Yun Sok-min also expressed a hardline stance, saying: "We should not fail to make an issue of legislator Kim's radical remarks." In the meantime, party floor leader Yi Tong-chin visited party President Kim Chong-chol on the afternoon of 16 November. To cope with the intraparty crisis, he met with the 11 legislators who have opposed the intraparty personnel reshuffle undertaken by party President Kim Chong-chol. [From the column "Stroll on the Political Avenue"] [Text] [SK180440 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 18 Nov 81 p 2]

FOREIGN PRESS RESTRICTIONS--Yi Kwang-pyo, minister of culture and public information, said today the government will not restrict the import and distribution of foreign

publications unless they carry reports and commentaries openly praising the North Korean puppets or openly criticizing government policies. At a meeting of the National Assembly Culture and Public Information Committee, Minister Yi answered the questions of national assemblymen on the government's policy on banning the import and distribution of foreign publications critical of the government. He promised to review foreign publications using a different standard than was used in the past even if such publications carry articles which criticize government policies--unless they are specifically aimed at overthrowing the government. The National Assembly Culture and Public Information Committee today approved a bill to revise the law on the import and distribution of foreign publications which was submitted by national assemblymen. [Text] [SK121228 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 12 Nov 81]

PRESIDENT CHON DISCUSSES PRESS RESPONSIBILITY--Seoul, 17 Nov (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan Monday stressed the responsibility of the press, saying that journalists should deliver more information on the contemporary world with accuracy and rapidity. He made the remarks while attending a reception at Sejong Cultural Center hosted by the YONHAP News Agency at the end of one-day convention of publishers and editors representing the country's newspapers and broadcasting companies, all of them YONHAP's subscribers. Chon also said, "The news media must double their efforts to help the people make good judgments by supplying accurate information and thus contributing to the good of both the nation and individual citizens. Chon and First Lady Yi Sun-cha exchanged views chatted with the leading journalists for about 40 minutes. [Text] [SK170115 Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 17 Nov 81]

CONVICTED SPY RECEIVES DEATH SENTENCE--Seoul, 17 Nov (YONHAP)--The Seoul District Court Tuesday passed a death sentence on Sin Yu-hyong, 52, a Korean resident in Osaka, Japan, on charges of espionage activities against South Korea. A Japanese Communist Party member, Sin visited Seoul 25 times from 1971 through the end of last June and organized clandestine espionage networks. While disguising himself as the operator of six phony firms, Sin collected information about military moves, the campus situation and political circles in South Korea, and passed the information onto North Korea from time to time, through espionage agents in Japan, according to the court ruling. The court also pronounced prison terms, ranging from one to two years with the suspension of civil rights for one and two years, to Sin's son, Chong-kyu, and two others who were engineered by Sin into his espionage activities against South Korea. [Text] [SK170958 Seoul YONHAP in English 0748 GMT 17 Nov 81]

SUBPANEL FOR KEY LAWS FORMED--Rival political parties have agreed to form an ad hoc committee at the national assembly legislation-justice committee to discuss possible rewriting of 13 controversial laws including the basic press code. Ko Chae-chong, floor leader of the first minority Democratic Korea Party (DKP), said yesterday he and Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the rival Democratic Justice Party (DJP), agreed on the formation of the select subpanel last Saturday. The majority DJP had opposed the creation of the subpanel until Saturday. A plenary assembly session will perfunctorily approve the proposed creation of the subpanel, Ko revealed. The rival parties are yet to talk about how to steer the forthcoming subcommittee, he added. The other disputable laws include the law governing local autonomy and the labor dispute conciliation law. [Text] [SK180420 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 81 p 1]

CSO: 4120/59

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

DEPUTY PREMIER SAYS ECONOMY ON ROAD TO RECOVERY

SK141209 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] The government will not adopt any pump-priming policy to stimulate the economy, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said yesterday.

Drawing a rosy picture of the national economy, Sin stressed that the economy would be put on the right track next year.

The nation's top economic policymaker also disclosed that the government would not set a wage increase-limit guideline for private companies next year.

Sin made the remarks on a "dialogue with the deputy premier" TV program which was televised across the country on the Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) last night.

Participating in the free-debate program were six panelists: Hyun Yong-jin, an editorial writer for the Chungang ILBO DAILY; Pak Chae-yun a professor at Seoul National University; Kim Pyong-chu, a professor at Sogang University; Kim Chang-sung, president of the Chonbang Co; Son Sang-mo, president of the Kukje Corporation; and Yi Yong-chun, secretary general of the Federation of Korea Trade Unions.

During the one-hour program, Sin said the government did not think the economy was facing a slump at present.

Judging from overall conditions, Sin said the economy had turned for the better this year.

Sin forecast that economic growth would surpass the 7 percent level this year.

"In consideration of the international balance of payments," Sin said, "the economy does not need a comprehensive revitalization program."

This year's commodity price increase is likely to be under the 20-25 percent level which was anticipated early this year, Sin said.

Sin said, "I am convinced that price rise can be arrested if wage earners, consumers and farmers cooperate in price control."

Sin said he believed that commodity prices would be stabilized next year. However, he stressed that price stabilization depended on the "people's attitude and recognition of prices."

Pinpointing the nation's "superior labor force and enterprises creativeness," Sin said, prospects for the national economy were good.

First of all, Sin said, the government, workers and enterprises should share the pains the economy is suffering in order to cope with the current difficulties.

Sin made it clear that the government would readjust public rates to reasonable levels, by helping public companies improve their productivity and rationalize management.

Sin told the free-debate session that a scheme to rationalize public business management was under study by the Korea Development Institute, a think tank of the government.

Sin said the government had no intention to set a guideline for controlling wages for private company workers next year.

The government policy of limiting government officials' wage increase to 9 percent next year had the purpose of "setting an example to others," Sin said.

CSO: 4120/59

BRIEFS

LOAN PACKAGE ACCORD WITH ADB--Seoul, 19 Nov (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have signed an agreement for a loan package of U.S.$94.1 million, officials at the Finance Ministry said Thursday. The signing took place at the ADB head office in Manila. The package consists of 4.1 million dollars to be provided by the ADB to help finance a 2-year project to combat pollution in the estuary of the Han River; 30 million dollars to be reloaned by the Citizens National Bank to small companies in sectors including manufacturing, mining and transportation; and 60 million dollars to finance the Korea long term credit bank's subloans to private corporations. The officials added that South Korea will borrow an additional 111.1 million dollars by the end of the year to help finance three more projects including housing construction for low wage earners. [Text] [SK190120 Seoul YONHAP in English 0118 GMT 19 Nov 81]

NEW INTEREST RATES POLICY--Seoul, 19 Nov (YONHAP)--The government plans to abandon its practice of adjusting interest rates by a substantial margin at one time and to adopt the policy of making smaller adjustments as the need arises. Government sources said Thursday under the planned shift in its interest policy, the Bank of Korea would be allowed to cope "elastically" with the control of the interest rates in accordance with changes in the financial market. The Central Bank, rather than the government, would be in charge of handling interest rates on the basis of domestic prices, international money rates, the country's balance of international payment position and the business situation, the sources said. So far, both the economic stabilization and anti-recession policies have been dominant factors in controlling the interest rates. [Text] [SK190116 Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT 19 Nov 81]

CSO: 4120/70

CONVENTION OF 'YONHAP' SUBSCRIBERS HELD IN SEOUL

SK160844 Seoul YONHAP in English 0759 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 16 Nov (YONHAP)--The president-publishers, managing editors and news directors of Korea's 43 print and broadcast media convened at the Sejong Cultural Center here Monday, for the first annual convention of the YONHAP News Agnecy's domestic subscribers.

In an opening address at the one-day convention, Kim Seong-chin, president-publisher of YONHAP and former minister of culture and information, said that his agency, South Korea's only news agency, planned to better serve its subscribers by computerizing its news transmission process, starting in the latter half of next year.

Kim, a former journalist himself, said YONHAP would also seek increased news exchanges with foreign agencies, and post more correspondents overseas as part of its commitment to internationalization.

During the morning session following the opening ceremony, the managing editors and news directors of both national and local news organizations, were briefed on the operations of YONHAP's editorial and provincial news departments.

In the afternoon, Culture and Information Minister Yi Kwang-pyo was to address a larger audience, which would include the president-publishers and general managers.

The convention will end with a reception in the evening to be attended by government leaders and prominent figures representing various sectors of society.

YONHAP a private news agency with both nation-wide and international operations, was founded at the beginning of the year through the merger of the country's two long-standing commercial news agencies, the HAPTONG News Agency and the ORIENT PRESS.

CSO: 4120/59

OPENING OF BEIJING-TOKYO AIR ROUTE VIEWED

SK131202 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 13 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The Meaning of Air Diplomacy on the Korean Peninsula"]

[Excerpts] By issuing the 23 June declaration, our country has adopted an open-door policy toward all communist countries. South Korea will seek to develop relations with these countries on the principle of reciprocity and equality. The government's support for the opening of an airline linking Beijing, Seoul and Tokyo--proposed by the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO]--reflects this position--a practical and friendly attitude toward these four countries in the Northeast Asian region.

North Korea's announcement that it has agreed to open an airline linking Beijing, Pyongyang and Tokyo in compliance iwth the ICAO proposal, which appears to have ulterior political motives, can be construed as an adaptation to the situation on the Korean Peninsula. We can say North Korea is not so influential as to reject the ICAO proposal and that it has pretended to accept this proposal in an attempt to compensate for its awkward position created by the decision to hold the OLympics in Seoul in 1988.

We notice that North Korea's reaction to the opening of an airline and its political adaptation to the situation reflects a change in international political relations between Red China and North Korea. This issue is not a simple matter of opening an air route but a political issue--North Korea's strategy concerning its relations with China and the Soviet Union.

Our government's positive attitude toward opening an air route--the first "nonpolitical" issue among these Northeast Asia countries since World War II--means that it has been successful in adapting to a changing situation. This attitude is important in terms of international politics and in making preparations for overtures to the communist bloc, especially the People's Republic of China. This will provide an opportunity for diplomatic dialogue with neighboring countries to discuss seabed resources near our country.

We believe that our view of the opening of an air route should be toward positively adapting to new international trends and strengthening our security posture and pan-national diplomacy.

CSO: 4120/59

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO ATTEND GATT MEETING--Seoul, 16 Nov (YONHAP)--South Korea is dispatching an eight-member delegation to the meeting of the general agreement on tariffs and trade (GATT) textile committee to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, beginning Wednesday, in order to discuss ways of extending the multifiber arrangement (MFA) which expires late this year, government sources here said Monday. The sources said that the Korean delegation, led by counselor Hyun Hui-kang of the Korean Embassy in Geneva, consists of officials from the foreign and commerce-industry ministries and other pertinent government agencies, and added that two private Korean business leaders will also attend the Geneva meeting as observers. According to the sources, the Geneva gathering will be the fifth of its kind since last December and will end when the final agreements concerning the proposed MFA expansion are reached. The Korean representatives will negotiate with their counterparts from textile-exporting developing countries and industrialized countries, to conclude the MRA as soon as possible, based on a protocol reached among developing countries at their strategy meeting in New Delhi, India, 2-6 Nov. [Text] [SK160858 Seoul YONHAP in English 0755 GMT 16 Nov 81]

NETHERLANDS ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETING ENDS--Seoul, 18 Nov (YONHAP)--The sixth Korea-Netherlands joint council wound up its two-day meeting in Seoul Wednesday, having agreed to establish an agriculture subcommittee to promote bilateral cooperation in agriculture, foreign ministry officials said. The meeting also finalized a draft agreement on bilateral economic and technological cooperation, which is to be initialed Saturday. At the meeting, Korea asked the Netherlands to ease restrictions on Korean goods imported by the European economic community, as well as to expand credit for Korea during its fifth five-year economic development plan period (1982-1986). The Dutch delegation to the meeting showed interest in providing consturction services and technologies, in connection with Seoul's hosting of the 1988 summer olympics, the officials said. [Text] [SK180901 Seoul YONHAP in English 0738 GMT 18 Nov 81]

MALAYSIAN TRADE MISSION IN SEOUL--Seoul, 16 Nov (HONHAP)--A 59-member Malaysian mission, led by Minister of Trade and Industry Ahmad Rithauddeen, paid a call on Korean Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun Monday, for talks on the promotion of bilateral trade and economic cooperation. The mission, composed of ten government officials and 47 business leaders, flew into Seoul Sunday for the purpose of launching a campaign to lure Korean capital into Malaysia. Later Monday, the Malaysians are scheduled to hold a seminar here designed to encourage Korean investemnt in their country's development projects. During their visit, which will last through Wednesday, they will also pay courtesy calls on Deputy Premier Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon, and Finance Minister Yi Sung-yun, and meet with leading Korean businessmen. [Text] [SK160104 Seoul YONHAP in English 0059 GMT 16 Nov 81]

THAI EDUCATION MINISTER HOLDS TALKS--Seoul, 16 Nov (YONHAP)--Thai Education Minister Sippanon Kettat paid a courtesy call on his South Korean counterpart, Yi Kyu-ho, at the latter's office here Monday morning to exchange views on educational issues of mutual concern. The Thai minister flew into Seoul Sunday afternoon for a week-long visit at the invitation of the South Korean education ministry, in order to promote bilateral cooperation in the educational fields. During his stay here, according to ministry officials, Sippanon is scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Nam Tok-u and other government leaders, and visit educational institutions, including Seoul National University, and various industrial sites. [Text] [SK160246 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT 16 Nov 81]

ZAIRE OFFICIAL ATTENDS TALKS--Seoul, 19 Nov (YONHAP)--Zairian State Secretary for International Cooperation Lengema Dulia Yubasa Makanga called on South Korean Vice Foreign Minister Kim Tong-hwi at the capitol building here Thursday morning to discuss ways of promoting bilateral cooperation in the political and trade fields. The state secretary of Zaire's Foreign Ministry flew into Seoul Wednesday evening, accompanied by a four-member official entourage, for a 5-day visit, at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Kim Tong hwi. Taking advantage of Lengema's Seoul visit, South Korea and the African country will conclude three binational agreements Friday, which deal with trade, cultural relations, and technological, scientific and social cooperation, sources at the Foreign Ministry here said. Lengema will also pay a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan and meet with other government officials, to exchange views on issues of common concern. The Zairian is expected to reaffirm his country's support for South Korea's foreign policy, especially the Seoul-initiated peaceful unification formula, including the recent overtures of President Chon for direct talks between the top leaders of South and North Korea. Lengema is also scheduled to make an observation tour of various industrial sites and ancient Korean cultural monuments and to visit the truce village of Panmunjom on the demilitarized zone dividing South and North Korea. [Text] [SK190200 Seoul YONHAP in English 0153 GMT 19 Nov 81]

DOUBLE TAXATION PACTS CONCLUDED--Seoul, 20 Nov (YONHAP)--The Korean Government plans to conclude double taxation prevention agreements with more Asian and Pacific countries, in the wake of the country's recent joining of the Study Group on Asian Tax Administration and Research (SGATAR), Deputy Director General Kwon Yong-no of the Office of National Tax Administration said Friday. Kwon, who attended a SGATAR meeting held in Tokyo last week, said that Korea's joining of the group would help promote cooperation with other member countries. According to Kwon, Korea has already concluded or initialed double tax prevention agreements with five of SGATAR member countires—Japan, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and New Zealand. He added that the government is also negotiating similar agreements with the remaining three countries--Indonesia, the Philippines and Australia. [Text] [SK200142 Seoul YONHAP in English 0136 GMT 20 Nov 81]

CSO: 4120/70

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

CHON RECEIVES REPORT ON ROK ECONOMY

SK240230 Seoul YONHAP in English 0222 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 24 Nov (YONHAP)--Despite a deteriorating balance in the invisible sector, a surplus of 271 million U.S. dollars was registered in South Korea's current account balance in October, as the nation's merchandise trade recorded 266 million dollars in the black, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said Tuesday. It was the first surplus registered in the country's current account this year.

In a monthly report on the state of the Korean economy to President Chon Tu-hwan, South Korea's top economic official predicted that the country's current account would register a deficit of 5,000 million dollars by the end of the year, 500 million dollars less than originally projected. Sin based his forecast largely on an increase in the total value of the letters of credit (l/c), which arrived in October. He said the l/c arrivals last month totaled 1,361 million dollars, up 147 million dollars over the amount in the previous month.

Sin said, however, that the country's economic recovery was still sluggish with industrial production and delivery slightly decreasing.

The deputy premier said that the nation's total money supply increased by 27.3 percent during the one-year period, which ended 31 October, and that a surplus of 165,900 million won (some 242 million dollars) was registered in fiscal revenues, thanks to an increase in tax revenues.

On inflation, Sin said that the country's wholesale and consumer prices increased by 12.2 percent and 13.7 percent, respectively, by the end of October, and added that the "moderate" rates of inflation were the result of the government's price stabilization policy.

Sin added that the construction sector was still in the doldrums with the total area for which construction permits were issued decreasing by 22.8 percent as of 30 September over a year ago.

CSO: 4120/70

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO SURPASS TARGET--Seoul, 18 Nov (YONHAP)--Korea's exports for this year are expected to reach 21.2 billion U.S. dollars, far exceeding the year's original target of 20.5 billion dollars, thanks largely to the good performance of textile and machinery exports. A Commerce-Industry Ministry tally released Wednesday said that despite the slow increase in letter of credit arrivals since last September, it would not be difficult for the country to export 3.6 billion dollars' worth of commodities in November and December. During the first 10 months of this year, Korea's exports amounted to 17.6 billion dollars. The report also predicted that during the first half of next year, the country's exports would reach 11 billion dollars, accounting for 44.3 percent of the 1982 export target of 25.3 billion dollars. Meanwhile, during the first 16 days of this month, Korea exported 548.9 million dollars' worth of commodities, up 5.3 percent from the figure for the same period last year, while L/c arrivals amounted to 726 million dollars, down 3.8 percent from the figure for the comparable period last year. [Text] [SK180054 Seoul YONHAP in English 0049 GMT 18 Nov 81]

CSO: 4120/70

MEDICAL TEAM CLAIMS CANCER REMEDY

SK140831 Seoul YONHAP in English 0748 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 14 Nov (YONHAP)--A Korean medical team has recently developed a new effective remedy against cancer.

This is a combined dose of CCNU, DDP and 5PU, already recognized as an effective anti-cancer drug against lymphatic brain, testicle, bladder ovarian, breast, and stomach-related cancers.

The cancer research team of Seoul's Inche Medical College, led by Dr Kim Ye-hoe, claimed Saturday that it had administered combined doses of the three drugs to 10 patients suffering from incurable stomach cancer and that it was found that the cancerous cells were destroyed in the nine of the 10 patients.

Six of the 10 were in such a serious state, that they had been given no hope for recovery even after operations, and four were suffering from a second recurrence of the disease.

A certain Yang, a 25-year-old female stomach cancer patient, who had been turned away by other hospitals, was hospitalized at the medical college and given two doses of the medicines a week as prescribed by Dr Kim. As a result, the cancerous clods in her body were completely disolved, and she is now recuperating at her home, the medical research team claimed.

Dr Kim has been devoting himself to the development of a new remedy against cancer since 1975.

He has so far treated some 80 patients suffering from various types of progressive cancer, and he claims to have found no better medicinal therapy against cancer than the combined dose of CCNU, DDP and 5PU.

CSO: 4120/59

INCREASED TREE PLANTING WORK URGED

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 20 Sep 81 p 2

[Article: "Chuche Thought Indoctrination Classroom" Column: "An Attitude Becoming of Master Expanding the Fatherland's Resources"]

[Excerpts] Not long ago, we visited Yongha Forestry Station in Kim Chong-suk County, Yangyang Province, after hearing news that members of the Socialist Working Youth League (SWYL) and other young people at the Yongha Forestry Station are continuing to do well in tree planting as well as log production.

Every single valley of the logging area is seen with the forest of trees in a terraced field thereby promising an opulent tomorrow to be filled with huge logs as a testimony to the ardent loyalty and patriotism displayed by the SWYL members and young people who have been waging a vigorous struggle so as to thoroughly live up to the programmatic instruction by the great leader Marshal, Kim Il-song to plant 10 trees for each tree cut down in the logging area."

They plan to plant trees in an area of 1,500 chongbo [chongbo equals 2.45 acres] just this year and have already planted trees in an area of 4,200 chongbo, thus exceeding the goal. They have been successful in growing more than 98 percent of the total number of evergreen trees planted.

Their brilliant achievement is a clear display of patriotism to continually increase the assets of the fatherland and also is a valuable fruit stemming from an attitude of becoming master based on chuche thought and ardent loyalty on the part of the SWYL members and the young people who have been upholding and fulfilling the lofty idea of the great leader intended to secure sufficient log resources by planting more trees while cutting trees on a rotating basis.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song instructed as follows:

"We must develop a broad campaign for tree planting among the youth so as to fill every mountain and field in our country with a thriving green."

The fatherly leader's programmatic instruction concerning planting more trees and making the mountain of the fatherland filled with green forests, contains a far-reaching scheme to make our socialist fatherland the people's paradise,

a better place to live, by better cultivating nature in the fatherland, as required by chuche, and also bears a great confidence and love intended to raise the new generation as a true and reliable master in the remaking of nature.

As the immortal chuche thought taught us, man is the master of all things in this world and is also the primary factor in making a decision on everything.

Man is not governed by the natural environment but is an independent and creative being who governs nature and is capable of remolding nature to fit his will and needs.

If we are merely to utilize nature as it is, it would not be a position and attitude which the genuine master of nature ought to take.

We must take a proper attitude as the master of nature and must positively remold nature. Only by doing so would we be able to make the entire environment of nature around us useful to our people's life and to convert our fatherland into a paradise more beautiful and a better place to live. To plant and properly care for more trees on the mountains of the fatherland is one of the meaningful remaking nature projects.

This project, in particular, is entirely devoted to our youth who will be living in the future and is glorious and worthwhile work specifically for our new generation to spearhead in carrying out.

The SWYL members and young workers of the Yongha Forestry Station wholeheartedly upheld the fatherly leader's far-reaching scheme and lofty idea and devoted themselves to planting trees thus continuing to produce successful results.

Through various proud tales of the thriving green forests, we could easily tell how deep their warm loyalty and patriotism to thoroughly and unconditionally carry out the great leader's instructions was and how high their standard of masterly attitude was in trying to take good care of the mountains and fields of historical interest of revolution imprinted with the footsteps of the revolutionary martyrs, including the indomitable, anti-Japanese, communist revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Chong-suk.

Then how did their masterly attitude based on infinite loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party manifest itself in the rewarding work of protecting nature by planting more trees?

First it was manifested itself when they developed the tree planting and raising project as a social movement by firmly upholding the respected and beloved leader's teaching on how to plant more trees, and when everyone alike voluntarily rushed forth for this work.

The young workers of the forestry station here, including the SWYL members of the Sinhung work site have accomplished their logging work, exceeding their quotos, and also pushed the tree planting work as a social movement using their days off and rest periods. In this way they all rushed forth and feverishly tried to plant more trees.

Second, their masterly attitude based on their loyalty to the great leader and the party has been demonstrated in fully displaying their initiative in tree planting.

In planting trees, they have not only used seedlings provided by the forestation workshop; more than 10 percent of the saplings used in planting trees during the past 3 years up to now were from natural sources. They also adopted the humos pot method with thin vinyl wrap as taught by the great leader, and planted trees not only in spring and autumn but also in summer, a difficult season to plant and nurture trees, and achieved a success rate of over 98 percent. The trees they had planted lived because they cared for each tree with great attention to watering and fertilizing. In addition to planting trees, they also paid attention to the passage and the direction when they cut and dragged logs so that they could reduce damage to young trees.

Such a creative struggle was spearheaded by Comrade Kim Ch'ol-su, primary SWYL committee chairman, comrades Kim Song-il, U Chong-sun; comrades Yi Young-sik, Kang Chong-ho and Kim Yong-ok, primary SWYL functionaries at the Sinhung work site; and SWYL members comrades Yi Hwa-sun, Yang Yong-sun and Kim Hung-ch'un.

Comrade Yi Yong-sik, chairman of the Sinhung work site SWYL, had sternly admonished and indoctrinated his younger brother for cutting two young trees. This story is a remarkable example in that the mentality of the SWYL members here can be read.

Third, their masterly attitude based on their loyalty to the fatherly leader and the glorious party was also demonstrated when they persistently and vigorously pushed forward their work to accomplish the respected and beloved leader's instructions concerning tree planting.

If they hesitated or quit because of difficulties, without working to the end, it would not be an attitude of becoming master.

The tree planting is work that is not for only 1 or 2 years but must be carried out strongly and continuously.

The SWYL members and young workers in this area have planted many trees every year ever since they started logging specific areas on a rotating basis. This is an indication that their lofty loyalty and their masteryly attitude have been displayed not only once but continuously and vigorously.

Instead of being complacent, they have been successfully yielding results with their loyal determination to plant more trees in the future.

Their experience shows that greater pleasure and satisfaction can be given to the fatherly leader and the glorious party when they wage their struggle with a conviction of becoming the nation's master while thinking and acting as required by Chuche thought.

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CSO: 4108/26

BRIEFS

PROVINCIAL TRADE UNION MEETINGS—Pyongyang, 20 Nov (KCNA)--Provincial (municipal) trade union conferences were held on the threshold of the sixth congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. The conferences summed up the work conducted by the provincial (municipal) trade union committees over the last 10 years since the fifth congress of the GFTUK and discussed measures for thoroughly implementing the programmatic tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the militant tasks set by the glorious party centre before the trade unions. Decisions were adopted at the conferences. New provincial (municipal) trade union committees and trade union auditing commissions were elected. The conferences also elected delegates to the sixth congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. The sixth congress of the GFTUK will be held in Pyongyang from 27 to 30 November. [Text] [SK200419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 20 Nov 81]

CSO: 4120/69

'NODONG SINMUN' LAUDS NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

SK241037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Nov (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed article titled "Nonaligned Movement Is Progressive Movement for Independence."

The article says: Today the Nonaligned Movement is making a positive contribution to opposing all forms of domination, intervention, subjugation and inequality, preserving world peace and security, accelerating the anti-imperialist liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and solving international problems to suit the demand of the world people.

This movement has been constantly strengthened and developed with a great vitality and attraction since its emergence in the arena of history because it is a progressive movement against all forms of domination and subjugation and for independence.

This movement is a progressive movement because, first of all, it correctly reflects the basic trend of our time and embodies the lofty idea of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Nonaligned Movement reflects the demand and trend of our era, the era of independence, because it is, in essence, a movement for independence and an independent movement.

The Nonaligned Movement which takes anti-imperialism and independence as its noble idea and purpose is a new political force and movement that appeared, reflecting the demand and trend of the times.

It is a progressive movement also because it is a powerful movement opposing all the reactionary forces including imperialism and colonialism which stand in the way of the advance of the times and vigorously pushing ahead the development of history.

The Nonaligned Movement is a powerful movement against the imperialist and colonialist aggression and plunder, and the nonaligned countries are a mighty revolutionary force standing opposed to the imperialist reactionary forces.

Today the Nonaligned Movement has become an independent political force with a large scale and powerful organisation as never before and is vigorously struggling against all the manoeuvres of the imperialist reactionary forces.

Indeed, this movement has become a powerful force impelling human history as it is a progressive movement correctly reflecting the basic trend of the present time and opposing the imperialist and colonialist reactionary forces.

At present all the nonaligned countries are confronted with an important task to check and frustrate the imperialists policy of aggression and war and defend world peace and security and accelerate the building of an independent, new world free from all manner of domination and subjugation, the article notes, and continues: It is the fundamental demand for the expansion and development of this movement for all the nonaligned countries to firmly abide by the basic principle of the Nonaligned Movement.

The basic principle of the Nonaligned Movement demands that all the nonaligned countries do not join any bloc but firmly uphold independence and advance along an independent road.

It is also important for the expansion and development of this movement that the nonaligned countries abide by the principles of complete equality and non-interference in others' internal affairs and strengthen unity and cooperation.

Today the nonaligned countries should counter, with the strategy of unity, the machinations of the imperialists to split and alienate them from each other and crush them one by one. This is a problem of principle not only in overcoming a number of difficulties facing the Nonaligned Movement but also in successfully building an independent, new world free from all manner of domination and subjugation.

The joint action of the Nonaligned Movement alone can successfully solve many problems, such as the problem of checking and frustrating the imperialists policy of aggression and war and preserving and consolidating peace, realising universal and complete disarmament, withdrawing imperialist aggression forces and dismantling military bases in others territories, creating nuclear-free and peace zones in various parts of the world and establishing a new international economic order.

Today the nonaligned countries are vigorously advancing holding higher the banner of independence, the banner of nonalignment. No force on earth can stem this powerful advance.

CSO: 4120/69

KIM IL-SONG MADE HONORARY CITIZEN OF SARZANA, ITALY

SK200432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Nov (KCNA)--A grand function for conferring the title of honorary citizen of Sarzana City, Italy, upon the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held at the Sarzana City Hall on 14 November with the approach of his 70th birthday, according to a report. Placed on the platform was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

On display in the hall of the function were a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song giving an on-the-spot guidance in the constructive work and pictures showing shining successes registered by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under his wise guidance.

Present at the function were the mayor and deputy mayor of Sarzana City, chairmen of the Sarzana committees of the Communist Party, the Christian Democratic Party and the Socialist Democratic Party, city commanders of gendarmerie, police and army, leading officials of judicial, educational and cultural institutions and other personages of all circles in the city.

Invited there were the members of the economic delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and members of the DPRK permanent mission at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Italy.

The mayor of Sarzana spoke first at the function which began with the playing of "Song of General Kim Il-song" and the Italian national anthem.

The mayor handed to the head of the delegation the honorary citizenship card for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a gold medal inscribed with the words "To President Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday" and the decision of the City Assembly to confer the honorary citizenship card upon him.

The mayor said in his speech: The City Assembly on 11 November unanimously decided to award the title of honorary citizen to respected President Kim Il-song with the approach of his 70th birthday.

The history and achievements of the Korean people are linked with the august name of President Kim Il-song.

He set out on the road of the national liberation struggle at his age of 13 and became the commander of the armed forces against fascist Japan.

After the liberation he founded the Workers Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and built a powerful developed industrial state on the ruins after the war.

The world people highly praise the independent policy put forward by President Kim Il-song.

On this occasion of conferring the title of honorary citizen of our city upon President Kim Il-song who enjoys high international prestige, I wholeheartedly wish him good health and a long life.

And I hope for the development of the friendly relations between Italy and the DPRK.

That day the mayor of Sarzana arranged a party in the name of the city hall.

CSO: 4120/69

FOREIGN VISITORS EXPRESS PRAISE FOR KIM CHONG-IL

Visitors Praise Kim Chong-il

SK191040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 19 Nov 81

["'Bright Is the Future of Korea Which Has Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as Her Great Guide Held in High Esteem'--Words of Foreign Visitors of Korea"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Nov (KCNA)—Many foreign friends including political and public figures visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from different regions of the world express boundless respect and reverence for the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is carrying to brilliant accomplishment the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

They highly praise him as the lodestar who perfectly personifies the revolutionary idea, outstanding leadership and lofty virtues of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Horacio Rodriguez Plata, former senator and vice-president of the National Academy of History of Colombia and president of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, said at a meeting held in Pyongyang: The Korean people have another great guide whom they hold in h[illegible] esteem.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il guides the popular masses along the road of victory with his tireless meditation and search and energetic leadership to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great Marshal Kim Il-song.

Visiting Korea this time we became more convinced that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is, indeed, the sagacious leader perfectly possessed of extraordinary ability and outstanding art of leadership.

We firmly believe that the future of Korea is vast and bright as she has him as her great guide held in high esteem.

Ramambazafy Armand, secretary general of the Ministry of Information of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, said that the Korean people must naturally feel great pride and honour in having the great President Kim Il-song as the outstanding leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the sagacious leader and

lodestar, whom they hold in high esteem. Noting that today the world warmly hails the great event that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is held in high esteem as the lodestar, he stressed: The future of Korea will shine b.ighter under the rays of the great sun and the lodestar.

Om Prakash Mantri, secretary general of the All-India Indo-Korean Friendship Association, stressed in his address at a meeting held in Pyongyang: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has perfectly grasped the revolutionary idea of the great leader with his brilliant intelligence and energetic search, and is developing and enriching the treasure house of Kimilsongism with his original ideological and theoretical activities.

The dear leader, who indicates correct fighting policies and slogans on the basis of the great idea and theory, shows extraordinary ability of leadership and intelligence in guiding the revolutionary struggle and constructive work, too.

Bright is the future of Korea which has dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as her great guide held in high esteem.

Back home, he wrote in his impressions of Korea: "The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is not only an outstanding thinker and theoretician but also the genius of revolution and construction who has brought a great turn by organizing and mobilizing the masses of the people in the revolution and construction."

Taslim Ahmed, vice-president of the Nationalist Youth Front of Bangladesh, in his speech at a meeting, said that he found the true guide of the Asian youth while attending the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

I, he continued, want to attend in high esteem Comrade Kim Chong-il, the outstanding guide of the Korean youth movement, as the leader of the Asian youth movement who realizes the unity and solidarity of the Asian youth, representing the unanimous desire of the Asian youth.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is not only the star of Korea and Asia but also the star of hope for the youth of the new-emerging countries, the Third World countries.

Foreign friends visiting Korea, struck with wonders at the achievements made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction, say in unison that these are entirely attributable to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Robinson Mwaakwe Nabulyato, president of the National Assembly of Zambia, in his speech at a party prior to his departure from Korea, said: In Korea we have seen and learnt from the achievements made by the revolutionary Korean people in all fields under the guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Francisco da Costa Gomes, ex-president of the Republic of Portugal, said at a mass meeting held in Pyongyang: What impressed me most deeply during our stay

here is the fact that the work of all domains—labour, science, technology and art--are led by the great president and the dear leader who are deeply respected and revered by the people of the whole country.

Indeed, Marshal Kim Il-song, the great president, is the brain, will and heart of revolution and its strength and driving force.

And dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, assisting him, guides the work of the most important fields of the country and brings about fine fruits.

All people praise the work he has done in cultural and art fields.

Critic Yoshihisa Kajitani, director general of the Japan-Korea Society for Cultural Exchange, who was head of a delegation of the society, said at a press conference that President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il not only guide all work in Pyongyang, but also give on-the-spot guidance throughout the country.

Member of the delegation Haruo Asakawa said: While touring various places of Korea, I was deeply moved when I realized that President Kim Il-song and the dear leader are remarkable men who are thoroughly acquainted with the affairs in all fields and undertake work boldly.

Ricard Manuel Costa, director of the "Lallo Library" of Angola, said at a press conference in Pyongyang: I have become convinced that all the changes and amazing achievements in your country are entirely results of the energetic and wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who tirelessly give on-the-spot guidance to factories, villages, schools and other places where people live and work.

Today the Korean people have become most dignified and happiest people in this world as they attend and are guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has brought about great changes by founding the immortal chuche idea for the working masses and thoroughly embodying it in all fields of social life, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is succeeding his great revolutionary cause and carrying it to accomplishment.

And he wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

World Public Praise Kim Chong-il

SK191538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Nov (KCNA)--The world revolutionary people highly praise the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the only successor to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and express boundless reverence for him.

A report delivered at the conference of leading personnel of organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in Africa held in June in

Freetown, referring to the tasks to strengthen the movement of friendship and solidarity with the Korean people, said: The revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader President Kim Il-song is now being carried forward creditably by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who is further developing and enriching the chuche idea with his energetic ideological and theoretical activities and a wise leader who is steering the revolutionary cause of chuche to brilliant victory with his tested leadership.

We should actively introduce and propagandize the greatness of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, his ideas and theories and his precious exploits.

Masine, national director of the Cultural Department of the Ministry of Education and Culture of Mozambique, said after inspecting a Korean book, photo and handicraft exhibition: Today I have gained a better understanding of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. So energetic in leading the revolution and construction to victory, he is a great man, indeed. Korea has the brightest future in the world and her prospect is promising.

The Ghanaian paper MIRROR in an article dedicated to the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea said that the Workers Party of Korea today has entered a new stage of its development under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is carrying forward and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

A recent issue of the Bangladesh paper NATUN KATA carried an article reviewing the proud course covered by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It said: Korea owes all her successes entirely to the wise guidance of his excellency the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song and his excellency the dear leader Kim Chong-il.

His excellency the great leader President Kim Il-song and his excellency the dear leader Kim Chong-il have performed precious exploits which will shine forever in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class and in the history of human liberation and are paving the road in the era of independence in the van of the world revolution.

The Malagasy paper ATRIKA in an article dedicated to the 33rd anniversary of the DPRK founding stressed: The Korean people hold dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem as the leader of the revolution and construction who translates and embodies the lofty intentions and the chuche idea of President Kim Il-song.

The Korean people are advancing toward a brighter future. The Korean people guided by respected and beloved President Kim Il-sOng and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are ever victorious.

The ANTA News Agency of Madagascar in an article titled "Agriculture Develops Year After Year in DPRK" pointed out: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il gives energetic guidance to the work in agricultural domain to carry into effect

the far-reaching plan of the great leader President Kim Il-song in the socialist countryside. As a result, Korea has become a glorious country outstripping all other countries of the world in the solution of the grain problem, food problem.

Sayed Bioumatala, deputy editor-in-chief of the Egyptian magazine AKHER SAA, said: The Korean peasants are reaping a bumper harvest year after year thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader and to the deep concern of the dear leader.

CSO: 4120/69

NICARAGUAN LEADERS REPLY TO KIM IL-SONG MESSAGE

SK181034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Nov (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordova Rivas, members of the Council of the Government of the National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, in reply to his message of greetings sent to Chief of the Council Daniel Ortega Saavedra on the day of independence of Nicaragua.

The reply message dated 30 September says:

The Council of the Government of the National Reconstruction and the people of the Republic of Nicaragua express wholehearted thanks to your excellency for the fraternal and cordial message sent by your excellency on 15 September on behalf of the Korean people and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the occasion of the day of independence of our country.

Together with the Sandinist National Liberation Front, our vanguard, we express thanks to your government and the fraternal Korean people for expressing solidarity with us in the form of valuable aid so that we may carry out the reconstruction of Nicaragua, the ardent desire of the entire Nicaraguans, in the near future.

We renew to your excellency our noble considerations.

CSO: 4120/69

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO UGANDA APPOINTED--Pyongyang, 19 Nov (KCNA)--Chang Tae-hi has been appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Republic of Uganda, according to a decree of the Central Peoples Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK182215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 18 Nov 81]

KWP MESSAGE TO SWEDISH PARTY--Pyongyang, 20 Nov (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on 19 November sent a message of greetings to the 26th congress of the Left Party Communists of Sweden. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea warmly hails the 26th congress of the Left Party Communists of Sweden and, through it, extends friendly greetings to the entire members of your party. We are convinced that the congress will make a great contribution to the activities of your party against the imperialists policy of war and for the guarantee of the democratic rights and vital interests of the working people and the establishment of the Scandinavian nuclear free zone. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties will continue to favorably develop, we take this opportunity to wish great successes to the Left Party Communists of Sweden in its activities for the accomplishment of the cause of justice and in the work of its congress. [Text] [SK192232 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 19 Nov 81]

IRANIAN PREMIER'S MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 20 Nov (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Seyyed Hoseyn Musavi Khamenei in reply to his message of greetings upon the latter's appointment as prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Hoping that the relations between the two countries will be strengthened on the basis of the liberation of the oppressed nations from the yoke of outside forces and on the removal of imperialism, the message wished the Korean people prosperity and happiness. [Text] [SK201050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 20 Nov 81]

IRANIAN RADIO-TV DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 25 Nov (KCNA)--A delegation of the Supreme Council of the radio and television broadcasting of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Hassan Ferydoon Rohani, member of parliament of the Islamic Republic of Iran and parliamentary representative of the council, arrived in Pyongyang on 24 November by plane. It was met at the airport by Yi Yong-ik, chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee, and personages concerned. In the evening the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee arranged a party for the delegation. [Text] [SK250451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 25 Nov 81]

OFFICIALS WELCOME VISITORS--Pyongyang, 25 Nov (KCNA)--Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and a group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the sixth congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea arrived here on 24 November by plane. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed at the airport. When Vice-chairman Pak Chae-no and the members of the congratulatory group headed by Kim Su-sik, vice-director of the Propaganda Department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, arrived at the airport for a visit to the socialist homeland, a large crowd of working people in the city present there enthusiastically welcomed them with warm compatriotic sentiments, waving bunches of flowers. They were met at the airport by Comrades Kim Chung-nin, Chong Chun-ki and So Yun-sok, and Kim Man-kum, Kim Pong-chun Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK250455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 25 Nov 81]

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END

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY FLAYS 'CHON CLIQUE' FOR SHOOTING PROVOCATION

SK031615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang 3 November (KCNA)--Minju Choson 3 November prints a signed commentary denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist cliques grave armed provocation of firing tens of thousands of large-calibre machinegun bullets into the area of our side in the demilitarized zone southeast of Kamsubong in the central sector of the front on 31 October.

The commentary headlined "dangerous military provocation" says: the continued reckless military provocations of the Chon Tu-hwan clique are premeditated criminal acts to lead the situation of our country to the brink of war. They show that the new war provocation manoeuvres of the fascist clique against us have entered a very dangerous stage.

Noting that the repeated military provocations of the South Korean puppets along the military demarcation line are fraught with the extremely serious danger of igniting a new war, the commentary continues:

The Chon Tu-hwan clique which machinegunned into the area of our side in the demilitarized zone let a spokesman of the pupped defence ministry slander us. This despicable base act reminds one of a thief calling others thief. This is a trick to veil its dirty nature as a warmaniac and mislead public opinion at home and abroad at any cost.

The aim pursued by the Chon Tu-hwan clique in repeatedly perpetrating hostile provocations against us is clear.

It is to create a war atmosphere, disturb peace and lay more hurdles in the way of reunification to perpetuate the division and remain in "power" indefinitely. In deliberately aggravating the situation the puppets also try to divert elsewhere the attention of the South Korean people, put down their mounting struggle against fascism and for democracy and bolster up the shaking military fascist dictatorial "regime."

This is an unpardonable treacherous act challenging the trend of the times and the desire of the nation.

If the puppets persist in reckless acts in defiance of our repeated warnings, we will have no alternative but to take a due counter-measure.

The puppets must ponder over the possible consequences of their military provocations, stop running riot and discontinue hostile provocations against us at once.

CSO: 4108/80

FORMER S. KOREAN SOLDIER HAILS KIM CHONG-IL

SK031204 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang 3 November (KCNA)--A pyongyang mass meeting welcoming Yi Sang-il, a South Korean puppet army soldier who came over to the northern half of the republic, was held at the Moranbong Theatre on 2 November.

A protrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

Attending the meeting were Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, Hyon Sok, vice-chairman of the central committee of the league of socialist working youth of Korea, and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

At the meeting order of national flag third class was awarded to Yi Sang-il, former South Korean puppet army soldier, after a decree of the Central Peoples Committee of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea was read.

And an order of the ministry of peoples armed forces was read and a prize of 10,000 won was awarded to him.

Paek Hak Yon made a welcome speech at the meeting.

He highly praised Yi Sang-il's coming over to the north as a patriotic and righteous act for the country and the nation.

At the meeting souvenirs were presented to Yi Sang-il in the name of the Pyongyang Municipal Peoples Committee

Yi Sang-il spoke in reply.

He said he would like to extend highest glory and warmest thanks to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song who gave him the joy of human rebirth.

Recalling his past days of hard toil and humiliation, he gave his impressions of the development of the republic.

He said:

What touched me most deeply in the north is that all the people hold in high esteem President Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation, and the sagacious leader Mr Kim Chong-il, and are united closely with one mind and one purpose not to be broken by any force.

I will study hard and devote all my efforts to the work for accelerating the reunification of the country.

Long live the great leader President Kim Il-song!

Long live the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il!

CSO: 4108/80

REUNIFICATION MEETING HELD IN VIENNA 3-6 NOVEMBER

SK210405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 November (KCNA)--A dialogue for national reunification among compatriots and Christians in the North and abroad was held in Vienna, Austria, from 3 November to 6. It was participated in by 45 representatives of compatriots and Christians in the North and abroad and over 30 personages of various circles as observers.

Present on the side of the northern half of the DPRK were 15 representatives including Ho Chong-suk, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Yom Kuk-yol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation; Chon Kum-chol, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; and Christians concerned Kim Tuk-yong and Ko Ki-chun.

Also present there on behalf of compatriots and Christians residing in the American and European regions were Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the Paedal National Council; Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo; Choe Chong-yol, ex-chairman of the Democratic Koreans United in the Americas; Yi Hwa-son, chairman of "The Society of Korean Christians Overseas for the Unification of the Country" in West Germany, and Yi Yong-pin, director of its editorial department; Dr Sonu Hak-won, professor at the Michigan University, the United States; Dr Kang Wi-cho, professor at a university in the United States; Dr Choe To-sik, a Korean residing in the United States; Chon Chung-nim, publisher of NEW KOREA TIMES; Kang Won-chin, chairman of the Institute of Democracy, Nation and Unification in Canada; Kim Un-ha, director of SINHAN MINBO and publisher of HAEOE SASANGGYE; Yi Son-chu, director and publisher of the magazine PURI; Kang Tae-il, a Korean residing in Mexico; Prof Yim Min-sik, a Korean residing in Denmark; Yim Yu-chik, a Korean residing in Sweden; and other personages of various strata.

There was an emotion-charged reunion among representatives of compatriots and Christians at the meeting hall in the suburbs of Vienna on the afternoon of 3 November. Compatriots greeted each other and shared compatriotic feelings, hugging each other for a long while.

Yi Hwa-son, chairman of the "Society of Korean Christians Overseas for the Unification of the Country," made the opening address. Saying that today our fellow countrymen are standing at a historical turning point in the long history of national division, he declared: From the beginning of the dialogue, the barriers in our hearts have been pulled down and the door of reunification opened. Noting that those who do not want national reunification are actually no one but the foreign forces and dictatorial and comprador forces in South Korea, he exposed their splitting manoeuvres. He gave a detailed account of the fact that some Christians of South Korea are taking the anti-national road, following the anti-communist policy of the United States and the South Korean authorities.

He called for accelerating national reunification by pushing aside the foreign forces and the South Korean dictatorial and comprador forces, the obstacles to the reunification of the country, and achieving unity of the forces for reunification.

His opening address was followed by congratulatory speeches.

Ho Chong-suk, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, made a congratulatory speech. She began with warmly congratulating the personages of various circles and compatriots overseas participating in the dialogue and emphatically said that the dialogue would be a landmark of a new turn in promoting national unity and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. She stressed that the dialogue would give deep confidence and courage to the entire compatriots at home and abroad who are desirous of national reunification and deal a hard blow to the splittists opposed to national unity and the country's reunification, and conveyed warm compatriotic greetings of the people in the homeland to the personages and compatriots overseas who have turned out in the sacred work for reunification and national salvation with warm love of the country and the nation under difficult conditions in the alien land.

Congratulatory speeches were also made by Dr Sonu Hak-won, professor at the Michigan University, the United States; Choe Tok-sin, chiarman of the Paedal National Council; Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo; Choe Chong-yol, ex-chairman of the Democratic Koreans United in the Americas; Choe To-sik, doctor of medicine residing in the United States; Kang Tae-il residing in Mexico; and Kang Won-chin, chairman of the Institute of Democracy, Nation and Unification in Canada.

In their congratulatory speeches they stressed in unison that the dialogue was of very weighty importance in achieving the unity of the nation and promoting the reunification of the country and expressed boundless reverence for the great leader President Kim Il-song. They denounced in unison the splitting manoeuvres of outside forces and South Korean dictatorial and comprador forces obstructing the reunification of our country and unanimously held that reunification by confederation is the only way out for our nation.

At the end of each congratulatory speech, thunderous applause swept the hall for a long while and representatives rushed out and warmly hugged the speakers.

A congratulatory message sent in the name of Comrade Kim Il, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots was read out. Also conveyed were many other congratulatory messages or letters from Yim Chang-yon, Yi Po-pae, Chi Chang-po and Kim Song-nak residing in the United States and the Council of South Korean Christian Students for the Promotion of Unification and other organisations of overseas Koreans.

Keynote speeches were made by Kang Wi-cho residing in the United States on the subject "Responsibility of Christians in the History of Division"; Yom Kuk-yol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation, on the subject "National Reunification and Foreign Forces"; Yi Yong-pin, director of the editorial department of the Society of Korean Christians Overseas for the Unification of the Country, on the subject "Tasks of Christians for Unification"; and Chon Kum-chol, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, on the subject "Proposal for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and National Tasks for its Implementation." Ko Ki-chun, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation, gave a lecture on Christianity in the northern half of the DPRK.

The keynote speeches and lecture were followed by questions and answers and supplementary speeches of representatives on a wide range of problems to deepen mutual understanding and reach a complete unanimity of views on the problems raised.

Reflecting the unanimous will of the entire participants, the four-day dialogue unanimously adopted a joint statement manifesting a will for reunification, an appeal to the entire compatriots at home and abroad and letters to the U.S. president and the Japanese prime minister.

During the dialogue a welcome banquet was arranged by overseas compatriots and a farewell banquet by compatriots from the homeland. The banquets proceeded all along in an atmosphere of warm compatriotic sentiments and national unity. The participants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and lodestar of national reunification, and to national unity and the accomplishment of the cause of reunification. Speeches and souvenirs were exchanged at the banquets. The attendants there sang and danced together, unable to repress the joy of reunion of the separated compatriots and compatriotic feelings. They sang in chorus the imortal paean "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader."

During the dialogue an "evening of culture" was also arranged. The "evening of culture" where well known artists of the homeland and compatriots overseas, Taekwondo players of the homeland and instructors of Taekwondo overseas gave a joint performance, left unforgettable impressions on the participants of the dialogue.

On the morning of 6 November, a press conference was called at the Vienna International Press Club upon the successful conclusion of the dialogue for national reunification among compatriots and Christians in the North and abroad. Present there were Korean reporters from the homeland and various countries who came to cover the dialogue, Austrian news agency, newspaper, radio and television reporters, a delegate of the Third World journalists and television reporters of West Germany.

The press conference was addressed by Yom Kuk-yol, Chon Kum-chol, Ko Ki-chun, Yi Yong-pin, Sonu Hak-won, Kang Wi-cho, Choe Chong-yol and four others. Answering questions put by reporters, they unanimously pointed to the success and significance of the dialogue. They also roundly exposed the base obstructive manoeuvres of the South Korean puppets against the dialogue and the aggressive Korean policy of the United States.

Expressed at the press conference was the conviction that all the Koreans can achieve national unity, transcending the differences in ideology and idea, social system and religious belief, frustrate all the manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign splittists and certainly reunify the country with the united efforts of our nation.

The dialogue for national reunification among compatriots and Christians in the North and abroad was held in an acute struggle against the South Korean splittists. The Chon Tu-hwan group resorted to every conceivable obstruction to frustrate the dialogue. They attempted to kidnap representatives, while framing plots by mobilizing all their "diplomats" in Switzerland and Austria and, as if it were not enough, bribing members of the action party of the vicious "Unification Church" in West Germany. And they committed such base acts as phoning threateningly to the lodgings of the representatives at dead of night and put pressure upon the owner of the building of the dialogue hall and raised a row in the hall of the press conference.

Such criminal acts of the Chon Tu-hwan group exposed that the so-called "dialogue" and "unification" cried for by them are all fraud and how deadly they are afraid of reunification.

The dialogue for national reunification among compatriots and Christians at home and abroad which closed with the victory of the forces for reunification over the splittist forces is an event which will hold a shining chapter in the history of our nations movement for reunification.

CSO: 4108/80

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' SCORES PLAN TO LIFT CURFEW IN SOUTH KOREA

SK231226 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will talk about the lifting of the curfew clamored about by the Chon Tu-hwan ring--a brazen, double-faced act.

The Chon Tu-hwan ruling circles are babbling about the lifting of the curfew in connection with their hosting of the 1988 summer Olympics in Seoul. They are raving that they will greatly increase investigative personnel and police equipment to achieve this end. Answering questions at the National Assembly sometime ago, Home Affairs Minister So Chong-hwa said that he would provide conditions to lift the curfew prior to hosting the 1988 Olympics in Seoul by strengthening the anti-communist posture. At a press conference on 22 November, he clamorously stressed the need for an increase of police manpower and equipment in order to lift the curfew and said that the number of police should increase by at least 16,000.

The National Police headquarters has decided to increase investigative personnel next year by 1,927. The Seoul police authorities have said it was necessary to increase the manpower strength of police boxes and the number of nighttime traffic-control personnel by more than 30 percent to maintain law and order after midnight. Using beautiful, coaxing words, they raved that these measures were intended for the convenience of the people and at respecting their desires.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's wild, absurd remarks on lifting the curfew reveals the wisked, hidden intention of further strengthening their suppression of the people while giving an impression to our people and to international society that the fascist system has been eased.

Since the 15 August liberation, the U.S. military government and the successive rulers in South Korea have enforced the curfew to cruelly suppress our people, patriots and revolutionaries under the pretext of maintaining order. The fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring has continued to maintain the curfew--the product of its U.S. masters--increased suppressive forces and frantically run wild to suppress the people.

Speaking of the police force, the main force of the repressive apparatus, it is a massive police force, consisting of some 487,000 policemen, including some 56,000 ordinary policemen, some 22,000 combat policemen, some 2,400 national maritime policemen, some 6,500 security guards and some 400,000 assistant policemen. It takes up positions on every corner of the nation, surrounding the whole of the nation with a harsh repressive apparatus.

Also the army security command, which has some 10,000 cadre members and some 220,000 intelligence personnel, along with [several words unheard], serves the dictatorial power as a shock brigade, running amock to suppress the people.

Thus, South Korea has been turned into a giant military prison with the fascist murderer Chon Tu-hwan as its supreme warden and into a grisly and terror-stricken place where the entire people are subjected to violence and massacre.

Still dissatisfied with the current state of South Korea which, for its long-term power, it has turned into a place where the fascist bayonets run rampant, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to further consolidate its fascist ruling system by taking advantage of the sacred Olympics. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's aim at inducing the 1988 Olympics to Seoul is not only to further strengthen the current military fascist system and ensure its power but also to perpetuate division and fabricate two Koreans.

As is widely known to the world, in a meeting on 6 October with the delegation assigned to win the Olympics, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan said the government and the people of all strata should establish a climate of orderliness and that we should use the Olympics as a means to further consolidate our system, thus revealing his wicked nature as a fascist dictatorial maniac.

He also revealed his nature as a splittist by sending Foreign Minister No Sin-yong to the secretary general of the United Nations to beg for cooperation for South Korea's UN admission, saying that South Korea is going to host the Olympics in 1988 and that something is wrong with the UN for not yet admitting South Korea.

The fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to strengthen the so-called anticommunist posture and drastically augment the police force while clamoring about the lifting of the nightly crufew in connection with the Olympics to be held in Seoul once again shows that its schemes for strengthening fascism and for division stage.

The schemes on the part of the Chon Tu-hwan ring are intolerable criminal acts against our poeple who are yearning for social democratization and national reunification and a mockery of the international community which respects the Olympic spirit. Our people will never tolerate the criminal machinations of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is attempting to further strengthen fascism, division and the schemes for war under the sacred Olympic flag.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately abandon its criminal schemes to use the Olympics as a means to suppress people and ensure power and step down from power without delay as unanimously demanded by the masses at home and abroad.

CSO: 4108/80

S. KOREAN PEOPLE BACK DCRK PROPOSAL

SK231039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang 23 November (KCNA)--People of all walks of life in our Korea are fully supporting the new proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

A certain Kim residing in Songdong District, Seoul, said: When I heard a new proposal for national reunification put forward by the great leader at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea, I felt once again that General Kim Il-song is, indeed, the lodestar of national reunification and the great leader who indicates the way to achieve reunification. The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is one crystallizing his patriotic will to realize reunification with great national unity, transcending the differences of the north and the south in social system and idea.

A pressman surnamed Han in Chunchon city said: For reunification confrontation with the North should be avoided and a unified state be established with concerted efforts. He went on:

I support President Kim Il-song's proposal for founding the DCRK.

In the ten-point programme of the Confederal Republic I found a way out for the nation and see the future of a prosperous fatherland.

It is only President Kim Il-song who will rejoin the severed blood vein of the nation and bring a unified land of bliss to the entire fellow countrymen.

A professor Kim in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, said that the great leaders proposal for the founding of the DCRK is a great programme of national salvation which most correctly reflects the desire and aspiration of the nation.

This is a fair and aboveboard reunification proposal acceptable to anyone who desires reunification despite differences in political view and religious belief, he stressed.

Some time ago, a certain Pak residing in Tobong District, Seoul, explained the content of the proposal for founding the DCRK to his neighbours and said with

firm confidence: The realization of the reunification proposal advanced by General Kim Il-song will put an end to the nations history of misfortunes and hardships and bring the beginning of the new history of a reunified country. Then our nation will be able to lead a happy life in the bosom of the general.

The South Korean people who see their future in the proposal for national reunification advanced by the great leader are determined to struggle with all devotion on the road of patriotism for the acceleration of national reunification.

A religionist Kim in Pusan said before his colleagues:

National reunification will be achieved only when we advance along the road indicated by General Kim Il-song, the sun for the salvation of the nation, I am determined to devote my body and soul to the struggle for national reunification on the road indicated by the general.

A student Ho in Seoul declared:

To realize the new national reunification proposal put forward by the great leader is a sacred task facing the whole nation and our students.

I pledge myself to devote my life to the sacred struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan group and establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as early as possible.

CSO: 4108/80

DPRK RED CROSS SCORES CHON'S HOME-VISIT POLICY

SK230404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang 23 November (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Red Cross society of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in a statement released on 22 November scathingly denounced the Chon Tu-hwan groups machination to lay hurdles on the road of home-visit of overseas compatriots as a violation of human rights and humanitarianism, as a challenge to national unity and the countrys peaceful reunification.

The statement noted that the Chon Tu-hwan group is threatening and blackmailing, appeasing and deceiving those compatriots who desire to visit the homeland, and is persecuting and plotting to kidnap or assassinate compatriots who had already visited the homeland.

Pointing out that the Chon Tu-hwan gang invented the "Hong Song-kil spy case" to throw a wet blanket over the ardent desire of Koreans abroad to visit the homeland, it continued:

By cooking up the fictitious "hong Song-kil spy case" the Chon Tu-hwan group vividly revealed that its talk about "humanitarianism," "finding out of separated families" and "peaceful unification" following the suit of the preceding dictator is a deceptive trick merely designed to win public favour.

As made clear by the "Hong Song-kil spy case" faked up by the military rogues, the life or death of separated kinsmen cannot be ascertained nor can there be any freedom of travel between the North and the South and visits between separated families and relatives as long as the present anticommunist fascist repressive system is left intact in South Korea.

They persecute compatriots who went abroad, unable to live any longer in South Korea, merely because they visited their native places in the northern half of the DPRK, which they had longed for even in dreams, to meet their families and relatives, and gave their impressions of the visit. They even charged the crime of "spying activity" on those compatriots who, while visiting South Korea to meet their relatives, told them about their families and relatives in the North. How can we say that these bandits have the idea of lessening the sufferings of separated fellow countrymen in a humanitarian way and have any will to realize national unity and the countrys reunification?

The reality eloquently tells that only when the anticommunist fascist system is smashed and collaboration with communism and democratisation of society are realized in South Korea, can the question of national reunification and humanitarian problems arising between the North and the South be correctly solved.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is persistently trying to block the route of home-visit of compatriots even abroad, discarding the mask of "humanitarianism," lest the true superiority of the chuche-based socialist system of the northern half of the DPRK and its brilliant reality should be made known among overseas compatriots and the true colour and treacherous crimes of its deceptive anticommunist propaganda be brought to light. It is also aimed to prevent the desire for national unity and peaceful reunification from growing stronger among overseas compatriots.

Chon Tu-hwan and Co had better cool their overheated heads, immediately stop foolhardy acts and step down from "power" without delay, as demanded by the South Korean people and overseas compatriots.

CSO: 4108/80

DPRK DAILY CONDEMNS 'CHON CLIQUE' FOR SUPPRESSING PRESS

SK261520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 November (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON Wednesday carried a signed article headlined "no bayonet can break the pen of justice" denouncing the high-handed suppression of the press by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, which reads:

One year ago, they took an unheard-of repressive step against the press, merging and closing down newspapers, news agencies and radios of South Korea under the cloak of "structural reorganisation of the press."

They put out of existence SINA ILBO, ILGANNAEOE KYONGJE and other papers in Seoul and made the morning papers carry news offered by them in dealing with reports and the evening papers reprint it, in order to simplify the publication system. On the other hand, the puppet clique closed all newspapers but one in each province.

In case of news agencies, they merged TONGYANG TONGSIN, KYONGJE TONGSIN and other news agencies into one "government"-run news agency called YONHAP TONGSIN.

They also merged the radios into "Radio Chungang" controlled by them, and the military fascist clique totally banned news coverage related to political affair by newspapers, news agencies and radios, abolished the system of resident reporters and brought under their complete control the orientation and contents of newspaper, news agency and radio reports.

The "structural reorganisation" of the South Korean press organs by the military fascist clique was part of the overall political repression for hastening the fascistization of socio-political life; it was a strangulation of the press previously unknown in the history of the press.

Since the [illegible]rabbed power at the point of the bayonet through intrigues, the Chon Tu-hwan c[illegible]e have constantly cracked down on the press, while hastening the fascistization of socio-political life.

They, to begin with, faked up bundles of fascist evil laws to obliterate the liberties and rights of the press and stipulate the suppression of the press by "law."

In December last year, the fascist clique manufactured the notorious fascist evil law "basic bill on the press" to bind the pressmen hand and foot dually and trebly.

Thus, the freedom of the press is wholly caught in the meshes of the "law" and the gag on the press is legalized by "law" in South Korea today.

While supervising and controlling all the processes of publication, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique have arrested, jailed, penalized and murdered progressive and conscientious men of the press without mercy.

From July to November last year, in their fascist action, they expelled from the press organs 3,360 or more reporters and editors under the pretext of "lack of anti-communist consciousness" and "protest against press censorship."

Crying for "security" and "anti-communism," they closed all the press organs of anti-"government" tendency.

In July last year, the fascist clique put out of existence 172 periodicals and 617 publishing houses on charges of "agitation of foul political aim" and so forth. On 20 November last year they closed 395 magazines and 19 publishing houses.

On the other hand, the fascist clique filled the press organs with hackwriters meekly obeying them and installed their vassals at important posts to place the press under a tighter "government" control.

All the facts prove that the Chon Tu-hwan clique are a truculent fascist thug, the most vicious splittist and war-maniac and a brutal strangler of democracy totally trampling underfoot liberties and rights of the South Korean people.

Noting that the bayonet cannot break the pen of justice, the paper stresses:

The harsher the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique gag the press and suppress the people, the fiercer the flames of resistance against it will rage to drive them to destruction eventually.

CSO: 4108/80

MOSCOW MEETING HEARS REPORT ON KOREA

SK272248 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang 27 November (KCNA)--Gatinot Gerard Rene, vice-president of the International Organization of Journalists and secretary general of the Trade Union of Journalists of the General Confederation of Labour of France, made a keynote report titled "It is the Greatest National Desire of the Korean People and a Common Task of the World People to Terminate the Division of Korea and Achieve Her Reunification" at the world conference of journalists for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea recently held in Moscow, according to a report.

He said: The U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a base of aggression and established there a "regime" faithful to them.

The puppet regime set up by the United States is a tool designed to beautify and embellish the military occupation by the U.S. troops.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique under the aegis of the U.S. troops has established a bloody terror rule in South Korea.

It is not accidental that no sooner had puppet Chon Tu-hwan been seated in "power" than he toured the United States and met Reagan.

Reagan declared to Chon Tu-hwan that he was rescinding the "U.S. troops pullout plan" worked out by the former president.

Reagan also made clear that he would increase military aid to South Korea, talking about fictitious "aggressive threat from the North."

By expanding and intensifying military exercises against the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea on the ground and sea and in the air, the United States and the South Korean puppets have constantly led the situation to the brink of war and hastened the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea aggressive military alliance.

But, the independent and peaceloving DPRK has put forward many a time proposals for reunifying the country independently on a democratic principle and is making persevering efforts towards this end.

I had an opportunity to visit the DPRK in may with a delegation of the international organization of journalists.

I could see at first hand what modern looks Pyongyang had assumed together with historical monuments, the city which had been considered to be difficult to be built again for its severe destruction in the barbarous bombings of the U.S. imperialists.

We inspected the maternity hospital equipped with flawless facilities for mothers and their babies, the Changgwangwon health complex with update facilities including a swimming pool of Olympic level and an orderly and clean metro with artistically executed wall paintings and latest technical successes.

These successes are an envy even of the Western countries developed in industry and proud of "civilization."

After visiting Korea, we could see in Japan that the Koreans there also cherished the desire for the reunification of the homeland, the desire for the peaceful development of Korea, and they were filled with the determination not to suffer encroachment by anyone.

But, in South Korea, we witnessed the harsh suppression of people by the police and troops of Chon Tu-hwan.

One year ago, at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, put forward the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the confederal state.

This proposal envisages reunifying the country by founding a confederal republic through the establishment of a unified national government in which the North and the South are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

Generally speaking, this proposal reflects the present situation in which there exist different systems and ideas in the North and the South.

This means to achieve national unity and national reunification on condition that one partys idea or system is not absolutized.

This proposal is a clear answer to those who suppose that the "North intends to impose the communist regime."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: "We will never force our ideas and social system upon South Korea but will subordinate everything to the interests of national union and reunification."

The proposal for founding the DCRK is a solution to save the Korean nation from the tragedy of permanent division and achieve national reunification.

The founding of a confederal state will not only but an end to the division of Korea but also prevent a new war and consolidate peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

The situation obtaining in Korea today makes it incumbent upon the progressive journalists and all the journalists organizations of the world to introduce truth and express solidarity with the people and journalists in the North and South of Korea struggling for national reunification.

The proposal for founding the DCRK and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most fair one for solving the problems arising in that area.

Our journalists are under obligation to widely introduce this proposal.

We are convinced that the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is just and the day will surely come when the Korean people will live a happy life in a reunified and independent country.

CSO: 4108/80

MOSCOW MEETING ADOPTS APPEAL TO WORLD JOURNALISTS

SK271330 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang 27 November (KCNA)--An appeal to the world progressive journalists and pressmen was adopted at the World Conference of Journalists for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which was held recently in Moscow, according to a report.

The appeal says:

Today the revunification of Korea is the greatest national desire of the Korean people and one of the pressing tasks of the world.

The division of Korea has brought great national sufferings and hardships to the Korean people and further aggravated the situation in this region and gravely jeopardizes peace in Asia and the world.

Reflecting the interests of the entire Korean people and the unanimous desire of the peace-loving people of the world, the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea clarified the basic policy of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and has made all sincere efforts for its realisation.

But, none of the fair and aboveboard proposals for reunification advanced by the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea has been carried into effect due to the "two Koreas" policy and the new war provocation manoeuvres of the United States and the South Korean authorities, and dark clouds of fascism and war are heavily hanging over the South Korean people.

The situation prevailing in Korea demands more urgently than ever before the relaxation of tension and the elimination of causes of conflict there.

We present at the World Conference of Journalists for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, after deeply analysing the prevailing situation and considering that the reunification of Korea is the only way of removing the danger of war in this region and consolidating world peace, hold as follows:

--to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the tension in Korea must be relaxed, the "two Koreas" plot of the domesitc and foreign splittists frustrated and U.S. Interference in the internal affairs of Korea terminated.

The question of easing the tension and removing the danger of war in Korea can be solved only by replacing the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement. In accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly, the U.S. authorities must withdraw aggression forces from South Korea and respond to Korea-U.S. talks for concluding a peace agreement.

The United States must renounce the "two Koreas" policy, terminate all manner of interference in the internal affairs of Korea and help create a favourable climate for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

--To accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the present fascist ruling system of South Korea must be liquidated and democracy realised in South Korean society.

National reconciliation and unity cannot be achieved as long as the South Korean military fascists removing political rivals, sowing the seed of discord and inciting antagonism and confrontation within the nation are left intact.

In South Korea all the fascist evil laws and suppressive machines must be abolished, illegally arrested and imprisoned journalists and democratic figures and patriotic people set free and forcibly closed newspapers and magazines restored and the free political activity of all the political parties, public organisations and individual personages ensured.

--For the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea the new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song advanced, embodying the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, must be realised.

This proposal envisages reunifying the country by establishing a unified national government represented by the North and the South on an equal footing on condition that the two sides recognize and tolerate the ideas and systems existing in the two parts.

This proposal, wholly reflecting the fundamental interests and demands of the Korean nation and fairly taking into consideration the interests of the North and the South, is a most realistic proposal for reunification which accords with the desires and aspirations of the peace-loving people of the world who oppose a war.

Considering that this proposal is fair and reasonable one for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, we fully support it and warmly welcome the convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification to realise the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The present situation of Korea makes it incumbent upon the journalist organisations and progressive journalists of all countries who value peace and truth to hold high their pen of justice and further lift up voices of international solidarity with the Korean people and journalists in the struggle for reunification.

We appeal to all the progressive journalists of the world to resolutely denounce the criminal "two Koreas" policy and the new war provocation manoeuvres of the United States and the South Korean fascists and support the struggle of the South Korean people and journalists for the reunification of the country and the democratisation of society through newspapers, news agencies, radios and other mass media and more widely conduct press activities and solidarity movement for carrying into effect the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a great programme of reunification.

The reunification of Korea will certainly be realised in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Long live the reunified Korean people!

CSO: 4108/80

MOSCOW MEETING ADOPTS LETTER TO KIM IL-SONG

SK271040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang 27 November (KCNA)--A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the World Conference of Journalists for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which was held recently in Moscow, according to a report.

Noting that today the Korean question is a focal point of world political affairs and the realisation of Korean reunification is an urgent demand which brooks not a moments delay, the letter says:

Owing to the "two Koreas" policy and war manoeuvres of the foreign imperialists and their stooges, the Korean people have undergone the bitter tragedy of national division for 36 years and dark clouds of war are constantly hanging over the Korean Peninsula.

The division of Korea must no longer be delayed and Korea must be reunified at an early date. This is the unanimous demand of the Korean people and the requirement of our time.

We know well that your excellency president put forward in each period fair and reasonable policies and proposals for the peaceful reunification of Korea from the first days of her division and has wisely led the government and people of the DPRK in the struggle for their realisation.

Particularly, the new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by your excellency on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity at the 6th congress of the Workers Party of Korea in October last year is a most realistic and only just program of reunification which takes into consideration the situation obtaining in the Korean Peninsula and in the surrounding areas, the interests of the countries concerned and the demands and desires of the Korean people and the world people, we express full support to this.

We hold that the question of Korean reunification can and should be solved only in accordance with this proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

We vehemently condemned the present U.S. Government's policy of aggression and war to reinforce the colonial fascist rule while encouraging the henchmen forsaken by the people in South Korea to aggravate the tension in the Korean Peninsula and perpetuate the division of Korea. We unanimously demanded that the United States withdraw its troops from South Korea, stop obstructing the reunification of Korea and take measures for maintaining a durable peace in Korea.

We pungently denounced the Chon Tu-hwan clique of South Korea for its brutal suppression of the press, Sanguinary fascist tyrannical policy, criminal "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres under the patronage and manipulation of the U.S. master and demanded that in South Korea the military fascist regime be replaced and the democratization of society be realised.

At the same time, we expressed firm solidarity with men of the press and people of all strata in South Korea in their just struggle against the fascist terrorist rule and for freedom of the press, speech, assembly, association and demonstration, democratic rights and the peaceful reunification of the country.

We will in the future too, as in the past, hold firmly the pen of justice and, standing on the side of the Korean people, lift up higher the voice of solidarity demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and, through this, make it an irresistible trend of our time to support the Korean peoples sacred cause of reunification.

The letter sincerely wishes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

CSO: 4108/80

MOSCOW MEETING CONDEMNS U.S. TWO KOREAS POLICY

SK281600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang 28 November (KCNA)--Personages of various circles spoke at the world conference of journalists for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which was recently held in Moscow, according to a report.

Francisco Guzman, vice-president of the Latin American Federation of Journalists and general secretary of the Salvadorian Journalists Union, said:

One of the most dangerous hotbeds of war in the world today is South Korea under the military occupation of the United States.

The U.S. imperialists totally revoked their "troop pullout commitments" in disregard of the UN resolution and the demand of the world people for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and are steadily reinforcing their forces present in South Korea.

The U.S. Defense Department is now up to new plot to deploy in South Korea, too, medium-range nuclear missiles and neutron bombs which it intends to deploy in Europe.

This tells us that the U.S. imperialists are going to turn South Korea into the largest nuclear base in the Far East and Asia, into a most dangerous powder keg of nuclear war.

The United States is not only building up its forces occupying South Korea and perfecting the attacking posture of the U.S. troops but also giving a colossal amount of military aid to the South Korean puppets to help hasten "modernization" of the puppet army.

Owing to the war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the situation on the Korean Peninsula is growing more strained and there constantly hovers the danger of a war breaking out any moment.

If a war broke out in Korea, it will not only impose a scourge upon the Korean people but also be converted into a big global war and induce a nuclear war.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I hold that our progressive journalists and pressmen who set store by justice and truth and love peace should sternly denounce

the war moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets in Korea and demand the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea.

At the same time, I call upon you to support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people His Excellency President Kim Il-song and lift up the voice that Korea must be reunified in accordance with this proposal.

United States, give up the "two Koreas" policy and war moves and immediately take hands off Korea!

Kurt Vogel, international secretary of the Journalists Union of the German Democratic Republic, said:

The U.S. imperialists aggressors brazenfacedly raved that Korea would not be able to completely cure the war wounds even in 100 years.

But, Pyongyang has risen up with a new beautiful appearance in a historically very short period of time, clearing the war ruins, and Korea has turned into a prosperous socialist country playing a big role in the struggle to convert the Asian continent into a continent of durable peace.

We support the struggle of the Korean friends and comrades for the countrys peaceful reunification and their demand for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from South Korea.

CSO: 4108/80

MOSCOW MEETING HEARS REPORTS ON REUNIFICATION

SK280817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang 28 November (KCNA)--The president of the International Organization of Journalists made an opening address and many personages spoke at the world conference of journalists for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which was recently held in Moscow, according to a report.

Kaarle Nordenstreng, president of the International Organization of Journalists, said in his opening address:

Our friends of Korea enjoy the full support of many friends in political affairs.

Accordingly, we have long desired to arrange this special meeting for the Korean friends, a member of the International Organization of Journalists, and gathered today at this special meeting of solidarity in this spirit.

The voices of Korean journalists are true voices of the fighting Korean people and we will unite with them till their victorious struggle comes to an end.

Cheik Moctari Diarra, secretary general of the African Journalists Union, said:

The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea has consistently made all efforts for Koreas reunification under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song.

At the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea President Kim Il-song advanced a proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a proposal that the two sides of Korea, while leaving the ideas and systems existing in the two parties as they are, establish a unified national government and found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo under which they will respectively enforce regional autonomy, and the ten-point policy of the confederal state.

This just proposal and policy indicate the most correct way of achieving the countrys reunification in a peaceful way without alien interference.

We must check and prostrate the "two Koreas" plot and support the Korean peoples desire for the realization of the just proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. This is a lofty duty of the worlds democratic journalists and all the democrats.

Hiroshi Nukui, chief editor of SHAKAI SHIMPO, the organ of the Japan Socialist Party, pointed out:

The U.S. and Japanese Governments are harping on the fictitious "threat of aggression from the North," taking a hostile attitude towards the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. Under the pretext of "threat of the North" the U.S. and Japanese Governments increase military assistance and economic aid to South Korea.

Another obstacle in the way of Korean reunification is the fascist suppression of democratic forces in South Korea. The Sanguinary suppression of participants in the Kwangju uprising in May 1980 showed to the whole world the true nature of the South Korean military dictatorship.

It is very important in realizing the reunification of Korea to express solidarity and support for the struggle of democratic forces against the South Korean fascist "regime."

We reaffirm our solidarity and support for the Korean peoples struggle to reunify their country.

Diaz Rangel, president of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, said:

We Latin American people recognize the legitimacy of the Korean peoples desire to live in a reunified country and express solidarity with the Korean people struggling for reunification.

Considering that the proposal for founding the DCRK is a firm basis for Koreas reunification. We extend our unshakable support in the name of the Latin American Federation of Journalists.

CSO: 4108/80

'VRPR' HITS STUDENT SUPPRESSION AT KOREA UNIVERSITY

SK301002 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique's outrageous reactionary offensive against the RPR and patriotic democratic personages is becoming more ferocious. On 11 November the defense security command cooked up an incident involving the RPR organization at Korea University by arresting Comrade Yi Chu-kwang, a member of the organization, charging he was a spy, and others--innocent students and residents--accusing them of being accomplices.

Taking advantage of this incident, the enemy has committed himself to fraudulent anticommunist propaganda and is trying to punish Comrade Yi and others in accordance with the national security law. That the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique charged our RPR members were spies and is trying to impose harsh penalties on them is an unbearable insult to and an intolerable crime against all RPR members. Our party members and patriotic personages from all walks of life are indignant at the enemy's fraudulent propaganda and repression. That the enemy portrays our party members as spies--a distortion of the truth--is a wicked ruse to weaken the influence of the RPR and supress democratic forces.

As reorganized at home and abroad, our RPR is a proud vanguard of the South Korean people which, for several decades, has been conducting an arduous underground struggle for democracy and reunification, holding high the banner of the great Chuche idea.

The RPR organization at Korea University is a chapter of our party composed of patriotic fighters and marches on the single road of the revolution for reunification as directed by the Chuche idea. No one is this organization is entitled to be a spy. Comrade Yi Chu-kwang is a member of the organization. He is not a spy. This true in view of the proud course of struggle traversed by the organization and its members.

Denouncing and condemning the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique's anticommunist frenzy and fascist repressive actions, the editorial department of Hyongmyong Chonson publicizes at home and abroad a detailed report on struggle of the RPR organization of Korea University, which is based on a report from our party's Seoul chapter.

With the formation of our party's Central Committee, the RPR organization of Korea University made a vigorous step forward. However, the course on which the organization and its members carried out activities was not smooth. The enemy fabricated a spy incident in April 1971 and an insurgency incident involving Korea University students in November 1973 and arrested, imprisoned and punished many students. The enemy suppressed progressive students in 1975 in connection with a series of campus espionage ring incidents it cooked up.

Despite the fact that the enemy's repression continued and the situation turned difficult, the RPR organization of Korea University and its members did not take a step backward on the course of sturggle. That they were able to continue their march forward, undaunted and high-spirited, was thanks to the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation, and thanks to the brilliant rays of Kim Il-songism illuminated by dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il, the successor to the great leader.

It is an important duty of our RPR to strengthen the party organizationally and ideologically under the banner of Chuche and awaken the masses and rally them into a struggle force. Proceeding from this, the RPR organizations at Korea University made it a principle that it awakens and organizes Korea University students and rallies them into a powerful democratic force.

It is an urgent demand of the development of national history to achieve the democratization of South Korean society and the independent reunification of the country. In response to this demand, members of the RPR organization of Korea University struggled hard, holding high the banner of democracy and reunification. The patriotic struggle they carried out unyieldingly has contributed to expanding and developing the national salvation movement for democracy and against the dictatorship--a movement aimed at opposing campus fascization and militarization and removing the fascist military dictatorship.

The RPR, a Chuche-type revolutionary party, is invincible; for it has organizations and members that continue to struggle and advance despite of repression. No force in the world can deter the advance of the RPR, an invincible column marching under the banner of great Chuche.

CSO: 4108/80

DPRK PAPERS MARK SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

SK291030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang 29 November (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate signed articles to the third anniversary of "day of international solidarity with the Palestine people."

A Nodong Sinmun article titled "We Express Firm Solidarity With Just Cause of Palestine People" says:

On this anniversary the Korean people extend militant greetings to the Palestine people and resistance fighters.

It continues:

The Palestine people and resistance fighters under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization are waging an arduous struggle against the occupationists for the liberation and independence of their country and territorial integrity with arms in hand.

The Palestine peoples sacred resistance for national salvation is a just struggle to retake the lost territory and achieve liberation and constitutes part of the struggle of the worlds revolutionary people against imperialism and for independence.

Their liberation struggle enjoys unanimous support and solidarity in the United Nations and other international bodies and among the worlds people.

Noting that it is entirely due to the aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors that the Palestine question has not yet been solved, the article says:

The Zionists, backed by the U.S. imperialists, are intensifying aggressive manoeuvres, brutally suppressing the Palestine peoples struggle and building Jewish "settlements" in the Arab lands they occupied.

The Korean people vehemently denounce the U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors for their moves against the Palestine and other Arab peoples and express firm solidarity with their just cause of safeguarding the national independence and dignity, retaking the lost Arab lands and realizing the cause of liberation of Palestine.

The Korean and Palestine peoples have long fought on the common front against imperialism and its lackeys and for the restoration of their lost territories.

The Korean people have always expressed firm support to the Palestine peoples struggle, regarding it as their internationalist duty to support it.

The militant friendship between the Korean and Palestine peoples is growing stronger and developing with each passing day in the course of the struggle against the common enemy.

The Korean people will always stand firmly on the side of the Palestine people till they have won final victory.

If the Middle East issue is to be solved fairly, the aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres of the imperialists and zionists in this region should be brought to an end and the Israeli aggressors be withdrawn from the Arab lands they occupied.

Minju Choson in an article headed "militant solidarity with just cause" says:

The Korean people wish the Palestine people greater success in their struggle against imperialism and zionism and for the retaking of their homeland.

CSO: 4108/80

MOSCOW MEETING SUPPORTS DCRK PROPOSAL

SK290452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang 28 November (KCNA)--Personages of various circles spoke at the world conference of journalists for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which was held recently in Moscow, according to a report.

Elton Mutasa, president of Media Workers Union of Zimbabwe, said:

The reunification of Korea is an important question for dispelling the misfortunes and sufferings forced upon a nation by outside forces, rooting out the source of war in this region and guaranteeing world peace and security.

Chon Tu-hwan, a stooge of the U.S. imperialists, can neither represent anyone, nor keep Korea split into two nor deceive anyone.

The fascist murder committed by the Chon Tu-hwan clique far surpasses that by all other fascist dictators in history in brutality and ferocity.

From the developments in South Korea we draw the conclusion that neither the problem of freeing the South Korean people from their unhappy lot nor the problem of eradicating the source of war in this region and achieving peaceful reunification of Korea can be solved with the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique left alone.

I call upon the progressive journalists and men of the press the world over to further intensify the press activities for thoroughly exptsing and denouncing with unanimous voice the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the brutal fascist hangman, warmaniac and national splittist.

President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, advanced a proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the most practical and just one for the reunification of the country, at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

I declare our unconditional support to the proposal for instituting the Confederal Republic reflecting the excellent spirit of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity which enjoys absolute support and recognition of the world people and the idea of the non-aligned movement.

Long live the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song!

Long live the dear leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Chong-il!

Chittaranjan Alva, secretary of the Indian Federation of Workers Journalists, said:

The cause of the reunification of Korea is not only the supreme national task of the entire Korean people, but it is also the unanimous desire of the worlds peace-loving people.

The great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song, reflecting the fundamental interests of the nation and the unanimous desire of the world people, advanced a proposal on establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

Today it is this proposal alone that can be the only correct solution to terminate the calamities of division of the Korean nation.

Recently, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique talked of "mutual visits." This is nothing but a crafty ruse to cover up their treacherous manoeuvres of keeping Korea divided.

Such traitors as Chon Tu-hwan can not be allowed to participate in establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Korea will surely be reunited under the banner of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

CSO: 4108/80

'RPR' SPOKESMAN SCORES STUDENT SUPPRESSION IN SOUTH

SK040402 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text of RPR spokesman's statement issued on 26 November in Seoul]

[Text] Mobilizing hundreds of heavily armed policemen, the Chon Tu-hwan Ring--a group of atrocious, devilish murderers--on 25 November committed a fascist, tyrannical act of bestially suppressing the just and righteous uprising of the students of Yonsei and Seoul Universities for freedom and democracy and of arresting 15 of them. The bloodythirsty fascist jackals have inhumanely persecuted and tortured these arrested students. They have confined in a solitary cell Miss Yang Kyong-hui, Yonsei University student, who sustained a serious injury when she jumped from the third floor of a student hall, shouting for the overthrow of fascist dictatorship.

The fascist Chon Tu-hwan Ring's matchlessly cruel, barbarous fascist tyranny is part of its heinous suppressive maneuvers to thwart the students' fighting spirit which has spread like a prairie fire. Dreading promotion of the students' revolutionary fighting spirit, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has recently committed tyrannical acts of arresting and imprisoning more than 100 students on charges of joining struggles. It has cruelly punished them at trials being staged daily. It has also forced hundreds of students to leave school.

Every fact clearly shows how eagerly and frantically the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring is running wild to strangle the democratic forces, including students. The thunderous shouts for a democratic struggle which have recently echoed on campuses throughout the country reflect resolute resistance against the cruel, tyrannical military rule and the eruption of rancor and resentment against traitor Chon Tu-hwan--a dictatorial ringleader.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has killed scores of thousands of its fellow countrymen under a plan masterminded by the U.S. imperialists and established a fascist military system on the sea of blood shed in the process of this slaughter. In the short period of a year or so since its seizure of power, the crimes it has committed far surpass those of the dictatorial maniac Pak Chong-hui--a target of the people's rancor.

Because of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's treachery and betrayal of the nation, South Korea has been converted into a perpetual colony and tributary state of the U.S. imperial-

ists. The policy of introducing foreign funds without limit and encouraging the investment of U.S. capital has resulted in unprecedented minus economic growth. Because of reckless preparations for northward invasion, tension has been extremely heightened on the Korean Peninsula and a wider barrier of division has been laid before the people. Because of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's barbarous terrorist rule, the South Korean people, denied their rights, have been forced to suffer unprecedented subservience. Patriots and democrats have been dragged to prisons and gallows on charges of demanding independence, democracy and reunification. They have shed blood there. Conscientious professors and students have been expelled from the campuses. The press has been degraded to the prostitute of those in power. The campuses have been converted into a military drill ground swarming with armed soldiers and policemen. The people are starving and groaning. This is the suffocating situation in South Korea.

The just and patriotic youths and students could not sit idle before the grim situation in South Korea. They resolutely raised the torch of resistance, breaking the chains of fascist oppression.

The youths and students are urging one another to fight till they shed the last drop of their blood to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship and to achieve campus freedom and democratization of society. They are carrying on the severe bloody battle. This is a manifestation of the students' firm will to overthrow the fascist military dictatorship and to achieve democratization of society.

The anti-fascist democratization struggle of the youths and students is indeed a just and patriotic struggle reflecting the desire and demand of our masses. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring is continuing the bestial repression of the youths and students who have turned out in the sacred struggle for democratization. This is an atrocious challenge to the youths, students and people demanding campus freedom, democracy and reunification of the fatherland and is an unpardonable crime endangering the future of the nation.

The RPR, together with all patriotic people, firmly denounces the Chon Tu-hwan ring's oppression and atrocity being imposed on the youths and students and demands the immediate release of those arrested and sent to prison.

By the bestial repression of youths and students the Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to intimidate the students and democratic forces and to hold on to power. However, this is a foolish dream. The fascists' atrocious oppression of the students and people will only expedite the explosion of the time bomb of the revolution which will put an end to their rule. For his high treason, traitor Chon Tu-hwan will face an end much more miserable than that of the former dictator.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring must squarely look at the trend of the times and abandon fascist oppression in accorddance with the unanimous demand of the people. It must unconditionally and immediately release the arrested and detained youths, students and patriots and step down from power at once.

The youths and students who love justice and truth must rise up in the antifascist democratization struggle to avenge the spirit of those young fallen fighters who sacrificed their adolescent lives for democracy and reunification, and to realize

the desire of the students and masses. The joint struggle between colleges and between regions must be intensified to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship. The patriotic masses of all strata must thwart the fiendish murderer Chon Tu-hwan' bestial oppression of the youths and students and turn out in the struggle to release the detained youths and students and to abolish the fascist rule.

With the masses of all strata, the RPR will further intensify the antifascist democratization struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring. We will certainly build a new democratic world without foreign forces and fascism.

CSO: 4108/54

WORLD CAMPAIGN SUPPORTING DCRK PROPOSAL CONTINUES

SK010120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang 30 November (KCNA)--The proposal on establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state which were advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic sixth congress of the workers party of Korea enjoy full support and welcome from broad segments of people of the world for their fairness and feasibility.

The international signature campaign supporting the proposal and policy which started in mid-March had been so far participated in by many leaders of parties, heads of state and government, ministers, speakers and members of parliaments, personages of various circles, political parties and public organisations and people of different strata of 97 countries and figures of international organisations, more than 1,000 million in all, according to reports.

Among them are heads of state and government, ex-presidents and an ex-prime minister of six countries, ten party leaders of eight countries, 41 political parties of 26 countries, speakers of parliaments of five countries, more than 30 government ministers of four countries, 475 public organisations and a large number of organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people of 91 countries and 18 international organisations.

Habyarimana Juvenal, president of Rwanda, signed his name in support of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo through the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, reflecting the will of himself, the government and entire people of Rwanda. In Nicaragua Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua and chief of the Council of Government of National Reconstruction, participated in the signature campaign representing the government and entire people of Nicaragua.

In Madagascar President Didier Ratsiraka and Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona directly took part in the signature campaign and all the ministers of government signed their names.

The permanent secretariat of the Central Committee of the party of state of Guinea decided to launch the signature campaign on a nationwide scale and sent an instruction to central and local party and administration bodies and public organisations.

According to it, the president of the National Assembly and all the ministers of government signed their names on behalf of their ministries.

The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Libya signed on behalf of 135,000 Palestinians in Libya.

The chairman of the Sudan Federation of Workers Unions put his name in the signature document on behalf of three million members, and the general secretary of the Party of National Unity and progress of Burundi on behalf of the party and 1.1 million membership.

The Nigeria-Korea peoples friendship society and the members of the leadership of the African Youth of Amilcar Cabral of Guinea-Bissau held meetings supporting the new proposal for Koreans reunification and attended the signature campaign.

The leading personages of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party and Swiss parliamentarians who took part in the festival of the founding of the organ of the party participated in the signature campaign.

The acting general secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions signed his name on behalf of the 190 million members.

The minister of information and communications of Mali signed his name on behalf of the Malian Government in the signature document carrying the words "we actively support and welcome the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and ten-point policy of the Unified State advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea" at a meeting sponsored by the Mali-Korea Friendship Association.

The chairman of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association at a meeting attended by more than 1,000 people appealed to the attendants to launch an extensive signature campaign supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and signed his name in the signature document.

The general secretary of the Somali Supreme Revolutionary Council who had participated in a signature campaign said: we have supported and are supporting only the DPRK and do not recognize South Korea.

The chairman of the control commission of the Peoples National Party of Ghana and the chairman of the foreign relations committee of the parliament of Ghana jointly signed the document.

The signature campaign was participated in by government officials, soldiers, entrepreneurs, pastors, chiefs of tribes, professors, students and people of other section, in Zaire.

The Danish Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification made public an information on the signature campaign and dispatched it to newspaper offices, magazine offices, radio and TV broadcasting stations, news agencies and political parties and social organizations.

The information pointed to the process of the signature campaign in Denmark and called upon many more people to take an active part in the campaign in the days ahead.

The Gambian paper THE WORKERS in an article headed "Korean Reunification is Worlds Desire" said that the international signature campaign supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was waged in scores of countries, participated in by party and state leaders and heads of state and government, ministers, members of parliament, mayors, personages of political parties and public organizations, individual personnel, international organizations, peoples from all walks of life, hundreds of millions all told.

The signature campaign continues.

CSO: 4108/80

UN DELEGATES SCORE RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN SOUTH

SK040434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang 4 December (KCNA)--Delegates of many countries exposed the wanton infringement upon human rights in South Korea at the third committee of the UN General Assembly, according to a report.

The Soviet delegate said:

The constant wholesale repression of the people by the South Korean dictatorial "regime" depending on the support of its patron across the ocean must be resolutely condemned.

It is necessary to have a wide range of debate at the United Nations on the continued massive terrorist policy of the Chilean, Salvadorian and South Korean military "regimes" against the people.

The Hungarian delegate said:

On the Asian continent South Korea is a theatre of massive and wanton violation of human rights.

The Kwangju massacre in which the army brutally murdered a great number of people last year came as a shock to the world public.

The overall situation of South Korea has not imporved at all, the so-called "purge" continues.

People are subjected to assaults and particularly those suspected as sympathizers of communism are tortured in prison where physical assaults are perpetrated every day.

Had Korea been reunified, such problem would not have been raised.

The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea proposed time and again a talk for the country reunification.

A fair reunification must be realised in accordance with the free will of the North and South Korean people after the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea.

The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said:

Such aid as given by imperialist states to the inhumane regimes in Latin America is not confined to that region.

They give such "aid" to the South Korean "regime."

We fully support the stand of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea demanding an immediate restoration of human rights in South Korea.

The Yugoslav delegate said:

South Korea is the place which causes apprehensions because of infringement upon human rights.

Even according to insufficient data obtained by us, tens of thousands of people are imprisoned. Specially the students are under the terrible pressure and threat of the police agents who have wormed their way into campus.

The Czechoslovak delegate said:

The infringement upon human rights by the South Korean "regime" is shocking, as in Chile and El Salvador. The South Korean "regime" violates the human rights of a large number of people with all-out practical foreign support.

CSO: 4108/80

CHON'S REMARKS ON SOCIAL PURIFICATION CRITICIZED

SK041146 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1107 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang 4 December (KCNA)--A few days ago traitor Chon Tu-hwan set the stage for a "conference of the National Movement for Social Purification" and let out a torrent of rubbish about "realisation of social justice."

He brought together the balderdash that it was the aim of the "movement for social purification" to do away with "social evils" and promote "democracy" and build a "welfare society" and some "changes" were taking place in the South Korean society through this movement.

Commenting on this, Nodong Sinmun 4 December says:

The tirade of traitor Chon Tu-hwan about the "movement for social purification" was run through with phraseology for embellishing the corrupt South Korean society where the military hooligans strut about and for appeasing and deceiving the people.

The "movement for social purification" is a fascist movement for reinforcing the new military fascist system under the specious slogans of "social justice" and "democracy."

What traitor Chon Tu-hwan was done after starting this "movement" was to expand the fascist repressive tools and intensify his suppression of the people, viciously strangle justice and democracy, foster new corruption, plunder the people more harshly and impose greater misery upon the people.

It is the height of folly for traitor Chon Tu-hwan who grew on the heap of dirty compost of "yusin," sucking its dark juice to blare that he would "administer" a "clean government" committed to "removing" "injustice and corruption," "irrationality and social vices," the offsprings of the "yusin system," and become an "upright president."

How can this fascist hangman who has strangled democracy and massacred people, wielding the gun and iron rod, build a "democratic society" and how can this burglar who piled a fabulous fortune overnight by plunder and exploitation "clean up injustice and corruption" and fill up the "material want" of the people.

The eloquence waxed by traitor Chon Tu-hwan about the "movement for social purification," in a nutshell, reveals his intention to build the political foundation of fascism by cracking down upon the people all the harsher under the cloak of "democracy," build the material foundation of the fascist system by intensifying the plunder of the people under the name of a "welfare society" and stay in "power" by establishing a fascist ruling order under the cloak of "social justice."

Claiming that the "movement for social purification" is not a "temporary movement" but a "long-term movement," traitor Chon Tu-hwan cried that this "movement" must be waged also for the Asian games and the Olympiad expected in Seoul. In this he disclosed his sinister intention to abuse international games to gratify his desire for long-term office. This suggests that the fascist repression by the puppet clique will be further intensified in the future under the name of the "movement for social purification."

Unless the fascist rule is liquidated in South Korea, a genuine social justice, true social justice for the popular masses, cannot be realised.

CSO: 4108/80

'NODONG SINMUN' ON SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

SK041035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang 4 December (KCNA)--Nodong Sinmun on 3 December carried an article headlined "struggle of South Korean people for existence will grow fiercer."

Noting that today the South Korean people are at the bottom of destitution where they find it hard to keep themselves alive, not to speak of freedom and rights, under the anti-popular misrule of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the paper says:

The struggle of South Korean workers for solving such urgent vital problems as wage hike, payment of wages in arrears, employment and improvement of working conditions and position is going on vigorously every day in a terror-ridden atmosphere in which fascist repression shadows the people each step.

In September, 150 workers of the Sinchang Industrial Company in Pusan waged a sit-down at the company pressing the puppet authorities to pay them the wages kept in arrears for several months and find out the employer who had fled.

Earlier, more than 300 female workers hired at a pleasure ground in Kwangju County, Kyonggi Province, waged a sit-down in demand of the payment of back wages and improvement of boarding conditions, enraged at exploitation by the comprador capitalist.

More than 500 drivers of a truck company in Seoul staged a demonstration and a sit-down, refusing to drive the trucks for 4 days in protest against brigandish acts of the employer.

The South Korean workers are also waging a staunch struggle against the illegal dismissal and violation of human rights.

In August upwards of 800 stevedores in Pusan strongly protested against the unwarrantable scheme of the puppet clique to discharge them under the pretext of a dock project and demanded a step for their continued employment.

The fierce struggle for existence is going on among peasants and fishermen.

Recently, more than 300 peasants in Kwangju County, Kyonggi Province, rose in a protest struggle in demand of compensation for damages, enraged at the misdeed of

a vicious factory owner who had spoilt their years farming by letting waste water flow into fields. Meanwhile, inhabitants of Kwangju, South Cholla Province, waged a protest struggle, bringing in a lawsuit demanding compensation to the tune of 15,000 million won from the puppet authorities who had pulled down their houses and robbed them of 152,000 pyong of land for the construction of a military road.

Fishermen of 12 fishing villages in Ulju and Ulsan, South Kyongsang Province, recently wrested a promise from a local company through their vigorous struggle from mid-August in protest against the flow of petroleum into the fishing ground and tangle farm from a cargo vessel belonging to the company, which had made a mess of them.

More than 2,200 fishermen of 42 fisheries companies in Pusan launched on 21 September a powerful solidarity struggle in demand of the raise of their wages and allowances.

Dwelling on the struggle of South Korean people for existence, the paper stresses.

The South Korean people are demanding freedom and the right to existence, as long as this basic problem remains unsolved, the struggle of the people will continue and grow in scope to erupt like a volcano to destroy the fascist dictatorship.

CSO: 4108/80

BRIEFS

ARREST OF S. KOREAN STUDENTS--Pyongyang 2 December (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on 30 November arrested three students of Seoul University and one woman student of Yonsei University who had participated in anti-"government" demonstrations, according to a foreign press report from Seoul. They committed this outrage against those students on charges that they had taken the van in anti-'"government" demonstrations at the universities on 25 November, scattering handbills. Recalling that anti-"government" demonstrations have been held in an unbroken chain at major South Korean universities this year, the report says that the students arrested by the fascist clique on charges of involvement in them total 86. [Text] [SK020855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 2 Dec 81]

S. KOREAN CONSULATE CRITICIZED--Pyongyang 7 December (KCNA)--The 21 November issue of the NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of Koreans in Canada, carried an editorial headlined "Consulate-General Should Stop Operation Against Koreans Overseas and Intelligence Activity." The editorial criticized the puppet consulate-general of South Korea in Toronto, Canada, for neglecting its original mission of consular business and engaging in intelligence activity and operation against Koreans abroad, acting as a branch of the "Central Intelligence Agency" or the "Army Security Command" and for issuing even "warnings" sometimes to threaten overseas compatriots. Noting that as overseas compatriots of north origin began to visit the north to meet their kinsfolk whom they had missed for over 30 years, the "consulate-general" is employing all sorts of machinations to prevent their visit to the north, the editorial went on: It is natural for everyone to long for his parents and brothers and sisters and desire to meet them. This is in the very nature of man transcending the law. Upset by the movement of overseas compatriots for finding out their dispersed families and their visit to the north, the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" is leaving no stone unturned to prevent them and threatening overseas Koreans by rigging up even "spy cases" whose fabrication is clear to everyone. But it is obvious that no matter what vivacious schemes the Chon Tu-hwan "regim " and its diplomatic offices in foreign countries may resort to, the desire of the compatriots of north origin to find out their kinsfolk will and cannot be put down. [Text] [SK070832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 7 Dec 81]

CSO: 4108/80

'HANGUK ILBO' REPORTS CABINET RESHUFFLE RUMOR

SK010528 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 1 Dec 81 p 2

[From the column: "Political Scene"]

[Text] As the deadline for National Assembly deliberation of next year's government budget draws near, a rumor of a cabinet reshuffle has started to spread in government offices as it does every year. The rumor seems to be based on the following facts: The present cabinet was formed more than a year ago and, almost without exception, the government has reshuffled the cabinet in early December, always after the National Assembly completes deliberation of the new year budget, and there is presently a need to improve the atmosphere via a cabinet reshuffle.

In the stock market as well as in government offices, some personages are being mentioned as new ministers, and a lively rumor about the scale of the reshuffle is spreading. As for the timing of the reshuffle, they say it may take place this weekend when the National Assembly finishes deliberation of the new budget, or possibly in mid-December.

Meanwhile, regarding the cabinet reshuffle rumor, the Democratic Justice Party, stressing "politics of responsibility," seems to want some party figures to be appointed cabinet members. However, a high-ranking official of the party just says: "Only one person knows all."

CSO: 4108/53

DJP DECISION TO PROVIDE FUNDS TO DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSSED

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 24 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Staff Reporter Ch'oe Kyu-ch'ol: "The Rich and Poor--Political Funds." For related article see JPRS 79097, 29 September 1981, No 160 of this series, pp 1-3]

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party (DJP) decision to provide each local district party organization, beginning in June, with 2 million won to cover operating expenses has attracted attention among those in political circles, who are concerned with the workings of Korean political parties.

Depending on one's point of view, the DJP's decision is a move which "displays the power of the party." But, on the other hand, compared to the situation of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP), which is having to eliminate some of its local party organizations and of the Korean National Citizens' Party (KNCP) which has operating difficulties, it can be viewed as a "North-South" situation with regard to party finances.

In addition, if one understands a political party to be a self-generated group with similar political views, then it is desirable to heighten the sense of adherence to the party by having financially self-sustaining district organizations, whether the funds come from central apparatus or from local party sources. From this standpoint, the DJP decision is clearly a useful one.

In the final analysis, Korean political parties as a general rule are still in the "fostering stage" of development because they have limited financial resources.

At the outset, when the DJP decision to provide funds to district organizations was taken, it was considered that, depending on the size of the organization, it would get a minimum of 1.8 million won to a maximum of 2.3 million won. But in order to avoid any untoward side-effects that this system might produce, it was finally decided to give each district the sum of 2 million won.

Party officials explained that the 2 million won per month would be divided among four major categories, each category getting 500,000 won. These categories are: the district party secretariat leaders (the organizations section chief, the youth section chief, the women's section chief, and the general section chief on the average of four persons); rent and related operating costs; postage, electricity and other utility expenditures; the party's funeral and condolence expenses.

For those district chairmen who are at the same time members of the National Assembly and have an annual allowance of 1.5 million won, the support they will receive from the central party organization is like "rain in the midst of a drought." Some, on the other hand, are saying that "2 million won is still insufficient." One party official has stated that "if there are those who claim that this sum is not enough, we will have to ask them whether they think party management is simply a matter of money. Two million won, after all, is not an insignificant amount for the operations of a district organizations."

The DJP decision to provide district organizations with operating funds marks, first of all, the first time that the financial relationship between the central party and the district organs have been formalized.

First Implementation, Then Audit

Until recently, political funds were transmitted to district party organizations from the center by the so-called "duck foot" system. The money was given sub rosa and instead of going to the party organization itself, it went to the district party chairman personally as "encouragement money" or in the form of a "reward."

According to the DJP decision to distribute funds to the district organizations, the process is supposed to have the approval of the local party chairman. In fact, however, this approval is rendered by the party secretary general. After the money is distributed, he endeavors to have the finances audited, and the disposition of the funds is made publicly known.

In the final analysis, the method of distributing these funds is also said to afford a subtle way of formalizing party organization and strengthening the control of the central party apparatus. Until recently, the local party chairman depended on his own private resources. Now, since the central party apparatus can inject funds directly into the heretofore unsteady economy of the district party organization, there is a strong likelihood that the personal influence of the district chairman will be reduced. Based on this fact, the distribution of funds is not so much a matter as reducing the burdens of the district organization as strengthening control over them.

Party officials see another purpose behind providing funds to the district chapters: avoiding political corruptions. Until now, district party funds consisted of the chairman's personal resources and money collected by the district organization support association. Under this system, more often than not, a "donation" to the coffers of the district organization was at the same time a request for a political favor and involved an accompanying benefit for the donor. As a result, the recent decision will undoubtedly have the beneficial effect of abolishing the situation whereby political connections are made only on the basis of money.

The DJP will have fixed monthly expenses of about 700 million won--184 million for local party expenses, a significant amount for city branch offices, and, presumably, about 500 million for the central party apparatus. Out of its necessity to maintain openness in party financing, the DJP thus became a party with a bloated expenditure of 8.4 billion won in a year. An urgent problem that the DJP must face now is to set up some institutionalized means [of raising money] in addition to the party coffer which hitherto met the expenses, such as support organizations and contributions.

For the Opposition It Would Be a Dream

Compared with this situation, the case of the DKP and the KNCP is entirely different.

Officials of the KDP and the KNCP say that the unprecedented support the DJP is giving to its district organizations is "like a dream. We have no choice but to rely entirely on our own local resources." In fact, the DKP, since the March 25 general election has closed more than half of its 34 offices in those districts from which it did not elect a National Assembly member. This means that in those districts the party has, in effect, suspended organized activity because it cannot take on the burden of providing financial support.

One party leader said, "To run the central party apparatus properly over the next year would require more than 500 million won." The last outlay we received from the national budget was 190 million won, an amount that will barely cover the expenses of the main personnel in the secretariat.

Given a situation in which party membership dues do not cover even the expenses of the central party organization, and where the party cannot receive support from its support associations or other sources, then there is little hope that the party can begin to finance its district organizations.

The DKP on the 16th of this month, for the first time since the general election gave each district organization 200,000 won. One party official said despondently that this was not the beginning but the end of such support.

Even District Organizations Which Have Completely Shut Down

The situation of the KNCP is the same. Nationwide, out of 78 district offices, 38 have been closed. In some cases, the sign boards have been moved to private houses, and there have been many areas where the organizations have shut down completely.

A high party official said, "In the case of the KNCP, we need a minimum of 1 million won per month for each district organization, but because there is no support from the central party, the districts which have no resources of their own cannot operate." One official said that on the 19th of the month, those districts which were still in operation were discreetly given "pocket money" of 300,000 won each, but no one knows when similar distributions can be made.

5294
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PROPOSED TAX REFORMS ANALYZED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 19 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Reporter Ch'oe Sang-tae: "A Sweeping Reform in Tax System in 5 Years."]

[Text] The government's present tax reforms are the initial indication that it intends to adhere to the principle of equal taxation while meeting its own fiscal needs during the course of the fifth 5-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development, which begins next year.

During the 1970's, since our tax system emphasized economic development and the mobilization of limited domestic capital, equality in taxation became clouded over and there were many difficulties in meeting fiscal requirements. In particular, through continued tax reductions in support of growth in strategic industires such as heavy chemicals, tax reductions became chronic and expected as inviolable rights, thereby weakening the industrial structure. Furthermore, [the tax system] was absurd because it gave the fales impression of a high tax rate, while, in reality, its collection was not practicable.

Additionally, because tax relief is normally applied in the area of direct taxes, the weight of indirect taxes, particularly the value added tax, has risen correspondingly to make up for the resultant inadequate tax revenues. In 1980, for instance, the relative weights of direct and indirect taxes were 36.7 percent to 63.3 percent; therefrom showing a good contrast to Japan's 67.3 to 32.7 percent or the U.S.'s 90.5 to 9.5 percent. It is more undesirable for the indirect tax burden to increase because of its direct effect on prices.

Owing to the yearly increase in the amount of the basic deduction in such as the personal deduction, the number of income tax payers is gradually decreasing; and the size of the increase in exemptions is still insufficient to make up for the reduction in real income which was caused by price increases. Of all of the 7,258,000 wage earners in 1980, only 2,322,000, or 32.1 percent, paid any income tax, while the remaining 67.9 percent paid none.

In the case of Japan, only 17.2 percent of workers go untaxed on account of their low income. In our country, those workers earning monthly salaries between 300,000 and 700,000 won, who constitute 6.8 percent of the total work force, have to pay 38.7 percent of the total personal income taxes due.

From this basis, the Ministry of Finance has proposed a reform bill after setting up four basic goals of levying fair taxes, establishing reasonable tax rates, lending functional support to taxing policy, and doing away with irrational tax collection procedures and regulations.

In the area of fair taxation, the Ministry has completely reexamined the tax relief system which was once one of the larger enterprises' special proveleges; eliminated direct reductions and exemptions; and reduced and adjusted the types of large businesses eligible for reductions and exemptions. Also, by the introduction of the minimum taxation system, those cases in which enterprises had made profits but did not pay taxes were eliminated. Even government corporations were made to pay the minimum tax of 5 percent, despite their special status as juvidical persons. Taking last year as the norm, the amount of relief enterprises received from direct taxes amounted to 335.8 billion won in direct relief and 77.9 billion won in actual taxes, or 25 percent of the direct taxes due.

The Ministry of Finance is trying to do away with such direct tax relief or change it to the form of indirect aids such as special refunds or investors' reserve funds. From the business point of view, since the present pace of business recovery is slow, there are charges that the elimination of relief priveleges like these all at once is a great blow; but, because of special refunds and reserve systems, the actual tax burden increase is delayed 3 to 5 years.

So, from outward appearances, it seems they wield a large knife with the amendment of the tax relief regulatory law, but it does provide a leeway to catch up the pace of business recovery, and the tax receipt increase which follows the reduction in deductions and exemptions is expected to bring in an additional 20 billion won only after 1983.

In adjusting income taxes, which is a matter of the greatest general concern, the Ministry of Finance has done away with the method used up to now of increasing the personal exemption and concentrated on reducing the real tax burden. From the standpoint of inducing popular taxation, the Ministry maintained there be no adjustments in personal exemptions until almost 50 percent of workers pay taxes, and this will be substituted by income exemptions according to a fixed-rate system.

However, after 1980, whereas the amount of exemption has not risen, prices have risen sharply during the same period; as a result, the comparison of actual levels shows that the size of exemptions does not even equal that of 1979.

This is insufficient to relieve the disadvantage to wage earners. In wage exemptions, [the Ministry] is suggesting that, aside from the 820,000-won basic exemption, there will be a 20 percent fixed rate deduction for workers earning less than 300,000 won per month, and a 10 percent fixed rate deduction for workers earning over 300,000 won per month; but, since the exemption limit is fixed at 1.5 million won, only workers earning less than 300,000 won per month get a slight benefit.

The adoption of the fixed-rate system increased exemptions for workers earning 300,000 won per month to 38.2 percent, and for those earning 200,000 won per

month to 47.3 percent; but, when one earns more than 302,000 won, the exemption rate falls from 25 to 6.3 percent because the 1.5 million won exemption limit applies. If one belongs to the middle class, the median income is presently in excess of 500,000 won per month, and these people spend a greater part of their income for living expenses than do the lower income people, and it is unfortunate that this cannot be reflected in the current revision of the tax laws.

Likewise is the adjustment of income taxes. The current tax rates have 17 levels from 6 to 62 percent; but, because this time the highest rate is decreased to 58 percent and the highest wage class also was lowered to 55 million won per annum from 60 million, those with salaries less than 300,000 won get a comparatively greater benefit. By adjusting income tax deduction rates, reducing tax rates, and giving exemption to wage earners earning less than 300,000 won per month, the taxes paid by wage earners earning less than 200,000 won will be reduced by 43 percent of present levels, 36.5 percent for wage earners earning 300,000 won per month; but, for those earning 500,000 won, this stops at 28.5 percent and, at 700,000 won, at 25.1 percent.

With this adjustment in wage earners' taxes, based on 1980 levels, total income tax receipts will be reduced by a total of 109.5 billion won. This also reduces the burden on wage earners, but 48 percent is to the benefit of wage earners earning less than 300,000 won per month. In this regard, there have been complaints that concern is lacking for the wage earners in the 500,000 to 700,000 won bracket, the real middle class.

One can cite government's guaranteed tax revenues as the reason, but public opinion has it that we take one more look at the idea that all of the social welfare responsibility must be assumed exclusively by the government while it worries about financial demands at this time in history when the economic system is coming uncreasingly under private leadership.

In this revision of the tax laws, no effort has been spared to prevent tax evasions by setting appropriate rates. In particular, to eliminate the evasion of inheritance taxes, which are entirely dependent on the statements of the persons taxes, the maximum tax rate was lowered, and a new system of inheritance exemptions for houses and agricultural lands was adopted.

But, although it has an appearance of giving 40 to 50 million won exemptions for house and farmland inheritance, it actually comes down to 100 to 200 thousand won after the personal deduction owing to the exemption limit. One, therefore, wonders if the government isn't worried only about its image.

In the current tax law revision, the government emphasizes tax equality, but no less than the direct taxes paid by businesses and wage earners, the indirect taxes, which all the people unwittingly bear the brunt of, should be the object of concern.

In the case of special excise taxes, although special tax rates are applied to a number of items under guidelines to restrain extravagance through a tax system based on value-added taxes, there are numerous examples of inequality between lists of subject items.

In the case of TVs and refrigerators, for example, both are considered luxury goods; whereas an automobile, which still is a luxury item, is taxed only at a 10 percent rate; one piece or one suite of luxury furniture costing 200,000 won is assessed at 20 percent.

There is no tax system which is satisfactory to all, but the taxpayers hope for the tax administration which causes the least damage to everyone.

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CSO: 4108/7

NEW STUDENT ORGANIZATION AT SNU EXAMINED

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 17 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Reporter Kim Ch'ung-sik: "Reporter's Eyes: SNU's Electoral College System"]

[Summary] In order to upgrade the student sympathy with the Student Defense Corps, the Seoul National University has established a new election system for the Corps' student president. In the past, the Corps president was elected by 15 student leaders of colleges. The student president will now be elected by a total of 131 student leaders including student representatives at the department levels.

This step by the SNU authorities draws our attention because it follows an analysis that a series of on-campus disturbances which occurred toward the end of October were fomented by frictions between the student corps and study groups called "student circles."

Why did the corps bring about frictions with study groups and yet fail to attract attention from majority students? The fact is that quite a few students do not believe that the corps is a representative body of students outside the university and gathers opinions of students and put them into practice on the campus.

In other words, the corps has been unable to discard an impression that it has been a government-controlled organization with an extremely flimsy legitimacy. The school authorities are also aware of this point.

Such a weak point of the corps has demoralized students in the corps executive part, made them lose self-confidence, and left them estranged from majority students, arousing rebuttals from some minority students.

Such incredulity of the corps in colleges did not begin lately. There was already a dispute over its legitimacy when the corps was inaugurated six years ago. Nevertheless, the corps were planted in the then existing student organizations; and in a number of colleges and universities, they have taken root to some extent. In some universities, the election of their student staff has been quite well contested, not departing far from the original objective of the corps.

Yet, there appeared a lot of problems with the corps, such as the students' general indifference toward their staff elections and opposition raised to some campus events sponsored by the corps. It may have been unavoidable, therefore, that during the series of campus turmoils in the spring of last year, the Student Defense Corps had been the very target.

Then former Education Minister Kim Ok-kil changed the corps organization and the designation of the corps leaders from "division commanders" to "student presidents"; and changed the corps function into that of a student body for self-governing activities. In addition, she performed a "major-operation" on its structure by removing professors and general school officials from the student corps.

Before that, all student staff of the corps had been appointed. The minister also changed that system into one for direct election of student presidents, in part. The reform work had been carried out as far as the then realities allowed.

What has resulted from that? In their "frank" opinion, school authorities say that nothing has been changed of the students' response to the corps. Students continued to bring out only "grounds" and legitimacy of the corps for debate; but they failed to come closer intimacy toward the corps.

School authorities hold the view that the more the student defense corps is estranged, the greater the chances for the campus issues to be controlled by outside forces and not by the students themselves. In conclusion, it is true that the student corps has failed to play a pivotal role of college, but they say that it is urgently necessary for the corps to play its part.

Today, the Student Defense Corps seem to have fallen into a dilemma with the students' demand for autonomy and the school authorities' doubt about the students' self-governing ability.

The SNU's electoral body for student president draws our attention since it is the first attempt made to narrow the existing gap between the two.

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FOREIGN MINISTRY INTENSIFIES LANGUAGE TRAINING

SK230856 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 22 Nov 81 p 2

[From the column: "News Behind the News"]

[Text] Under a special directive of Foreign Minister No Sin-yong, some 50 core officials of the Foreign Ministry above the division chief-level are going to begin compulsory study of Chinese and Russian for an hour from 0730 every morning. The ministry has also intensified various other training and education programs. All this is being conducted in accordance with the foreign service law and its enforcement ordinance which came into effect as of 5 November. This law has systematized "the life-time education" for all ministry officials from newly-employed to senior ambassador-level officials.

The ministry is going to send high-ranking diplomats above the level of chief and deputy chief of foreign missions to domestic education and research institutes for training for 1 or 2 years, under the provision of the foreign service law which prohibits overseas service for more than 8 years. The Foreign Ministry has already recalled eight mission chiefs, including ambassador to Qatar So Kyong-sok, ambassador to Lebanon So Chin-chol, consul general in Sapporo U Chong and consul general in K[illegible] Kim Ki-chun, to headquarters. It is also to recall 10 more officials abo[illegible] deputy bureau chief grade, including some mission chiefs, in early December.

It is compulsory for Foreign Ministry officials to have a good command of more than two foreign languages, with English and French as the basic language and one from Spanish, German, Chinese, Russian, Japanese, Portuguese and Italian languages. The courses in Chinese and Russian, which began in July this year to prepare the diplomatic service for the communist and nonaligned blocs, have now advanced to mid-level training. The ministry plans to send those who show good progress to well-known colleges in the United States, England and other countries for study for 2 or 3 years, in order to foster them as specialists on the communist bloc.

CSO: 4108/53

PAC DECIDES ON CRITERIA FOR PRESS GUIDANCE

SK030915 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 1 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] When the Press Arbitration Commission [PAC], in a meeting held on the afternoon of 30 November, decided on five criteria by which it can make recommendations to persons concerned regarding wrongdoings on the part of the press, it provided a detailed basis for implementing Item 8, Article 50 of the Basic Press Law, which states, "if necessary, the PAC can recommend that persons concerned, such as publishers or broadcast station managers rectify incorrect press behavior."

The five criteria are:

--when the press has made public items that are prohibited by law from being made public;

--when the press has, obviously and conspicuously, violated the dignity and rights of others specified in Item 2, Article 20 of the Constitution;

--when the press has, obviously and conspicuously, violated public morals and social ethics;

--when the press has, obviously and conspicuously, slighted the human dignity and pride and basic democratic order specified in Article 3 of the Basic Press Law;

--and when the press has, obviously and conspicuously, encouraged and praised violence and other actions disturbing public order.

The meeting also decided that when a recommendation is made, it requires approval by a majority of PAC members in a plenary meeting.

Meanwhile, as to concern over whether this action of making recommendations, in certain cases, might function as a factor restricting the press' editorial rights, a PAC official said, "Recommendations by the PAC are not binding. They are just 'recommendations' in the true sense of the word. Accordingly, they have nothing to do with either trespassing on press freedom or diminishing the press."

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CONCERN OVER PRESS FREEDOM VIOLATION REPORTED

SK032358 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 Dec 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The Role of the Press Arbitration Committee--An Arbitrary Recommendation for Rectification Exceeds the Role of Arbitration"]

[Excerpts] Can the Press Arbitration Committee [PAC], established to arbitrate between a press organ and the victim of its wrongdoings, arbitrarily recommend that the press organ concerned correct its erroneous news coverage and critical activities when no victim has applied for arbitration? Wouldn't such a move by PAC portend the danger of being employed as a tool to violate freedom of the press? These are questions which have been raised since the PAC approved five criteria on 30 November concerning press violation of the rights of persons concerned due to its erroneous behavior.

According to Item 1, Article 50 of the Basic Press Law, which was adopted amidst much criticism from various social segments, the aim of the PAC is to conduct arbitration when it receives an application for correction of an erroneous press report and to review cases of press infringement of the rights of persons concerned. It seems that the PAC has decided on these five criteria on the legal basis of, implementation of the second role specified in Item 1, Article 50 of the Basic Press Law. The PAC sees no problem in adopting these criteria on the ground that they comply with Article 20 of the Constitution on freedom of the press and Article 3 of the Basic Press Law delineating the public responsibility of the press and that the PAC's recommendation is not binding but is a mere exhortation in the true sense of the word.

However, we believe that the PAC's arbitrary recommendation for correction obviously constitutes an act of arrogance exceeding the sphere of arbitration between parties involved in a dispute; it assumes the nature of preliminary censorship, violates the grand principle of press freedom and contradicts the spirit of Item 3, Article 3 of the Basic Press Law which says that censorship is permitted only in certain instances outlined in the Constitution. It is easy to understand that, in light of the semijudicial nature of the PAC--unlike many private and autonomous arbitration agencies in foreign countries--the PAC's role will be different. This becomes more evident when we look at the current status of the press in our country.

Many people say the Basic Press Law places more emphasis on the public responsibility of the press than on its freedom. Like all freedoms, freedom of the press should not be indifferent to its social responsibility while demanding freedom. It should respect human dignity and values; it should not infringe citizens' rights and honor. However, freedom of the press has been regarded as one which transcends all other freedoms because it is prerequisite to the survival of democracy. Generally accepted in a democratic society is the idea that there is a distinct, specific boundary even when laws limit the press.

Allowing the PAC to arbitrarily recommend that the press correct its erroneous infringement of the rights of persons concerned not only violates the grand principle of freedom of the press, but also portends a danger of abusing it. We reiterate that the PAC can only engage in arbitration between the press and the victim of its erroneous behavior.

CSO: 4108/53

ECONOMIC 'MISERY INDEX' DISCUSSED

SK210032 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Nov 81 p 1

[The "Jargon" column]

[Text] The more one is strapped for money, the colder one feels. The so-called discomfort index is not only related to the weather but also with the situation of the purse. The expression "economic discomfort index" has recently come to our attention. Some economic scholars call it the "misery index," which we can translate into "depression index." The method for computing it is very simple. The rate of the commodity price rise added to the rate of unemployment equals the economic discomfort index. When the sum of the price increase and unemployment rate--what is called "the misery index"--rises to over 20 percent, it seems to be evaluated as "a miserable state." When the index is at 10 to 20 percent, it is "a middling state," and when below 10 percent, it is "a good state."

Among the seven countries that took part in the July summit talks between advanced nations, the nation whose misery index was the highest--at over 27 percent--was Italy. England was nearly as high, at 22 percent. Even though they are called advanced countries, it seems they cannot easily free themselves from this miserable state.

It is taken for granted that the state of the economy has something to do with political and social stability. This is why the causes of instability in Italy and England are sought in such economic misery. This is not a time for us to talk idly about the situation of others. Our own economic situation now is also tight enough. The current price rise has already reached a level of 14 percent. This is expected to go up further, to 17 percent by the end of this year. In addition, the current unemployment rate is estimated at nearly 5 percent.

According to the misery index, our economy is also on the verge of a miserable state. This explains why popular concern is now focused on the national assembly's interpellation of the government. However, replies given by government ministers are not satisfactory; they leave something to be desired. Even some parliamentarians were critical of the shilly-shallying attitude of economic ministers.

"You cannot find a trace of self-confidence in what economic ministers say in their replies to our questions; they all seem worried only about what others will think about their revelations," some say. Citizens hear this with heavy hearts.

It is, of course, difficult to know about the self-confidence of the economic ministers on the basis of a few words from a national assemblyman. If our knowledge were based on an assemblyman's simple remarks, it would be like the blind men and the elephant.

However, the desire to seek a lamp in the darkness is but natural to human nature. Such perfunctory economic, political and social policies cannot serve as a lamp to light the dark. It would be useless for them to try to shirk their responsibility through eyewash. What the people really want to see is not eyewash but a definite blueprint for tomorrow.

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BRIEFS

FKTU ACTIVITIES--The Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU) pointed out in a statement released on 11 November that "The decision by the nation's major business organizations to set a limit on increases in wages for workers at a 10-percent level next year is far below a 13-percent increase rate of consumers' price and barely stands at a half of 20 percent price increase rate projected by the end of this year." The nation's top labor union charged that "It is a cruel act that they have even intended not to reflect an increased portion of commodity prices in wage hikes." The FKTU said, "It is quite unfair that wage increase guidelines have been uniformally set," arguing that with the wage guidelines set in advance the desire of workers to produce more would be discouraged. The union further demanded that the wage problem be left by all means possible to voluntary agreement between labor and management. [Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 Nov 81 p 11]

WAGES IN ARREARS--Wages in arrears which have accumulated at various workshops across the country as of 16 November amount to some ₩7.5 billion. The amount represents an increase of 34.3 percent over the ₩5.51 billion (involving 159 workshops and 29,794 employees) registered during the January-October period last year. This information was disclosed by Labor Affairs Minister Kwon Chung-tong, who presided over a meeting of responsible labor officials held on 16 November. Minister Kwon instructed his subordinate officials to help clear away overdue wages by 10 December and to initiate stringent legal actions, including physical detention, against those evil-minded entrepreneurs who have habitually delayed the payment of wages for workers, with their findings to be reported to the ministry by 15 December. The nation's top labor official directed the participants to encourage industrial firms to complete their Labor-Management Council meetings by 20 December. Emphasis in the council meetings, the minister asserted, should be placed on the formulation of workable measures aimed at eliminating factors contributing to labor disputes in advance. Minister Kwon reiterated that "No guidelines will be set for the implementation of the government's wage policy for FY 1982." [Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 17 Nov 81 p 2]

LABOR DISPUTES--Collective petitions lodged for settlement of labor disputes as of the end of September this year numbered a total of 1,758 cases, according to a statistical data released by the Labor Affairs Ministry on 16 November. Of them, 18 cases or only 1 percent of the total were settled through official intervention, while the remaining 1,740 cases were settled through accord between labor and management before official mediation. The collective petitions are supposed to be settled through official mediation in accordance with the Special Law on Defense and Security, which has been put into force since 1972. The figures sharply contrast with 122 cases (6.7 percent) settled through official mediation and 1,699 cases (93.3 percent) settled through agreement between labor and management before official intervention registered during the same period last year. The region that suffered most from labor disputes was Seoul with 405 cases, followed by Pusan with 364 cases, South Kyongsang Province with 157 cases and Inch'on with 30 cases. [Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 18 Nov 81 p 11]

CSO: 4108/50

FIRST YEAR OF PUBLIC BROADCASTING REVIEWED

SK221350 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Nov 81 p 7

[Roundtable talk with participants Yi Sang-hoe, professor at Yonsei University; Choe Chang-sop, professor at Sogang University; Han Pun-sun, poet; Yi Kyong-un, housewife; and In Un-sop, director of the KBS Program Compilation Bureau--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] It is nearly a year since the introduction of public management of broadcasting, an epochal event, and the start of color transmissions. To what degree have the principles of the public management of broadcasting, which are to ensure interesting, dignified and profitable programs, been embodied and to what degree have the evils of commercial broadcasting been reduced? It will be beneficial to the management of public broadcasting for the Korean Broadcasting System [KBS] to have an exchange of views with several people concerning such issues, since audiences rarely have an opportunity to make sound criticism.

Choe Chang-sop: One of the purposes of the public management of broadcasting is to eliminate the dysfunctions of commercial broadcasting. However, we are still going through the stage of trial and error in introducing good programs into this system.

Yi Kyong-sun: The introduction of color television and of the KBS' advertisement programs are the greatest reforms during the past year. However, the audience is not fully aware of the meaning of the public management of broadcasting. They think this system means only the introduction of color television and of advertisement programs. Anyway, the elimination of evil factors from the commercial broadcasts is good. On the other hand, however, the diversity of programs has been reduced.

In Un-sop: I do not agree diversity has been reduced. KBS has made every effort to diversify the programs for the last year. First we broadened the range of programs so that the audience could choose its favorite program. We have not carried the same programs on different channels at the same time, in an attempt to diversify the programs.

Second, we have specialized the programs. In the past, we stressed programs which could be enjoyed by anyone, regarding the audience merely as an undifferentiated mass. However, we are developing special programs for various classes of the audience. Lastly, I think public management has greatly contributed to technical development and personnel management.

Yi Sang-hoe: The public broadcasting system should be capable in its programming of realizing the will of the public by reflecting the hopes of the audience. The audience in our country is still fond of comedies, home drama and sports. However, carrying programs only in accord with audience demand is a vestige of commercial broadcasting. The public broadcasting system should offer what is needed rather than what is demanded. I think that only if we are not excessively conscious of audience ratings can more trial and error be avoided.

Yi Sang-hoe: As for the quality of the programs, it is wrong simply to regard interesting programs as being just of low quality. Those who work at their offices or work sites need more light programs, instead of cultural programs, to get rid of stress. However, we should try to improve the quality of entertainment programs step by step. For instance, in anticommunist dramas, developing the stories simply in the standard pattern will reduce the entertainment provided to the audience. Educational programs are also desirable. However, dramas for cultivating aesthetic education and promotion of a sense of justice should be introduced. In the past, our education was conducted in ways which merely conveyed knowledge. I think educational television programs should not follow this practice.

Yi Kyong-un: I think the relaying of the second launching of the U.S. space shuttle Columbia was sort of unseemly. It was not necessary to carry the program. It had nothing to do with us nor was it the first launching. So I think it was not necessary for the two broadcasting stations to relay the event at the same time.

In Un-sop: Stations should not interfere in each other's program planning. The relay of the Columbia's launching should be viewed from the standpoint of making people more conscious of science, rather than as competition by the stations. The Broadcasting Advisory Council is playing an important role. KBS is ready to accept the frank views and opinions of people from all walks of life generated over the past year since it was launched.

Choe Chang-sop: Over the past year, KBS has a record of many successes and failures. I think it should now assume the attitude of serving the audience through acts instead of merely giving lip-service.

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'CHRISTIAN RADIO' FACES FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

SK221000 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 20 Nov 81 p 8

[Column by reporter Chon Song-hwan: "Broadcasting World"]

[Text] The Christian Broadcasting System [CBS], whose president is Kim Kwan-sok, will mark its 27th anniversary on 15 December. However, it is confronted with serious management difficulties due to its lack of funds.

This year, CBS has been operating at a deficit--more than 50 million won per month--and is expected to suffer a loss of 600 million won by the end of the year.

Since the broadcasting merger at the end of last year, CBS has raised operational funds through two channels: 1) the collection of money by churches which have participated in broadcasting programs; and 2) regular membership fees from religious believers and churches that have joined a missionary supporters' society.

The collection money CBS had received as of the end of October from a total of 8 million Christian believers or from churches totaled a little more than 1 billion won. This roughly accounts for half of the 2 billion won in current expenditures earmarked for this year. As a desperate measure, CBS has shortened its broadcasting hours from 21 hours to 19 hours daily since May. Furthermore, it has stopped paying bonuses to its employees at its four regional network stations in Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and Iri.

To find a solution to its financial difficulties, in October CBS organized the Pan-Christian Broadcasting Committee in which 17 Christian orders are participating. Of the six religious orders making up the Korean National Council of Churches [KNCC], CBS has allocated directorships to four of them. However, it has also given directorships to orders that are not members of the KNCC--two Jesus Presbyterian church orders, the Holiness Church and Lutheran Church.

Virtually from the time it started broadcasting advertisements in 1963, CBS depended for all of its operational funds on its income from advertisements. Since the broadcasting merger, CBS has aired purely missionary or other programs: 46 percent missionary work programs, 31.6 percent cultural programs and 22.4 percent musical programs. Thus, it has lost any source of income.

Presently, CBS has a total of 165 employees--85 at the Seoul station and 80 at the four regional stations.

At the end of last year, as part of a station reduction in staff, a total of 170 employees were let go. They were transferred to the Korea Broadcasting System.

In 1980, before the merger, current expenditures by CBS amounted to 4.5 billion won. However, CBS has set current expenditures for this year at 2 billion won. Nevertheless, it has lost financial resources.

This year, 12 religious orders have participated in collecting money for CBS. Among others, the two Presbyterian church orders and the Full Gospel Church have made the largest contributions. Collection money for this years amounts to 1 billion won.

With its limited financial resources, CBS has had to curtail its missionary work programs. In this connection, President Kim Kwan-sok has issued an appeal to each religious order and all believers on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the station's founding.

He said: "Under any circumstances, we cannot abandon our mission of propagating the word of God. CBS is for all Christians, not just those of a certain order. Christians should not hesitate to propagate the word of God via this medium."

President Kim also stressed that Korea's churches should more positively participate in the church integration movement.

Meanwhile, he deplored the fact that the country's churches tend to ignore broadcasting missionary work, which is more important than each church's own expansion, and that they concentrate on their own expansion.

Church circles have put forth a proposal to wage a collection campaign--to get 1,000 won each from a total of 8 billion believers--to revive CBS. However, prospects are still dim.

CSO: 4108/53

BRIEFS

MBC SHAREHOLDERS MEETING--Next week the Korean Broadcasting System [KBS] will exercise its role as a large shareholder in the Munhwa Broadcasting Company [MBC]. MBC will convene an extraordinary general meeting of its shareholders 7 December to appoint an additional auditor and organize a three-man committee--a management advisory body. In this connection, KBC will participate in budget planning for MBC through consultations of the committee composed of the director general of the Public Information Bureau of the Ministry of Culture and Information, an MBC executive director and a KBC director. It has been learned that the auditor will have an auditing and inspecting function--as stipulated in the commercial code--and that the committee will be in charge of business operations and new investments. It has also been learned that they will not directly participate in personnel management or broadcast planning. No personnel shakeup of MBC executives will be made at the general shareholders meeting. Last December KBC received 65 percent of MBC shares in accordance with the government's measure to place the broadcasting system under public management. It took over the shares of the Seoul Miwon Company in July, thereby becoming a 70-percent shareholder in MBC. [Text] [SK070234 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 5 Dec 81 p 7]

CSO: 4108/53

STUDY ON KOREAN 'AWARENESS STRUCTURE' REPORTED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 24 Nov 81 p 10

[Text] Koreans in general still think that "you can only lose by abiding by law and order." They also believe that "the way of the world is swayed by people with money and in power." This has been revealed by a study conducted by Prof. Yi Yong-ho of Ewha Woman's University.

His study was intended to present a report to a seminar scheduled to be held on the anniversary of founding of the Contemporary Society Research Center (president, Ko Yong-pok). The study entitled "Korean Sense of Value and Awareness Structure," has been conducted through questionnaires distributed to a total of 6,300 adults throughout the country, over the 3-month period from last July.

On an item which read, "In Korea, one can succeed in life only when he has good connections and strong backers," 71 percent of the respondents said, "Yes." And the number of respondents who gave a negative answer barely accounted for 22.1 percent of the total.

Even in the case of "backing," one's hometown appears to have a great influence. On the item, "In Korea, one's hometown counts most in making his way in the world," 48 percent accepted it as true. The percentage is far more than 36 percent who refused to say that is true.

"In our society, anything can be done if you have money," is believed as true by 52 percent of the respondents, while 43 percent said, "that is not so."

Sixty one percent agreet that "the way of the world is swayed by people with money and in power." Their number is about two times the 33 percent who denied it.

The sense that you can do anything if you are in power, leads to another consciousness that "in our society, anyone with power can be better off, with a clear conscience, even after having violated the law." On this question, 56 percent said, "Yes." This is construed as representing their distrust of the ruling classes in the Korean society.

CSO: 4108/51

REPORT ON WORKING CLASS UPHOLDING PARTY LEADERSHIP

SK271100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang November 27 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN November 26 carried an article titled "Working Class Is Vanguard Detachment Upholding Leadership of Our Party."

It says: Our working class is the class basis of the party and the vanguard detachment which should take the lead in carrying out the three revolutions.

Today the working class of our country is vigorously striving to implement the line of the three revolutions. This is an expression of their firm determination and will to uphold the leadership of the party.

Upholding the party's leadership with loyalty is the traditional traits of our working class.

Today fidelity to the party is the revolutionary faith and obligation of our working class. Our party is great and the cause of the party is being carried out successfully as it has struck its roots deep in this faithful working class and is linked with it by kindred ties.

Our working class is a detachment of most staunch revolutionaries in defending and safeguarding the authority and dignity of the party.

Today our working class regards it as an important work for the defense of the party and the revolution and a work related to the future of the revolution to defend and safeguard the high prestige and dignity of the party. It knows no slightest concession or wavering in the matters related to the prestige and dignity of the party. It struggles through thick and thin to carry out the decisions and instructions of the party and enhance its dignity. In particular, it is devoting all its energy and wisdom to the struggle for firmly defending and glorifying the imperishable exploits and gains of our party in the fulfilment of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The working class of our country is also a steel-like detachment which is united rock-firm around the party in ideology and purpose.

Our working class boundlessly trusts the party and thinks and breathes only in accordance with the ideology and will of the party. The absolute trust of our

working class in the party is based on its conviction of the greatness of our party which has been deepened through practice.

Our revolution has a boundlessly bright future and great national development and prosperity are being brought about because our party is guiding our revolution in the van. This is why today our working class entrusts all its destiny entirely to the party and is firmly rallied around it with the determination to carry out the revolution to the end together with the party.

In particular, from the time when our party put forward the slogan of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea and started guiding in the van the struggle for its realisation, the trust of the working class in the party grew stronger as never before. In the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea our working class is firmly convinced of its bright future and taking the lead in upholding the party which is leading this cause to victory.

The existence of a large contingent of the working class upholding the party's leadership is of weighty significance in carrying out our revolutionary cause.

The entire working class upholds the leadership of the party--this constitutes a firm guarantee for the accomplishment of our revolutionary cause.

The revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is our party's cause. Therefore, this cause can be brilliantly accomplished only when the working class, that is, the class basis of the party, takes the lead in upholding the leadership of the party.

Today our revolution is dynamically advancing along the road of chuche because our working class has been firmly built up as a detachment of revolutionaries upholding the party's leadership.

As our working class upholds the leadership of the party, a constant upsurge is being brought about in our socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

CSO: 4108/79

CEMENT LAB TECHNICIANS INNOVATIONS, SPIRIT PRAISED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Kim Chun-ha: "A Life Shining With Conviction: Story of Comrade Kim Song-chuk, Who Was a Laboratory Technician at the 2.8 Cement Plant"]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our workers, in whatever workplace of socialist construction, in whatever they do, work not for their own glory or reward, but only for the benefit of the party and the revolution, diligently work and give their all for the benefit of society and the people whether anyone observes them or not, and thoroughly exhibit revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness in the struggle to carry out the policies of the party."

Comrade Kim Song-chuk, a technician in the laboratory of the 8 February Cement Plant, was one of those who, upholding the high aspirations of our great leader and the glorious party center, gave their lives in the rewarding struggle to strengthen the independence and chuche quality of our country's cement industry.

The glorious party center valued very highly the valuable fruit gathered by the workers and engineers of the 8 February Cement Plant, beginning with Comrade Kim Song-chuk.

The conviction that he himself should take the lead to solve the problems targeted by the party and by the great leader was a belief that was firmly rooted in the deepest part of Comrade Kim Song-chuk's heart.

One day late in 1973, Comrade Kim Song-chuk came across the instruction by the great leader on the protection and management of cultivated land and started to think seriously about the method of cement production.

If we continue to produce cement the way we are now, won't valuable farm land continually be consumed?

Is there no other way?

This was, in the end, a problem of finding a new raw material for production.

A few days later, Comrade Kim Song-chuk went up to the place where the raw materials were produced and could not take his eyes away from the stone fragments that were being discarded as useless.

Suddenly, the thought entered his mind that if those rocks were used, cement could be produced without taking over farm land. He picked up the rocks and took them back to the plant, and from that day he poured out his heart and soul on them in experiments.

Various opinions about his experiments were brought forward, but he did not turn away from the path that was pointed out to him by his rock-solid belief that he must solve the problem targeted by the great leader.

Comrade Kim Song-chuk, who was in charge of the raw materials work place and technical leadership, saw the rocks he had found mixed with the raw materials, and gained a conviction, and proposed that industrial experiments be conducted.

He was nailed to his work place and did not leave it.

Then it happened when experimental production started in earnest.

A girl experimental worker ran up to him and said that many deposits were forming in the mixture with the new raw material. Comrade Kim Song-chuk went into the room with the horizontal tank, and then stopped when he heard a voice from amidst the milling crowd.

"Cement has a history to it, and it cannot be made of just anything. These deposits are serious. There is no reason to expect that that mixture will be satisfactory as it is."

He heard those words and he decided that no matter what happened, he would discover the cause of those deposits.

With firm steps he pushed his way out from among the people and climbed over the wall of the tank.

"Don't do that! Come out!"

Here and there, all at once yelling broke out. In the horizontal tank, which was almost 10 meters in diameter and which had a depth more than 10 times the height of a person, Comrade Kim Song-chuk also was not unaware what it meant to go into the churning cement mixture.

But at that moment he did not know whether he was being led to success in producing cement from a new raw material or whether he was being turned away when he was half-way there, and he did not want to spare himself.

Barely managing to control himself in the cold mixture which froze him to the bone, he scrubbed every nook and cranny of the bottom of the tank, and also carefully examined the condition of the agitator. The result was that he was able to ascertain that if all of the wings of the agitator were able to move as they were supposed to and if air were pumped in well, deposits would not form.

Because of such a self-sacrificing struggle, at last high quality cement could be made from raw materials which are plentifully buried everywhere but which have been discarded as useless, and a large contribution was made to the positive protection and management of an enormous area of farmland.

That is what happened a few years ago in a factory as research progressed to find a new mineral to use in cement production.

When the industrial experiment failed several times, some of the people tentatively concluded the mineral should be mixed at a certain ratio with the raw material that had been used up until that time and tended to sit back.

But Comrade Kim Song-chuk was not going to agree with that view.

He decided to postpone the research task which he himself had advanced.

Since he was at the last stage of the task assigned to him, there were some who advised him to complete it. Others became a bit argumentative, upset that he had put aside his own experiment and was getting into other comrade's research.

No matter what anyone said, he did not care. He could never think only of his own work and sit still when the pending research to accomplish the great leader's instructions is met with an obstacle and would not progress.

It was sometime after the research project again began to make vigorous progress after briefly pausing. One day, after carefully examining the ore and being engrossed in his own thoughts, he began washing the ore.

But as he washed the red dish rocks their color changed to blue and an unexpected phenomenon appeared.

This was the phenomenon for which they had so anxiously and agonizingly searched.

As the knot was untied and the first step to success was captured, he worked even more ferociously. It was the night of the day in which the 150th experiment failed. A meeting of technicians was held to determine the cause of failure.

The people who were dissatisfied with him throwing himself into this research project brought forth their opinions, which they had held from the beginning, and indirectly tried to stop Comrade Kim Song-chuk, urging him back to his properly assigned research.

Comrade Kim Song-chuk restrained his excitement and slowly rose from his seat.

"To acquire the ability to use this ore, which is so abundant in our country, as a raw material in cement production, is part of the struggle to strengthen the chuche quality of our cement industry. I have no right to withdraw from this struggle."

Comrade Kim Song-chuk resolutely left that place and walked towards the work place. At the moment he reached the work place he suddenly stopped in surprise. The workers, whom he had expected to be discouraged and sitting down, were indeed sticking to their preparations for another experiment.

The unchanging fervor of the workers who had always wordlessly supported him and encouraged him gave him strength.

They were helped by the strong belief that if one does according to the teachings of the great leader there is no task that cannot be done, and the firm intention that the great leader's instructions be completely carried out to the end unconditionally.

So, after no fewer than 230 failures, at last they were able to introduce the new mineral into cement production.

When the great leader gave the task concerning the new production of cement to be sent to the construction site of a power plant, and when the difficult technical problems involved with improving the quality of cement produced with our own raw materials arose, Comrade Kim Song-chuk with this unchanging attitude of respect for the party, unfailingly carried out the task.

It was one day last year in April, when an all-out assault of loyalty was launched to hail the glorious Sixth Party Congress as a celebration of victors.

Comrade Kim Song-chuk went to the factory primary level party committee and proposed that the research project concerning the new cement be assigned him.

It was such an exotic research project that no one could tell how long it would take or if for certain it would be successful.

But Comrade Kim Song-chuk was deeply conscious of the duty and responsibility he had to the party and the revolution as a technician, and while nobody else readily volunteered, he requested that it be entrusted to him.

Comrade Kim Song-chuk received the research assignment.

He scheduled his time until October and made a watertight battle plan.

Under the aggressive assistance of the party organization, a few days before the October celebration, he achieved a breakthrough to success, and drilled through the last difficult part of the research.

However, the illness that had already been plaguing him, at this time spread deeply throughout his body, but he did not show any expression of pain on his face. Without changing even for one day, he kept his problem to himself and traveled back and forth on a road of several tens of li. But his health became unceasingly worse.

He knew that in his once-strong body an uncommon disease was growing more serious, but the strength of his spirit did not diminish.

As the saying goes, utmost sincerity will make flowers bloom on a rock so at last his day of success came.

But as he saw the fruits of success before his eyes, he felt the unendurable pain of his illness throughout his whole body and collapsed.

He was taken to a hospital.

He had been inflicted with an incurable disease. Despite the efforts of the medical personnel, his condition became worse daily.

One day he grabbed the hand of the chief doctor and spoke earnestly.

"Please extend my life for just 2 more months. Also, please let me be at the factory with my comrades for those 2 months. I have many things to finish."

That was an earnest request that could not be refused.

So, in the end he went home, and he did the work of 10 days every day.

When he could no longer write with his own hand, he asked his wife.

"I must finish this report no matter what happens.

"Though I may die tomorrow, I must complete this by tonight. Please write what I say."

His wife held back her tears and wrote what he told her.

The glorious party center highly regarded the fruits of the research by Comrade Kim Song-chuk and the factory workers and technicians in the successful new cement production. A smile of unending happiness showed on his face when he received this moving news.

Comrade Kim Song-chuk was a faithful son of the party.

The sublime belief and will of our party members and workers is that working on great tasks for the party and the great leader, for the fatherland and the people, happily devoting one's whole life on this road without boasting is an unequalled glory and happiness.

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CSO: 4108/14

TOUR OF KIM CHONG-SUK COUNTY HISTORICAL PLACES DESCRIBED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Staff Reporter Yun Kye-kun: "Shine! The Land of Glory: Kim Chong-suk County, Where the Imperishable Historic Relics of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, the Anti-Japanese Heroine, are Preserved"]

[Text] No sooner had we passed through the land of Samsu, the bus carrying us moved vigorously toward the ridge of Yongsongnyong, some 1,100 meters above the sea level. Outside the windows, bhe beautiful rural landscape of autumn moved away endlessly.

"Kim Chong-suk County begins here." So saying, a county party functionary who had gotton on the bus at Hyesan pointed to the county border marker as soon as we reached the ridge.

"Kim Chong-suk County!" The moment we looked at the inscriptions on the marker, we could hardly contain our emotions because it brought back our memories of how moved we were to receive the Central People's Committee decree some time ago.

It is a memorable land where one cannot look at a blade of grass or a single tree without overwhelming emotions and longing. We who were visiting Kim Chong-suk County, the glorious land, on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the death of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, the indomitable communist revolutionary and anti-Japanese heroine, were deeply moved.

After descending the ridge of Yongsongnyong, our bus was moving along the Amnok [Yalu] River, ablaze with the fall foilage.

The Amnok River, flowing as ever with no change.

Just how many of our revolutionists crossed those undulating blue waters of the Amnok for the sake of liberation and independence of Fatherland!

Looking at the blue water of the Amnok, which moved us to the solemn feeling that the blowing breeze and flowing water were telling us of the memorable days of the respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk, we kept moving in this historic land, with our hearts beating fast in anticipation.

Finally, the bus stopped in front of a large picture board carrying the immortal image of the respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk standing on the burning hills of Taesaha 40 years ago, and we got off excitedly.

The beautiful sight of the historic Kim Chong-suk township unrolled before our eyes.

Along the straight boulevard with swaying trees stand the Research Office for the Revolutionary Thought of Comrade Kim Il-sung, the Sinp'a Hall of Revolutionary History, the Cultural Hall, and the Visitors Lodging Center and rows of nice high-rise residential buildings and such service facilities as inns, stores, and restaurants.

This area, once known as the land os Samsu and Kapsan [renowned for isolation and backwardness], has now gone through an amazing transformation, and the visitors are struck with wonderment from the outset.

Recalling with emotions the history of brilliant changes in the land of Sinp'a which bloomed under the ray of the graceful party, we, together with other visitors, first of all visited the statue of the respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk on the hill of Nansan with reverence and adoration.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk, the anti-Japanese heroine, in a military uniform which she wore in the rugged Mt. Paektu and ferocious snow storm in the plain and with a bright smile and a military cap, with a bright star on it, in her hand as if presently greeting the people of fatherland!

Looking up the statue of the respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk who, as a model communist revolutionary fighter of chuch'e, who had accumulated immortal achievements while casting eternal light on the liberation and revolution of the fatherland, her whole life which was filled with the glory of dedicating her loyalty to the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-sung.

On 24 December 1917, when our people were in the depth of darkness and misfortune, a period of national suffering, the respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk was born to a patriotic and revolutionary family. Embracing the ray of chuch'e shined by the Great Leader, she took part in the revolutionary struggle at a young age. Starting as the first female member of the Communist Youth League (CYL), from Puam Village, she made heroic achievement in the work of children's groups and in the battle defending the guerrilla district, and safeguarded the headquarters by participating in the Fusong battle, the Hangji River battle, and the Taesahach'igi [phonetic] battle. Through "the arduous march" the day-to-day trial involving in carrying out underground operational missions and at the secret camp of Ch'ongbong, the respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk devoted her entire life defending the great leader's revolutionary thought at the Wushan district. As a ray of the great sun, she succeeded in uniting the people closely around the leader. How great was the contribution of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-suk in dedicating herself to the building of the new fatherland under the sagacious leadership of the respected leader after the liberation?

In front of the statue symbolizing an everlasting figure on the land of history, an immortal image emitting the ray of loyalty into our heart, we were overwhelmed by warmth in our hearts, recollecting the brillian life of the respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk who dedicated her whole life to the path of loyalty.

With a boiling passion, we descended the Namsan hill. Touring around the well-preserved historic site, we traced back with deep emotion the political operations the respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk conducted in the entire area of Sinp'a during the period from spring to autumn of 1937.

Tracing back the significant events, we vividly recall the great leader's instructive remarks which were made on the day of history.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song dispatched Comrade Kim Chong-suk as a political operations agent, and he made the following instructive remarks:

"At present, the Simp'a district of Samsu County is considered a very important location in our effort to develop the revolutionary organization within the country.

"Because this not only enables us for a timely contact with other domestic revolutionary organizations but also is geographically located near northern Korea's industrial zone, including the Hamhung area with a heavy concentration of the advanced working class of our country.

"Therefore, with the Sinp'a area as its stepping stone, we must bring the people from all walks of life including superior working youth and a wide range of farming youth into the anti-Japanese revolutionary organizations such as the Fatherland Liberation Society and the Anti-Japanese Youth League, and build the organizational and ideological foundation for the construction of the party."

Sinp'a, a district seat of Samsu County at the time, was a small border town. Yet, there were frequent visits to the town by many people. It is a very useful place in expanding domestic revolutionary organizations because roads for vehicular traffic are connected with Hyesan, Kanggye, and Changjin. In addition, this area was an assembly area for lumber businessmen and merchants. So it was also a convenient place for buying materials.

Receiving underground operations missions from the great leader, Comrade Kim Chong-suk advanced to Daochuan [phonetic] in Jangbai County and thence across the Amnok and vigorously engaged in expanding organizations for the fatherland liberation in the Sinp'a area.

The Japanese imperialists who seized Sinp'a as a major military base established many batteries and pillboxes and maintained strict security all along the border.

Nevertheless, the respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk would cross the Amnok river without any fear or hesitation by breaking through the Japanese border security and implanted the flame of struggle in the hearts of the people within the country.

Touring the sites of clandestine operations where Comrade Kim Chong-suk had been, leaving warm footsteps behind her, we felt even more deeply of her energetic struggles and immortal achievements.

The respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk used to set up clandestine operations and secret meeting places in such places as "New Fountain Noodle House," "Bowl Store," "Sokchon Tailor Shop," and "Light Beam Photo Studio." With these places as the bases, she directed the work of underground operations, revolutionalized the masses from the various walks of life, and expanded the organization of the Fatherland Restoration Society. As a result, the Sinp'a branch of the Fatherland Liberation Society became active and started to move with vigor. Under the Sinp'a Chapter, there emerged many lower organizations such as Hachanggu subbranch, Kangandong subbranch, and Sangchanggu subbranch. A great number of the masses, including workers and farmers, joined these organizations. The respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk indoctrinated those among such "civic leaders" as merchants, businessmen, and religious people who had a strong anti-Japanese sentiment and brought them into new subbranches of the Fatherland Liberation Society.

Thanks to such an energetic effort, the entire Sinp'a area had been solidified as being a revolutionary bulwark as well as a strong base for expanding the network of the Fatherland Liberation Society throughout the nation.

As we listened to the guide in front of the building with a signboard, "Reconnaissance", used by the Japanese military police, we were profoundly moved by the great achievements of respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk who had organized and mobilized members of the Fatherland Liberation Society to detect the disposition and movement of the Japanese military on a timely basis, and also personally conducted reconnaissance to determine the military installations to include the military police detachment, the security unit, the police station, the district office, ammunition storages, and other enemy organizations. Anticipating operations into the country, she picked out the routes for both the inflitration and withdrawal across the Amnok.

By mobilizing the revolutionary networks within the nation, the respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk had successfully obtained information on the 74th Regiment in Hamhung and made a timely report to the headquarters resulting in a brilliant victory in the Kansambong Battle.

With a heart-warming sensation, we proceeded to the clothing materials store, the general store, and the grocery store in which the respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk staged struggles to procure logistic supplies such as cotton cloth, footwear, gun oil, and salt.

As we stepped into a large open space where the Sinp'a market used to be held, the first thing we noticed was a two-story building. The building is the Light Beam Photo Studio that was used by the respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk as a base for clandestine operations for the Sinkalp'a branch of the Fatherland Liberation Society.

We followed the guide to the staircase to the second floor. We felt as if her sublime revolutionary aspiration was flowing into our hearts. We came near the

window sill of the photo studio after walking through the photo touching room which was used as a secret meeting place and the dark room, uses as print shop for leaflets and propaganda materials.

The remarks made by the respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk on the historic day at this window still rang in our ears.

"Our fatherland which is trampled by the Japanese imperialists is as dark as a moonless night. However, the day is not too far when the dark clouds in the sky of the fatherland will go away and the bright sun will shine.

"In order to bring an early arrival of the day, we should fight harder."

Overwhelmed by a sublime feeling, we took another look at the neat streets of Kim Chong-suk township for a long time.

The radiant sun rays poured down onto the roof of highrise apartment buildings. People coming and going carried a bright smile on their faces.

This land, once known as the worst place to live, has now emerged as a bright paradise under the benevolent ray of our party.

In the new, changed scene of Sinp'a, we could witness the fruitful realization of the sublime aspiration of the respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk, communist revolutionary fighter and the anti-Japanese heroine.

"In reality, the old land of Sinp'a had gone through a total change. No one here used to know what a factory was, but now there are all kinds of factories producing all the daily necessities for the county's self-sufficiency."

So saying, a responsible county functionary took us to a textile mill.

The textile mill located by the Amnok River in front of Samsu Village in the 13th District started initially with several old hemp looms and now has developed into a cloth manufacturing base with modern equipment.

It can really be called the opening of Heaven and Earth since such an excellent clothing materials production base emerged from the very spot of a traveler's inn from which about everything one could hear was a sound of a traveler heaving a sigh.

It has been a long time since the pitiful story of a coarse clothing being shared by a father and two sons became an old tale.

By no means is the local industry all this land has.

In this area where people used to cultivate land with worn-out hoes, vehicles and tractors are running in succession. What a brilliant change has all this brought to this rural area.

Oats and millets were about all they farmed in this area. Today rice and corn are making noise, growing. This year's rice crop in P'ungyang-ri and Sinsang-ri is as good as in the plains. The potato farming in Chopung-ri and hops in Kangha-ri saw unusual bumper crops this year.

When we visited the home of the senior citizen, Ch'oe P'al-yong in the 21st Pan, Kim Chong-suk Township, the old man, who was watching a television in his room, said this knowing why we were there:

"It's really like a dream. Before the liberation, I was mistreated here like an ox or horse. Today, I am watching television like this. What more can I ask?"

The land of Samsu and Kapsan, in the past, was a land desolate with the sighs of the banished. Now this land is blooming with happiness of the people. How has this great history of change been achieved?

It is not only the people who live in Kim Chong-suk County, the land of glory, but also every one who visits this land who is filled with endless pride and self-confidence, expressing their warm gratitude for the great leader's magnanimous grace and the party center's sagacious leadership and warm care, and burning in their hearts with infinite adoration for the respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk who had engraved imperishable traces in this land for today's happiness.

Right about the sunset, we came to a ferry.

The Singalp'a ferry where the blue water of Amnok river flows serenely, carrying the burning evening glow!

We read every single word of the inscriptions on the monument at the ferry, once again tracing back her eternal, immortal achievements in the hills rich with history.

While gazing at the flow of Amnok River, we pictured the solemn and serene image of the respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk, we could wholeheartedly recall the most noble, brilliant, and revolutionary career of the Chuch'e-oriented revolutionary who devoted her entire life to the great leader for the sake of the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people in the long and arduous road of struggle after she joined the path of revolution bearing the ray of the sun in early age.

Beautiful autumn flowers swayed endlessly in and around the ferry as if to reflect the mind of our people who wish to eternally cherish the imperishable achievements and revolutionary career of Comrade Kim Chong-suk who was an untiring communist revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine.

The song of the visitors, including students of Kim Chong-suk Teachers' College, echoed high in the blue sky.

"Embracing the rays of the sun, you have treaded the revolutionary road of tens of thousands of li. Your wholehearted dedication to the general is calling us to loyalty."

PUBLICATION OF KIM IL-SONG WORKS NOTED

'NODONG SINMUN' Marks Publication

SK261028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 26 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN November 25 carried an article titled "Our Government Is Genuine Power Realising Independence of Working People" on the 35th anniversary of the publication of "On the Eve of the Historic Democratic Elections," "On Enhancing the Role of the People's Committee Members" and "The Results of the Democratic Elections and the Immediate Tasks of the People's Committee," classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Noting that the works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were published around the historic first democratic elections in our country, the article says:

In these historic works, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clarified the great significance of the historic democratic elections, the first ever in the national history of our people, and expounded the problem of enhancing the role of peoples committee members and tasks of the peoples committees.

His works carried weighty significance in successfully guaranteeing the historic democratic elections which would be an epochal event in the sociopolitical life of our people amid the high political enthusiasm of the entire people and in developing and strengthening our peoples government into a genuine peoples power thoroughly defending the independence of the working masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established the peoples government in time after liberation on the basis of the precious experience gained in the building of the peoples government in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the article points out, and continues:

To begin with, our peoples government is a genuine peoples power substantially ensuing political liberties and rights to the working people including workers and peasants.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song all the working people of our country practically enjoy political freedom and rights, freely participating in sociopolitical life.

In our country, power rests with the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals. Our peoples power consists of their representatives, defends the interests of the working people and guarantees freedom and happiness of the people.

All the working people of our country have the right to elect and be elected irrespective of sex, occupation, property status, education and party affiliation and have freedoms and rights to participate in all sociopolitical activities, such as speech, the press, assembly and demonstration.

Our government is a genuine peoples power ensuring the material and cultural life of the workers, peasants and other segments of the working people in a responsible manner.

In our country everyone has a stable job and all the people, young and old, live a happy life. The working people are provided with safe working conditions and sufficient rest, enjoying the benefit of the labour protection system, the 8-hour working day, paid leave system and accommodation at health resorts and holiday homes.

The peoples power also provides all the working people with food, clothing and housing conditions.

In our country everyone is ensured th right to eat from the time of birth and all children and students from nurser and kindergarten children to university students enjoy huge benefits including the supply of clothes from the state in every season.

Our power ensures everyone conditions for study and development. Under the warm care of the peoples power the working people of our country are living with no worries about medical treatment.

All these facts show that our peoples government is a genuine government for the entire people including the workers and peasants.

Our peoples government is the most superior power ensuring with full responsibility not only today's happy life of our people but also their future life, the article declares.

Meeting Marks Publication

SK251027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 25 (KCNA)--A central meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the publication of "The Immediate Tasks Before Health Workers," a classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was held on November 24 at the February 8 House of Culture.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Pak Myong-pin, Paek Chun-hyop and other personages concerned were present at the meeting together with health workers in the city.

Pak Myong-pin, minister of public health, made a report.

Noting that on November 30, 1951, when the hard-fought fatherland liberation war was at its height, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received health workers and gave programmatic teachings, the reporter stressed:

The classic work of the great leader "The Immediate Tasks Before Health Workers" is a programmatic guideline teaching how the working class party and state should solve the question of public health under the conditions of a war for defending the revolutionary gains from foreign aggression and an immortal classic document giving a comprehensive answer to problems of principle to be held fast to at all times in the health work.

He referred to the fact that in the work the great leader set forth the tasks of strengthening hygienic and anti-epidemic work, providing the life environments in a hygienic way, strengthening prophylactic work for the people, thoroughly protecting the health of children and mothers in particular, the tasks of training health workers and enhancing their political and ideological levels and technical levels and arming them with the noble idea of patriotism.

By creditably carrying out the tasks set forth by the great leader in the work, the health workers have made a worthy contribution to ensuring the victory in the war and establishing a socialist health system in this land, the reporter said.

Pointing out that our public health work has made enormous development along the road indicated by the great leader in the work, the reporter emphasized that in particular, under the wise guidance of the glorious party centre our public health work has greeted a period of great turn and the establishment of the public health law has consolidated by law athe successes already achieved in public health work.

Seminar Marks Publication

SK250809 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 25 (KCNA)--A national seminar was held on November 23 on the 15th anniversary of the publication of "The Communist Education and Upbringing of Children Is an Honourable Revolutionary Duty of Nursery School and Kindergarten Teachers," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Placed on the platform of the seminar hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

The seminar was attended by Nam Sun-hung and other personages concerned, functionaries of common education and model directors and teachers of kindergartens from all parts of the country.

"The immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song 'The Communist Education and Upbringing of Children Is an Honourable Revolutionary Duty of Nursery School and Kindergarten Teachers' is a programmatic document indicating the way of bringing up children as dependable heirs to the revolutionary cause of chuche" and other scientific papers explaining the basic contents of the original idea of the great leader on bringing up children as reliable communist revolutionaries of chuche type contained in the work, its greatness and invincible vitality were published at the seminar.

Noting that in the work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave comprehensive and perfect answers to the questions of principle arising in rearing children at public expense and educating and bringing them up to be communists, the speakers theoretically explained the radical change that has taken place in the nursing and upbringing of children in our country over the last 15 years since the publication of the work.

The participants in the seminar exchanged experiences gained in the nursing and upbringing of children in the past.

CSO: 4108/79

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

REPORT ON 'APRIL 15 TECHNICAL INNOVATION SHOCK BRIGADE'

SK231517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 23 (KCNA)--An energetic technical reconstruction is under way in Korea to suit the developed economic foundation. Taking the van in it are the members of the loyal "April 15 technical innovation shock brigades" formed at industrial establishments across the country.

The glorious party centre saw to it that the "April 15 technical innovation shock brigades" were formed with able technicians and skilled workers at the industrial establishments in all parts of the country, in hearty response to the far-reaching plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for making the national economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based.

The shoch-brigaders under the wise leadership of the glorious party centre are powerfully waging a massive technical innovation movement to attain the target of putting into practice more than 67,000 technical innovation proposals by April 15 next year.

By the end of September they had carried into practice 42,000 or more technical innovation proposals, making great contributions to the technical reconstruction in different fields of the national economy.

The shock-brigaders in the mining industry put emphasis on the mechanisation of pit work and the modernisation of the carriage system in their energetic technical innovation movement, bringing to realization over 2,000 technical innovation proposals in the course.

The Yongdae and Choyang coal mines have manufactured new highly efficient tunnelling machines to more than double the tunnelling speed and completely do away with the manual work that had remained at the tunnelling faces.

The shock-brigaders in iron and steel making have applied to production over 3,900 technical innovation proposals to increase the independence of metal industry and further modernise the production processes of iron and steel. The Kim Chaek iron and steel works has modernised the technical processes in production to save more than 100,000 man-days of labour and large quantities of fuel, raw and other materials, secure reserves for boosting the output of iron and steel by over 200,000 tons and normalise production on a high level.

A good many technical innovation proposals have been put into practice in power industry, too. The shock-brigaders at the Chagang provincial power transmission and distribution station have realised 1,800 or more technical innovation proposals which have helped save above 5,047,000 kWh of electricity this year. The members of the technical innovation shock brigades in machine, chemical, building materials, textile and other industries are also achieving innovative successes.

CSO: 4108/79

'NODONG SINMUN' EMPHASIZES ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

SK251538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 25 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Tuesday carried an article headlined "Economic Independence Is Material Basis Firmly Guaranteeing Independence of the Country," which reads in part:

Economic independence is an important requirement for defence and realization of the independence of the masses of the working people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the principle of economic independence on the basis of the chuche idea and expounded that it is the material basis of independence.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

> "Self-reliance in the economy is the material basis of independence, failing economic independence, subordination to another country is unavoidable and freedom from colonial slavery is impossible. Economic dependence leads to political subordination, and economic inequality leads to political inequality."

Economic independence is what makes the material basis of independence, whether one attains economic independence or not concerns whether one fully realises independence or not.

Economic independence is one of the basic principles which a working class party in power must maintain in guiding the building of a new society and is a material guarantee making each people the true master of their destiny.

Economic independence is the material basis of independence, above all, because it materially guarantees the stand of the popular masses as the master of the state and society.

To guarantee an independent and creative life to the popular masses, each country must have its own strong economic potential. Each national state building its own economy, it can fully satisfy the material demand of the people only when it is independent in economy.

If a country fails to build its economy by its own efforts and does not have things to its name, it inevitably depends on others and such a country cannot practically guarantee a happy life to its people.

Economic independence is also an important question in heightening the consciousness of the popular masses as the master of the state and society, their consciousness of independence.

If the economy depend on others, failing to stand on its own feet, the pride of the people and their sense of independence cannot be heightened and there might grow flunkeyism and tendency of dependence on others among them.

The principle of economic independence helps people enhance their consciousness as the master and their national pride by producing material wealth and achieving the prosperity of the country by their own efforts.

Economic independence is the material basis of independence also because it helps consolidate the political independence of a country and its sovereignty.

Political independence and sovereignty can be consolidated only when they have a material guarantee. If a country fails to stand on its own feet in economy, it cannot avoid dependence on others nor can free itself from slavery.

Only when a nation attains self-sustenance in economy can it depend the political independence of country.

Only when it becomes independent economically can it shape the line and policy in conformity with the interests of its people and the conditions of its country on the basis of powerful material strength and maintain principle and consistency in their implementation and soundly develop its political and economic relations with other countries.

Economic independence is the material basis of independence also because it helps do away with national inequality and achieve the independent development of the nation.

Only when a nation attains independence in economy can it get rid of economic backwardness and become a powerful and developed nation and proudly proceed into the international arena with equal rights with all countries of the world, big and small.

The idea that economic independence is the material basis of independence, which was propounded by the chuche idea, is the guiding principle that enables a working class party lead the cause of socialism and communism to victory.

This idea enables a working class party to lead economic construction along a correct path by scientifically expounding the position and role of economic self-sustenance in achieving independence.

This idea is also a guiding principle which must be adhered to in building solid material and technical foundations of socialism and successfully accelerating socialist and communist construction.

As it correctly reflects the lawful demand of the revolutionary development of our era and the desire of the popular masses, this idea serves as a powerful weapon in the struggle for accomplishing the cause of independence and its validity and invincible vitality is proved more clearly as time flows.

CSO: 4108/79

REPORT ON FISH HAUL PER DAY

SK261528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 26 (KCNA)--Korean fishermen are returning to the ports under the flags of full loads of fish every day in their winter fishing. Their catch in the recent five days was 50,000 tons more than the like period of last year.

The fishermen of the country hauled more than 10,000 tons of fish on November 18, then lifted the daily catch to 15,000 tons and to 22,000 tons on November 25.

This mark was reached more than 20 days earlier than last year.

The fishermen under the pelagic fishing administration who have entered the winter fishing operation after registering successes in deep sea fishing beat their November target more than ten days ahead of schedule. Their daily catch is 2.2 times that in last year's corresponding period.

The fishermen of the Sinpo and Yanghwa fisheries stations topped their November targets 80 per cent through intensive and continuous netting.

The fishermen of the Najin, Komalsan, Songnam, Tongchon, Songdowon and other fisheries stations under the North Hamgyong and Kangwon provincial fisheries administrations haul 1.4 to 2 times as much fish as in the comparable time last year.

Thoroughgoing preparations for winter fishing had been made through a nation-wide drive in our country this year. The repair and readjustment of the fishing boats had been completed before winter fishing began. The capacity of the fish unloading facilities has grown 70 per cent above last year.

Large refrigerating factories on the east coast with a daily freezing capacity of more than 10,000 tons went into operation and processing factories were built.

The fishermen are engaged in active fishing operations with a goal to catch this winter 1.5 times as much fish as last winter.

CSO: 4108/79

MOST HAKSO FARM WORKERS USE TRACTORS

SK010042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 1 (KCNA)--Hundreds of farmers accounting for over 80 per cent of the total members of the Hakso cooperative farm located in the Paengni plain of Hamju, a rice bowl on the east coast of Korea, have acquired qualificiations of tractor driver.

Among them are many families whose members are all tractor drivers and 115 tractor driver couples.

At the farm rice transplantation, sowing, weeding, harvesting and all other farm work are done by machines.

All the farmers embraced in the study team for tractor driving which has been formed to suit the conditions of the farm have acquired qualifications of tractor driver through 8 examinations by raising their skill level by means of combining theoretical study with practical operation.

As a result, the utility rate of the tractor has been raised higher and the scientific and technical requirements of the chuche farming method have been fully met to increase grain output year after year at the farm.

With the energetic progress of the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture in Korea, a plenty of tractors, trucks, rice transplanting machines and other modern farm machines are supplied to the countryside.

Brisk, therefore, among our farmers is a drive to skilfully operate modern farm machines.

CSO: 4108/79

COAL OUTPUT INCREASES 10,000 TONS

SK021115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 2 (KCNA)--Coal mines under the provincial committees for economic guidance have lifted their daily coal output by 10,000 tons above the daily average three months ago.

This success has come after the provincial committees for economic guidance were set up to more thoroughly implement the Taean work system and the guidance of production was deepened in our country.

In August the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with his deep insight into the actual demand of the developing national economy, took the signal step of setting up the provincial committees for economic guidance and, through them, strengthening the states centralistic guidance of factories and enterprises and bringing economic guidance closer to the working units.

This industrial guidance system is one under which the provincial committees for economic guidance under the unitary guidance of the centre grasp the overall industry and construction in the provinces and control them.

The South Pyongan Provincial Committee for Economic Guidance keeps itself thoroughly informed of the actual conditions of the coal mines in the province and solved knotty problems in time, while skilfully commanding production and conducting meticulous economic organization such as technical guidance and supply of materials, thus effecting innovations in production.

The Anju District Coal Mining Complex, one of the biggest coal production bases of the nation, has boosted production 1.3 times, capital tunnelling 1.5 times and pit construction two times.

The Choyang Coal Mine of the Kaechon District Coal Mining Complex upped output 1.9 times and its Pongchon Coal Mine 1.3 times.

Other provincial committees for economic guidance are also bringing guidance closer to the lower units and substantially guaranteeing scientific guidance of production.

A sharp rise in coal output is noticed at the coal mines under the northern district general bureau of coal industry and many other coal mines.

CSO: 4108/79

GAINS IN RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION SCORED

SK021555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 2 (KCNA)--The Ministry of Railways announced that about 2.56 million more tons of load than the traction capacity was carried in the recent one month or so.

The ministry is energetically pushing ahead with a drive to make every train pull more than one 50 ton-wagon in excess of the traction capacity.

The ministry and railway administrations effectively organized the formation of trains according to different directions so as to carry materials and equipment without delay to the sites of grand nature-remaking projects and industrial establishments.

The West Pyongyang Locomotive Corps is overshooting by 30 per cent its capacity for the transport of iron and steel, timber, cement and other goods to the construction sites of the Nampo lock gate and the Taechon power station.

By actively introducing various methods of transport, such as specialized and centralized transport, circulating centralized transport and direct transport, other locomotive corps have also made the extra-haulage movement more successful.

With means of transport being modernized and heavy and train operation made high-speed, more successes have been recorded in transport.

Today in our country the circle railway lines linking the eastern and western parts have been formed and branch lines are being further stretched to link the western coast areas.

Railway electrification is also progressing.

All the major trunk lines have already been electrified. Electric traction accounts for 87.5 per cent of the total railway haulage. A unified system of haulage by electric engines has been established in major railway sections, branch lines and sidings.

The transport control system is modernized and railways made heavy.

Our country has several modern rolling stock factories which produce a large number of electric locomotives, 60-ton heavy wagons, refrigerator cars, tankers and various other vehicles.

Today our railways carry in only 11 days as much as was carried in the whole year of 1946.

CSO: 4108/79

SUPPORT FOR NATURE REMAKING PROGRAM DESCRIBED

SK040830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 4 (KCNA)--In the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea the whole party, the whole country and the entire people have turned out to powerfully assist the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland, the acquirement of 200,000 hectares of new land, and the construction of the Nampo lockgate and the Taechon power station.

The Songsan Mine in South Pyongan Province, having fulfilled its yearly assignments more than one month ahead of schedule, decided to build one dike by going out to a site of tideland construction with much manpower and many excavators, heavy duty lorries and other machines and appealed to the factories and enterprises in the province to give active help in tideland reclamation.

In response to this call, industrial establishments in the province have already sent upwards of 150 construction machines, quantities of accessories, building materials and daily necessaries to the sites of tideland reclamation and continue increasing their assistance.

The Kangson Steel Works in the province has sent more than 150 tons of rails, lots of wirerope and rolled steel through an increased production drive, the Sungri General Automobile Factory and the Anju Tractor Accessories Factory many trucks and quantities of tractor accessories and the Sunchon Coal Mining Machine Plant tens of ore cars to the construction sites.

Industrial establishments in North Pyongan Province have already sent there tens of machines, more than 12,000 pieces of machine parts and tools of over 100 kinds and more than 10,000 pieces of daily necessaries.

The Nakwon Machine Plant in the province has supplied many excavators by hastening the production of various excavators for the grand nature-remaking.

The Sariwon Mining Machine Plant in North Hwanghae Province has sent hundreds of ore cars to the construction site of the Nampo lockgate. It is now hastening production with a goal to send 1,000 ore cars, more than 70 belt-conveyers with a total length of 7 kilometres to the sites of grand nature-remaking by next spring.

The four major tasks of construction--reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland, the acquirement of 200,000 hectares of new land and the construction of the Nampo lockgate and the Taechon power station--are making a successful progress with the powerful support of the whole party, the whole country and the entire people.

These four major construction tasks involve a grand undertaking of socialist construction for providing an independent and creative life to our people and a grand nature-remaking under a far-reaching plan for the prosperity and development of the country and the happiness of the generations to come.

CSO: 4108/79

WORKING PEOPLE GET SUFFICIENT VEGETABLES SUPPLY

SK041522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 4 (KCNA)--This year all the households in cities and rural villages, workers districts and mountainous areas of our country were supplied with sufficient vegetables for the winter.

In Pyongyang autumn vegetable cultivation was unusually successful this year, producing tens of thousands of more tons of vegetables than last year.

In accordance with the party's policy, this year all the cooperative farms organized well the stage-by-stage cultivation of vegetables and planted humus-potted vegetable seedlings after bringing in wheat, barley and maize to produce more vegetables in all seasons, while decreasing the acreage of fields specialized in vegetable cultivation.

With the rapid growth of their production in Korea in recent years, sufficient vegetables are provided to the people and some of them exported.

In Korea the supply of vegetables per capita is more than 300 kilograms on an annual average. This means that everyone consumes over 800 grams of vegetables every day.

In our country there are farms and branch farms specialized in vegetable cultivation and vegetable workteams at all cooperative farms where a solid foundation has been laid for the production of vegetables.

The water-jetting system has been completely introduced and comprehensive mechanization is pushed ahead in the vegetable cultivation at cooperative farms in towns and workers districts.

Now brisk is a drive to make vegetable cultivation highly intensive and specialize and modernize it.

Vegetable growing has become highly intensive through the introduction of multi-cropping and stage-by-stage cultivation and the level of modernisation is also rising along with the promotion of irrigation, mechanization and chemicalisation and wide introduction of vegetable growing in hotbeds and hothouses and under vinyl.

The production of vegetables has been diversified to make their variety richer and produce various vegetables in all seasons.

Thus our people are provided with fresh vegetables all the year round.

CSO: 4108/79

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF TAEAN WORK SYSTEM MARKED

SK041049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 4 (KCNA)--A scientific forum commemorating the 20th anniversary of the creation of the Taean work system was held on December 3 at the People's Palace of Culture.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people.

The forum was attended by functionaries of commissions and ministries of the Administration Council, and men of science, education, culture and art and the press.

It heard a number of scientific papers including "Creation of the Taean Work System by the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is a Great Historic Event That Paved a Way of a Revolutionary Turn in Socialist Economic Management" and "Collective Guidance of Factory Party Committees Is the Core of the Taean Work System."

The speakers gave profound explanations about the greatness and creativeness of the Taean work system and its invincible vitality and successes and experiences gained in the course of meeting the demand of the Taean work system over the last 20 years.

They also explained that the Taean work system is a most excellent chuche-oriented economic management system conformed to the nature of the socialist system under which factories and enterprises conduct all their managerial activities under the collective guidance of the party committees, and carry out economic tasks by giving precedence to political work and mobilizing the producer masses, and the superiors help the lower units with a sense of responsibility and economy is managed scientifically and rationally.

They testified that the Taean work system is a unique socialist economic management system of our style embodying in the economic management the immortal chuche idea of the great leader and the principles of the revolutionary mass line of our party.

The requirements of the Taean work system have been met and its advantages given full scope under the wise guidance of the glorious party centre, with the result that a shining victory and proud successes have been registered in socialist economic construction, pointed out the speakers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on the basis of a scientific analysis of actual demands of the developing national economy, established the industrial guidance system to thoroughly implement the Taean work system so that economy could be managed without deviations and socialist construction be hastened continuously at a high tempo even under conditions where socialist construction has developed in depth and the scale of the economy has grown immensely, they stressed.

CSO: 4108/79

BRIEFS

FISHING SUCCESSES--Pyongyang, December 2 (KCNA)--The Korean fishermen are recording unprecedented successes in their winter fishing. They hauled more than 10,000 tons of fish on November 18, 22,000 tons on November 25 and over 30,000 tons on November 30. Thus the November fishing quota was fulfilled at 250 per cent. [Text] [SK020430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 2 Dec 81]

CSO: 4108/79

PREPARATIONS MADE FOR COMPULSORY HIGHER EDUCATION

SK261562 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 26 (KCNA)--Long-term preparations for the enforcement of compulsory higher education are going on in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Putting forward the policy of intellectualisation of the whole of society in his report at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that long-term preparations for the enforcement of the compulsory higher education should be made.

For this purpose, the state will build more colleges and universities and higher specialized schools and increase the number of their students systematically.

The Pyongyang agricultural college and several other new colleges and a number of higher specialized schools have been opened this year, too.

The number of the collegians increased by tens of thousands in recent two years.

Institutions of higher learning on the study-while-working system as well as regular colleges and universities and higher specialized schools will be constantly increased on a large scale in the future.

Factory colleges and factory higher specialized schools based on the study-while-working system will be newly set up or expanded and the country will be covered with denser higher educational networks in keeping with the rapid development of the national economy and building of new factories and enterprises.

With the energetic promotion of the intellectualization of all members of society, farm and fishermen's colleges are being organized in our country where a large number of factory colleges have been operating from long ago.

Already last year a fishermen's college made its appearance in Sinpo, a fishing base, at which fishermen receive higher education while working. A vigorous preparation for founding a farm college is under way in Chongsan-ni. It will be opened before long.

Farm and fishermen's colleges will be set up step by step in all regions in the future.

Working people who find it hard to attend such factory, farm and fishermen's colleges and higher specialized schools are widely enrolled in correspondence courses. They attend lectures at the colleges and schools several times a year.

Many members of youth sub-work teams who have proceeded to farms after graduating from senior middle schools receive specially organised on-spot lectures of agricultural colleges or higher agricultural schools.

A college on T.V. will start.

In order to make substantial preparations for the enforcement of compulsory higher education, the state will meet the demand for able teachers by actively carrying on the work of training college teachers and largely expanding the postgraduate courses of universities and doctoral institutes.

The compulsory higher education is in the offing in our country where the universal compulsory primary school education was introduced on debris after the war, which was followed by the enforcement of universal compulsory middle school education, compulsory nine-year technical education and compulsory 11-year education now in force.

CSO: 4108/79

FIRST FARM COLLEGE APPEARS

SK051528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 5 (KCNA)--The first farm college on a study-while-working system opened on December 1 in Chongsan-ru, a land of glory.

A large number of farmers of the Chongsan cooperative farm and neighbouring farms are enrolled in the newly opened college called the Chongsan Agricultural College.

Along with the factory colleges set up in the industrial districts, the farm college in the rural district where agricultural working people can receive systematic education while on the job, will yield big results.

The founding of the farm college is attributable to the wise guidance and deep care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

Several years ago the great leader formulated the wise policy of founding farm colleges in the countryside to give higher education to the agricultural working people, without divorcing them from work.

The glorious party centre saw to it that a farm college was founded first in Chongsan-ri where the rural technical revolution has reached a high level and a reliable guiding force for the management and operation of a college has been built up and explained in a concrete way how to solve all problems--selection of teachers, organisation of classes, the guidence, management and running of the college and creation of conditions for the study of students.

Enrolled in the college are young farmers who have graduated from senior middle schools and other agricultural working people on farms.

With the expansion of the higher educational network to the countryside, Korea came to have a bright prospect for the realisation of intellectualization of the whole of society.

More farm colleges will be set up in farm villages in the future.

CSO: 4108/79

MEETING HELD ON 'SAMIL WOLGAN' ANNIVERSARY

Meeting Held

SK011050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 1 (KCNA)--A central meeting commemorating the 45th anniversary of the founding of the revolutionary publication SAMIL WOLGAN (monthly March first) published and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese armed struggle was held in Pyongyang on November 30.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Nim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and secretary of the central peoples committee, Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council, leading men of the press, and reporters and editors in the city.

Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union and editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, made a report at the meeting.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed in May, 1936, the association for the restoration of the fatherland, the first nationwide anti-Japanese national united front organization and a powerful underground revolutionary organization in our country, and founded its organ monthly SAMIL WOLGAN on December 1 that year.

The founding of SAMIL WOLGAN, a revolutionary publication of chuche, was a historic event of epochal significance not only in the history of the revolutionary publications of our country but also in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people.

Since its founding SAMIL WOLGAN served as a model of the chuche-based publications resolutely defending and guarding politically and ideologically the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation peerless in our peoples history spanning thousands of years, whom our people held in high esteem, and systematically reflecting most comprehensively and profoundly the chuche-oriented line and strategic and tactical policy of the Korean revolution indicated by him, stressed the reporter.

The great leader gave detailed teachings on the orientation of writing articles for SAMIL WOLGAN and solved all problems arising in its publication even under the rigorous conditions in which he guided to victories the overall Korean revolution and led the continuous battles against the Japanese imperialist troops one million strong, with the result that SAMIL WOLGAN assumed the looks as a glorious revolutionary publication of chuche and could successfully play a revolutionary and militant role as the true vanguard standard-bearer of the Korean revolution, he noted, and continued:

The glorious revolutionary tradition established by the great leader in the course of founding and guiding the revolutionary publication is a most valuable revolutionary wealth he accumulated in hewing an untrodden path and a precious revolutionary asset firmly guaranteeing the further development of our party's publications and their brilliant successes still today and is their historic roots.

The publications of our party recording proud feats under the wise guidance of the great leader have greeted the heyday in their development under the tested leadership of the glorious party centre carrying forward the lofty idea of the leader today.

The new formulation of the character of our party's publications and proud declaration of it to the whole world by the glorious party centre is a most scientific and outstanding formulation of the publications of our party which came into being and struck their strong roots in the flames of the bloody anti-Japanese battles and have since grown stoutly and a historic declaration which put them up as the vanguard standard-bearer of the publications of the era of chuche, he stressed.

Friendship Meeting

SK031033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 3 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union arranged a friendship meeting at the People's Palace of Culture on December 2 to mark the 45th anniversary of the founding of the revolutionary publication SAMIL WOLGAN (Monthly March First) published and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

It was attended by Kim Ki-nam, Chae Chun-pyong and other personages concerned, recipients of SAMIL WOLGAN prize and reporters and editors in the city. Invited there were press officials of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang.

Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union and editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, was the first to make a speech. Noting that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established a brilliant revolutionary tradition, the historic root and precious wealth of the publications of our party, in the course of founding many revolutionary publications and guiding

the press activities during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, he said: today, under the wise leadership of the glorious party centre, the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the chuche-oriented publications is being carried forward and developed and the press work of our party has entered a period of heyday previously unknown.

Our men of the press, greeting the 45th anniversary of the founding of SAMIL WOLGAN, are firmly resolved to constantly wield powerfully the revolutionary pen for the reunification of our country and the final victory of the chuche cause, for strengthening friendship and solidarity with the world revolutionary people, and for world peace and security, he declared.

Councillor of the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang Valkas Dragutin spoke next.

The founding of SAMIL WOLGAN, he said, was a historical event in arming the people with the chuche-oriented line of the Korean revolution indicated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in order to lead the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory and in developing the revolutionary press of juche.

He wholeheartedly wished the Korean people greater successes in the struggle for implementing the policies of socialist construction and national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and carrying out the four major construction tasks of grand nature-remaking advanced by him at the fourth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the party.

The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4108/79

MEETING MARKS CHRISTIANS FEDERATION FOUNDING

SK291033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0915 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 29 (KCNA)--A central meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the formation of the Korean Christians Federation was held at the conference room of the Central Committee of the federation on November 28, 1981.

The meeting was attended by Yom Kuk-yol, Kim Song-yol and Kim Tok-yong, vice-chairmen of the Central Committee of the federation, and many churchmen and believers in the city.

Vice-Chairman Yom Kuk-yol made a report at the meeting.

Over the past 35 years since its formation the Korean Christians Federation under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation, has actively struggled for the building of a new society and the country's independent reunification, ensuring the rights and interests of the members of the federation and believers, he said, and noted: it is entirely thanks to the wise guidance and warm care of the great leader President Kim Il-song that all the Christians in the northern half of the DPRK could make a contribution, humble as it is, to the sacred cause of the country and the people, while enjoying to their hearts content a happy life free from exploitation and oppression which they had longed for.

Saying that today national reunification is the greatest task of the nation which brooks not a moment's delay, the reporter emphasized that without the realization of national reunification neither the country's independence and sovereignty can be defended nor can the happy life of the people and the genuine religious life of believers be ensured.

As in the past, so in the future, the Korean Christians Federation will uphold the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and powerfully rouse the members of the federation and believers to the sacred cause of building socialism in the northern half of the DPRK and founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, he stressed.

The Korean Christians Federation, he said, will render active support and encouragement to the patriotic movement of compatriots at home and abroad for the democratisation of the South Korean society and the country's independent and peaceful reunification and will make all efforts to bring earlier the convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification to be represented by the political parties and organizations in the north and the south and overseas compatriots who desire national reunification.

CSO: 4108/79

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON HOSPITAL GROUP--Pyongyang, November 24 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on November 23 met the delegation of the Konghwa Hospital workers under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by An Sung-chol, chief administrator of the Kinghwa Hospital under Chongnyon, staying in the socialist homeland and had a conversation with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings. Present there was personage concerned Kim In-son. [Text] [SK240823 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 24 Nov 81]

CHONGNYON EDUCATIONAL WORKERS--Pyongyang, November 24 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on November 23 met the delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan headed by Kim Su-chin, deputy director of the educational department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), staying in the socialist homeland and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Yi Chae-kwan. [Text] [SK240350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 24 Nov 81]

SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION--Pyongyang, December 3 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on December 2 met the delegation of the Korean scientists in Japan headed by Pak Un-sung, instructor of the educational department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, staying in the socialist homeland and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Present on the occasion were Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK030806 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 3 Dec 81]

BRANCH WORKERS--Pyongyang, November 24 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on November 23 met the delegation of branch workers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Kim Tong-yol, deputy section chief of the propaganda department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, staying in the socialist homeland and conversed with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kim In-son. [Text] [SK240820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 24 Nov 81]

CSO: 4108/79

FOREIGN MEDIA MARK KWP FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK031610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)--Foreign mass media published articles on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, according to reports.

A recent issue of the Romanian paper SCINTEIA in an article titled "Solidness" pointed to the successes achieved by the Korean people in the industry, agriculture and education under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. The great successes show how great the might of an independent country is and, further, if the north and the south are reunified in a peaceful way, how great their might will be, it said.

The paper stressed that the solid unity of the Korean people around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party Central Committee is the source of their strength and progress.

The Romanian people, together with all the progressive forces of the world, support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and express the belief that the very realistic proposal would be carried into effect by the united might of the nation, it wrote.

A recent issue of the Romanian weekly journal LUMEA in an article captioned "Basic Goal" wrote that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced the proposal for founding the Demcoratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea. And in order to achieve the reunification of Korea, it stressed, the military fascist rule should be liquidated and the democratisation of society be realized in South Korea, the armistice agreement replaced with a peace agreement, the "two Koreas" plot of the United States be checked and the U.S. troops occupying South Korea be withdrawn.

In an article headlined "Brilliant Summing Up of the Economic Construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" a recent issue of the GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND introduced the successes achieved by our people in the socialist construction in the past one year since the sixth party congress.

The Tanzanian paper MFANYA KAZI printed a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song giving on-the-spot guidance to a cooperative farm and a photograph he posed for with the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania after receiving it and carried an article headlined "Workers' Party of Korea Is a Revolutionary Party Guiding the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche to Victory."

It said: The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people have entered a higher stage of the revolutionary development and made a big stride forward on the road of accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il formulated the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il-song as an integral system of the idea, theory and method of chuche and fully applies it in all fields.

The modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea is the continuation of the revolutionary cause of chuche started by President Kim Il-song and a new higher stage for its final accomplishment.

The Ghanaian paper THE MIRROR noted that the Workers' Party of Korea has traversed a glorious road and has been strengthened and developed into an invincible revolutionary party under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Today the Workers Party of Korea has entered a new stage of its development under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is carrying forward and accomplishing through generations the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader President Kim Il-song, it stressed.

The Somali paper HEEGAN, the Tunisian paper AL-AMAL, and Gabonese radio and the Congolese news agency also issued articles recently and introduced the proud course of victory covered by the Workers Party of Korea which greeted the 36th anniversary of its founding.

The Rwandan News Agency in an article captioned "The 36th Anniversary of the Founding of the Workers Party of Korea" noted that the Workers Party of Korea under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has become a reliable organisational and guiding force and strengthened and developed into an authoritative and dignified vanguard of revolution.

CSO: 4108/79

KWP DELEGATION ARRIVES, HOLDS TALKS IN PORTUGAL

SK031130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, arrived in Lisbon on October 28, according to a report.

The delegation was met at the airport by Carlos Costa, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal, personages concerned and the DPRK ambassador to Portugal and officials of the embassy.

On the same day the delegation was invited to a luncheon hosted by Albano Nunes, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal and director of the international department of the Central Committee of the party, and attended a get-together with functionaries of the Lisbon State Committee and the Lisbon City Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal.

The Central Committee of CPP arranged a party for the delegation on the same day.

On October 29 the delegation met and had conversations in a cordial atmosphere respectively with Francisco Oliveira Dias, president of the parliament of Portugal, the chairman and members of the parliamentary group from the Socialist Party of Portugal, and the chairman and members of the parliamentary group from the Communist Party of Portugal.

That day talks were held between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and a delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal.

Present at the talks on our side were the members of the WPK delegation headed by Comrade Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, and the DPRK ambassador to Portugal, and on the opposite side were Carlos Costa, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal, and members of the Central Committee of the party.

The talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

CSO: 4108/79

VARIOUS GROUPS GREET LSWYK CONGRESS

SK041549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)--On the occasion of the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea congratulatory messages or letters came to the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and its seventh congress from various countries.

A message of greetings came to the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea from Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and a message to the Central Committee of the LSWYK from A. Milton Obote, chairman of the Uganda People's Congress.

Congratulatory message or letters also came to the Central Committee of the LSWYK and to its seventh congress from:

Mario Leon Rojas, chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture;
The Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China;
Dennis Sammut, chairman of the Young Socialist League of Malta;
Hajime Fukata, director of the Youth and Children's Department of the Japan Socialist Party;
The National Standing Committee of the National Council of the Japan League of Socialist Youth;
Yoshinobu, Shiro, chairman of the Council of Young Men's Associations of Japan;
The Fukuoka local headquarters of the National Council of the Japan League of Socialist Youth;
The Fukuoka district headquarters of the Japan League of Socialist Youth;
The Aichi district headquarters of the Japan League of Socialist Youth;
The Niigata Prefectural Youth Liaison Council for Japan-Korea Solidarity.

CSO: 4108/79

MALAGASY MEETING OBSERVES KWP ANNIVERSARY

SK050444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA)--Malagasy mass media published special write-ups on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, according to a report.

A recent issue of the paper ATRIKA published an article headlined "Workers' Party of Korea--Revolutionary Party Guiding the Cause of Chuche to Victory."

Today the Workers' Party of Korea has set it forth as the general task of the Korean revolution to model the whole society on the chuche idea and is wisely leading its fulfilment, the paper remarked, and went on:

The modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea is the continuation of the revolutionary cause of chuche started by President Kim Il-song and a revolutionary struggle of a new, higher stage to carry it through to accomplishment.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il formulated the revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song as an integral system of the idea, theory and method of chuche and is applying them to all domains in an allround way.

The Workers' Party of Korea has progressed at a fast pace in the struggle for the transformation of nature, society and man and a broad vista has opened for the attainment of the complete victory of socialism in the near future.

The ANTA News Agency also published an article that day.

CSO: 4108/79

DPRK-PALESTINE SOLIDARITY MEETING HELD

SK270444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 27 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang November 27 (KCNA)--A meeting was held on November 26 at the Chollima House of Culture under the sponsorship of the Korea-Palestine Friendship and Solidarity Committee on the occasion of day of the world solidarity with the Palestine people.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Present at the meeting were Kim Pong-chu, Yi Song-hui, Kim Sang-chun and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

Also present there were Mohammad Ahmad Salameh Khalil, chief, and officials, of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Abdel Fettah Laredj, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Anwar Wabbi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic, Khalipha Ali Shalbik, secretary ad interim of the People's Bureau of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in Pyongyang.

Kim Pong-chu spoke first at the meeting.

Noting that under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization the Palestine people have achieved big successes in their sacred struggle to retake their lost territory and restore national sovereignty, he declared: The Korean people warmly congratulate the fraternal Palestine people upon their successes in the struggle against Israel.

He pointed out that the imperialists and Zionists are viciously manoeuvring to arrest the just struggle of the Palestine people.

He stressed that the Korean-Palestine Friendship and Solidarity Committee would firmly stand on the side of the Palestine people fighting against the aggression of the imperialists and Zionists and actively support and encourage their struggle with might and main.

Speaking next, Mohammad Ahmad Salameh Khalil said:

The unreserved support and solidarity of the friendly Korean people for the revolutionary Palestine people were provided under the care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, friends of the Palestine people.

The Palestine people are determined to follow the road of arduous struggle under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation with Comrade Yasir 'Arafat as chairman.

Pointing out that Comrade Chairman Yasir 'Arafat visited Korea and had a historic meeting with the respected and beloved, great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he said: Through this meeting, the revolutionary bonds between the Korean and Palestine revolutions have been further strengthened.

We, he stated, fully support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He also expressed full support to the Korean peoples struggle against the U.S. imperialists occupation of the southern half of Korea and for the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the enemy of the Korean and Palestine peoples.

Noting that the four major construction tasks set forth by the respected and beloved, great leader Marshal Kim Il-song at the fourth plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea are very realistic, he expressed the firm belief that the Korean people advancing in the saddle of chollima with the chuche idea as the guiding idea would certainly carry out these tasks.

He concluded his speech with the following slogans:

Long live the respected and beloved, great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!

Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il!

Long live Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces!

A letter of solidarity to His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4108/79

KIM IL-SONG GREETS MAURITANIAN ANNIVERSARY

SK290448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today in its article dedicated to the 21st anniversary of the independence of Mauritania, declared that the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Mauritanian people on their national day.

Noting that the independence of Mauritania on November 28, 1960, was a historic event opening a broad road of new life to its people who had suffered under the colonial rule of imperialists, the author of the article says:

After winning the independence of the country, the Mauritania people have striven to consolidate the independence of the country and build the national economy and national culture.

Pursuing the nonaligned policy externally, the Mauritanian Government is bending efforts to develop its friendly relations with the neighbouring countries.

Our people genuinely rejoice over the successes made by the Mauritanian people in their endeavours to build a new life.

Though Korea and Mauritania are far away from each other geographically, they are both non-aligned countries and are closely linked together for the commonness of their past lot and today's purpose of independent development.

The Korean people will as in the past, so in the future, too, energetically strive to develop their friendly and cooperative relations with the Mauritanian people.

We believe that the friendly relations between the governments and peoples of Korea and Mauritania will favourably develop in the future in the interests of the two peoples and in conformity with their demand.

Our people wish the Mauritanian people greater success in their endeavours for building a new life to achieve the independent development of the country and the prosperity of the nation.

CSO: 4108/79

KIM IL-SONG GREETINGS ON BENIN ANNIVERSARY

SK292321 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 28 sent a message of greetings to Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and president, head of state and chairman of the National Executive Council of the People's Republic of Benin, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the founding of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and the fifth anniversary of national holiday of the republic.

The message reads: I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warm congratulations to your excellency, the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, the National Executive Council and the Benin people, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the founding of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and the 5th anniversary of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Benin.

The founding of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and the proclamation of the People's Republic of Benin were a new turn-point in the history of your people and the Benin people have since been able to make a great progress on the road of socialist development.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the many feats the fraternal Benin people have performed under your correct leadership in the work for consolidating the foundation of the national industry, increasing agricultural production and developing national culture.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wholeheartedly wish you, an intimate friend, a greater success in the future work for building a new independent and prosperous Benin and express the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will be consolidated and developed day by day.

CSO: 4108/79

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETINGS TO PDRY

SK292309 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 28 sent a message of greetings to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and prime minister of the PDRY, on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the independence of that country.

The message reads:

On the 14th anniversary of the independence of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, I send warm congratulations to you and through you to the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen, the government and people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and on my own.

Since the independence the people of Democratic Yemen under the correct leadership of the Socialist Party of Yemen headed by you have made great strides on the road of consolidating the revolutionary gains and building a socialist society.

The Korean people wish the people of Democratic Yemen greater success in their struggle to build an independent national economy of the country and thereby the overall people's living standard onto a high stage.

I take this opportunity to express my conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples will daily strengthen and develop in the process of struggle for the common cause.

CSO: 4108/79

KIM IL-SONG GREETS YASIR 'ARAFAT

SK291010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of solidarity on November 28 to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, on "day of international solidarity with the Palestine people."

The message reads: Happy to greet "day of international solidarity with the Palestine people" at a time when the militant bonds between the Korean and Palestine peoples are growing stronger with each passing day, I extend fraternal greetings in the name of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and in my own to you and through you to the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Palestine people.

On this day, the Korean people express firm solidarity with the Palestine people and the entire Palestine fighters in their courageous struggle for a just cause.

The struggle waged by the Palestine people today is a just struggle to retake their lost homeland, completely restore their legitimate national rights including the right to found a sovereign state and defend the dignity of the Arab nation and part of the struggle of the world's revolutionary people against imperialism and for independence.

Assuring you that the Korean people will always remain on the side of the fighting Palestine people, I take this opportunity to sincerely hope the Palestine people under your leadership will register greater victory in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors.

CSO: 4108/79

'NODONG SINMUN' GREETS INDEPENDENCE OF DEMOCRATIC YEMEN

SK301659 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in an article dedicated to the 14th anniversary of the independence of Democratic Yemen says that the Korean people extend felicitations to the Democratic Yemeni people.

The author of the article titled "Democratic Yemen Greeting Independence Day" noted: The independence of the country was a brilliant fruition of the arduous struggle of its people for freedom and liberation. The article goes on to say:

The Democratic Yemeni people under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party have recorded many successes in the struggle to eliminate the leftovers of the colonial rule, defend the gains of the revolution and carry out the tasks of the people's democratic revolution.

The decrees on agrarian reform and nationalisation of industry were proclaimed, an action program at the stage of the people's democratic revolution was adopted and various other social and economic steps are being taken.

Pursuing the non-aligned foreign policy, Democratic Yemen is opposing imperialism and Zionism and developing relations with the socialist and African countries.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over all the successes made by the Democratic Yemeni people in the building of a new life.

Noting that the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Democratic Yemen contributed to the strengthening of the non-aligned movement, the article stresses:

The Korean people will as ever develop these relations with the Democratic Yemeni people, holding high the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

Our people sincerely wish the Democratic Yemeni people greater success in the struggle to fulfil the five-year plan and achieve the development and prosperity of the country.

CSO: 4108/79

KIM IL-SONG GREETS SEYCHELLOIS PRESIDENT

SK301803 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1602 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 30 sent a message of solidarity to France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, in connection with the fact that the Seychellois peoples defense force and the brave people of Seychelles repulsed in time the armed invasion of the imperialists mercenaries on November 25 and defended creditably the security and sovereignty of the country.

The message reads:

I am pleased that the Seychellois peoples defence force and the brave people of Seychelles repulsed in time the armed invasion of the imperialists mercenaries on November 25 last and defended creditably the security and sovereignty of the country, and warmly congratulate you on the victory of this battle.

This victory of the Seychellois people over the foreign interventionists vividly proved the might of the people and the peoples defence force of Seychelles who are firmly rallied around your excellency and clearly showed that no enemy can ever check the road ahead of the Seychellois revolution.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people resolutely condemn the imperialists and their stooges for their aggression and subversive activities and sabotages against the Republic of Seychelles and express full support to and firm solidarity with the people of Seychelles in their righteous struggle to defend the sovereignty and dignity of the country.

Convinced that the fraternal friendship and solidarity between our two peoples formed in the common struggle for anti-imperialism and independence will further strengthen, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish your people greater successes in their struggle to consolidate the national independence and build an independent new society under your correct leadership.

CSO: 4108/79

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

WORLD PRAISE FOR KIM CHONG-IL CITED

SK011044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 1 (KCNA)--World revolutionary people deeply revere and praise the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the successor to the cause of chuche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to reports.

Speaking at the Asian and Middle Eastern regional seminar on the chuche idea and building of independent national economy held recently in Dacca on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, T. B. Mukherjee, director of the board of the international institute of the chuche idea and president of the Asian regional institute of the chuche idea, said:

The great victory and successes attained by the Korean people in the building of an independent national economy are unthinkable apart from the outstanding and tested guidance of the wise leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il who upholds the lofty intention of respected and beloved His Excellency President Kim Il-song with boundless loyalty to him.

With his brilliant intelligence and energetic pursuit, dear His Excellency Kim Chong-il has gained a perfect grasp on Kimilsongism and gives scientific answers to the theoretical and practical problems in applying the chuche idea to political, economic, ideological, cultural, military and other domains.

No people is happier than the Korean people who have dear His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the brilliant thinker and theoretician and outstanding leader of revolution and construction, who perfectly personifies Kimilsongism, as the successor to the cause of chuche started by respected and beloved His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the founder of the great chuche idea and lodestar of human liberation, holding him in high esteem together with His Excellency President.

A report titled "On the Question of a Successor to the Leader" made at the Kanto district meeting for the study of the chuche idea held in Tokyo recently said:

Secretary Kim Chong-il is the paragon of the Kimilsongists who has a perfect grasp on the idea, theory and method of chuche founded by President Kim Il-song.

Secretary Kim Chong-il was elected successor to President Kim Il-song, enjoying undisputed trust among the people for his flawless traits as the successor to the leader and for his shining feats.

The election of secretary Kim Chong-il as the successor to the president proves that the question of succeeding the revolutionary cause which had not been solved in any other country has been correctly solved for the first time in history.

Lars Kling, chairman of the Malmo branch of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association, said after inspecting a DPRK exhibition of books, photographs and handicrafts:

The Korean people are energetically accelerating socialist construction under the guidance of a wise leader, the successor to the cause of chuche started by the great President Kim Il-song.

He is Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il Korea will surely be reunified and be the first to enter a communist society in the world.

Olimpia Briseno de Espinosa, director of the international affairs department of the Ministry of Culture of Nicaragua, said:

It is a glory and pride not only for the Korean people but also for all of us to have dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. The respected leader is throwing radiant rays on the world as the wise successor to the cause of Kimilsongism.

Alberto Beltran, president of the Council of the Mexican Publication, said:

The Korean revolution and the world revolution have become to continue vigorous advance on the track of chuche with respected Comrade Kim Chong-il held in high esteem as the successor to the cause of chuche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

We wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to respected Comrade Kim Chong-il for the new progress in the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the revolutionary struggle of the world people.

CSO: 4108/79

UGANDAN PRESIDENT ADDRESSES KIM IL-SONG'S PARTY

SK020130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2236 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)--His Excellency A. Milton Obote, president of the Uganda People's Congress and president of the Republic of Uganda, who is heading the Ugandan party and government delegation, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged this evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in honour of the delegation on an official goodwill visit to our country.

He said in his speech: I thank you dear president most sincerely for the very warm welcome extended to me and my delegation since my arrival in your country and particularly in your beautiful city of Pyongyang.

This very warm welcome accorded to me and my delegation is a testimony to the deep and fraternal bond of friendship and brotherhood that exists between our two countries and our peoples. I bring to you, comrade president, and through you to the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, warm and fraternal greetings from my party, the government and the people of Uganda.

It is my sincere hope that during my stay in your country, the contacts and talks I shall hold with you and your government will further result in the strengthening and deepening of the cordial relationship that already exists between our two countries and peoples.

Mr. President, since my party won the general elections in December of last year, your country is one of the only two countries outside Africa that I have visited. I have chosen to visit your country, first because we share many common ideals and objectives within the context of the nonaligned movement and secondly because of the great strides your country has made to develop for the benefit of the masses of the people of Korea.

Uganda, comrade president, is bound to learn a lot from your experience particularly now when Uganda is engaged in the task of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

We believe that the economic achievement and peace that your country now enjoys under your enlightened and progressive leadership are a shining example of true and dedicated leadership, deserving of the support of the masses. We come to your country to see for ourselves these achievements with a hope that we can benefit from your experience.

Comrade president, both your government and the government of the Republic of Uganda are committed to the principles of nonalignment and self reliance. It is in this context that we view favourably the cardinal principles of chuche that is designed to ensure the independence, economic and social development of your people. We are also happy that the policy of unification of Korea that you proposed was endorsed at the 6th congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October last year.

Uganda supports the peaceful unification of Korea. It is our hope and wish that unity will finally prevail in the Korean Peninsula. Uganda looks forward to the day when the Korean people will be united as one nation, under one leadership and one government. We support all your efforts in the search of this unity through peaceful means.

Mr. President, permit me to refer to a problem that concerns the liberation movements in southern Africa, which problem has both international and regional dimensions. In southern Africa, the racist regime in South Africa continues to occupy the territory of Namibia illegally, while within South Africa itself, the regime practices the policy of apartheid. Both policies constitute a serious threat to international peace and security. Moreover, South Africa has launched an all-out effort to destabilise the entire southern African region and particularly the Frontline States through acts of sabotage, and actual military invasions of the various independent states of the region, as witnessed recently in Angola and only this week in the case of Seychelles.

Today, South Africa rejects the only peaceful plan for Namibia's independence as envisaged by the United Nationsl Security Council Resolution No 435.

We note with satisfaction the positive policy of your country in the matter of the independence of African nations. On this question of independence, we hope to benefit further from your own wealth of experience in the maintenance of international peace and security, and in the decolonisation issue as a whole.

Mr. President, let me turn briefly on the situation in Uganda. Since the liberation of Uganda in 1979, your country has been one of the few nations that came to our aid in a positive and effective way. You, comrade president, have, in a meaningful manner appreciated not only the sufferings but also the efforts of the people of Uganda to establish a new era of development. I take this opportunity to register here the highest appreciation of my party, the Ugandan People's Congress, the government and the people of Uganda for the assistance that you have rendered to us.

In conclusion, comrade president, I wish once again to thank you, your party, and through you the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the very warm welcome accorded to me and my delegation. I look forward to the talks that I shall hold with you. It is my sincere hope that these talks will contribute to the deepening of the cordial relationship that already exists between us.

It is to that happy relationship and your comrade president's continued personal good health, prosperity and unity of the Korean people as a whole that I give the toast.

Long live Comrade President Kim Il-song.

Long live Uganda-Korean Friendship and

Long live the Nonaligned Movement.

CSO: 4108/79

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTER FROM UGANDAN PRESIDENT

SK051029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 5 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a letter of thanks sent by A. Milton Obote, president of the Republic of Uganda, on December 4 prior to his departure from our country. The letter reads:

Dear Comrade President,

My visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has now drawn to an end has been most rewarding and enjoyable. My delegation and I have been deeply touched by the warm reception you Comrade President bestowed upon us.

My delegation came at a time when the weather of cold winter is beginning in your country. We depart to return home without any memory of the winter weather. Instead, we return to Uganda with the memory of friendship between our two peoples and the warm heart with which you Comrade President have given to our visit. The rays of your warm heart towards us, spread to your comrades in the Workers' Party of Korea and to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

My delegation has held very fruitful discussions in this great and modern city of Pyongyang. We have tried during our visit to see, as much as we could, practical schemes through which the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have recorded miraculous achievements.

Comrade President, we go to Uganda with the knowledge that your chuche idea to the people of Korea to do things themselves and with their own strength, is the foundation of the great strides which the people of Korea have made in all fields of human endeavour.

What your leadership has achieved in this country constitutes a pillar of strength within the Non-Aligned Movement. I take this oppportunity to congratulate you for all the achievements recorded by the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We have signed agreements for co-operation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Uganda. The core of these agreements is the personal contact I have established with you, and the personal contact the ministers of our two countries have established between themselves. Comrade president, it is the personal contact which in my view, is the fountain to water and give strength to the protocols, agreements and memoranda of understanding which have been signed.

Comrade president, we have been looked after extremely well, and the traditional Korean hospitality has been extended to us in abundance.

Finally, comrade president, let me conclude by saying this: Let there be as much contact between our two nations, let there be much contact between the leaders of our two countries. Please accept, comrade president, the assurances of my highest esteem.

CSO: 4108/79

THAI NATIONAL DAY OBSERVED

SK051535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON here today dedicate articles to the National Day of the Kingdom of Thailand.

In an article NODONG SINMUN says that on this occasion the Korean people extend felicitations to the friendly Thai people.

Noting that the Asian people are now striving to build an independent and prosperous, new Asia, the paper introduces the economic construction hastened by the Thai people for the prosperity of the country.

The daily goes on: Both Korea and Thailand are Asian countries. Their peoples cherish friendly feelings towards each other.

It is the consistent stand of our party and the government of the DPRK to develop good neighbour-relations with Asian countries near geograpically.

Our people will as ever strive to consolidate and develop the bonds of friendship with the Thai people.

The Korean people wish the Thai people greater success in their future work for the prosperity of the country.

MINJU CHOSON says that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Thailand are favourably developing with each passing day. It points out:

Our people will strive to develop more widely these relations and expand and strengthen mutual exchange in various fields.

The Korean people are convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will further develop in the idea of independence, friendship and peace in the future.

CSO: 4108/79

'MINJU CHOSON' MARKS FINNISH ANNIVERSARY

SK060933 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0991 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today publishes an article titled "Independence Day of Finland," which says that the Korean people extend warm felicitations and greetings to the Finnish people on this day.

After introducing the nature and economy of Finland, the article says: After winning independence, the Finnish people have made progress in the struggle for developing the national economy.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the successes achieved by the Finnish people.

Pursuing a peaceful foreign policy, the Finnish Government is making efforts to guarantee a durable peace and security in Europe and develop friendly relations with many countries.

The opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Finland in June 1973 marked an important milestone in the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples.

Believing that the friendly relations between Korea and Finland will grow stronger and develop in conformity with the purpose and desire of the two peoples, our people wish the Finnish people greater success in their struggle for the prosperity of the country.

CSO: 4108/79

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ST LUCIA--Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)--Winston Cenac, prime minister of St. Lucia, recently met DPRK ambassador to his country Pak Ni-hyon, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the prime minister. The prime minister expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his deepest thanks and heartfelt greetings to the great leader. He wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life and great success in his work for the happiness and prosperity of the Korean people. Saying that St. Lucia is deeply concerned for the question of Korea's reunification, he stressed: St. Lucia will take necessary steps in the future for support to the new proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the ten-point policy of the unified state, which were advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK032335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 3 Nov 81]

GDR ORCHESTRA--Pyongyang December 3 (KCNA)--The Brandenburg Chamber Orchestra of Berlin, the German Democratic Republic, on a visit to our country, gave performances in Hamhung on December 1 and 2. The performances were appreciated by Kim Hyong-chong and other personages concerned, and working people and artists in the city. The chamber orchestra won the acclamation of the audience by successfully playing with refined skill classic music of European countries. At the end of the performances floral baskets were presented to the performers in congratulation of their successful performance. While staying in Hamhung the chamber orchestra inspected the February 8 vinalon complex. [Text] [SK031025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 3 Dec 81]

GIFT TO UGANDA--Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)--A silver knife was presented on December 1 at the Yonghung crossroads to his excellency Dr. A. Milton Obote, president of the Uganda People's Congress and president of the Republic of Uganda, who is heading the party and government delegation of the Republic of Uganda on an official goodwill visit to our country. When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his excellency President A. Milton Obote arrived at the Yonghung crossroads, the cheers of manse (hurrah) burst forth. Bunches of flowers were presented by artists to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his excellency President A. Milton Obote. Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kim Man-kum presented a silver knife in the name of the Pyongyang citizens to his excellency President A. Milton Obote. His excellency President A. Milton Obote expressed deep thanks for the silver knife. [Text] [SK020113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 1 Dec 81]

NORWEGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY--Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on December 3 sent a message of greetings to the 17th congress of the Norwegian Communist Party. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea warmly congratulates the 17th congress of the Norwegian Communist Party and, through it, extends friendly greetings to the entire members of your party. We believe that your congress will make a great contribution to the activities of your party for defending the democratic rights and vital interests of the working people. Opposing the war policy of the imperialists, safeguarding the world's peace and security and establishing a nuclear free zone in northern Europe. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties will continue to develop favourably, we take this opportunity to wish the congress great success in its work. [Text] [SK040429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 3 Dec 81]

GIFT FROM UGANDA--His excellency Dr. A. Milton Obote, president of the Uganda People's Congress and president of the Republic of Uganda, presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall. Present there together with his excellency President A. Milton Obote were his entourage. Comrade O Chin-u and his wife, Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrade Ho Tam, comrade Chong Chun-ki, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, Comrade Kim Kyong-nyon and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the Republic of Uganda Chang Tae-hui were also present. His excellency President A. Milton Obote explained about the gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. After seeing the gift on display, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for it. [Text] [SK020124 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2224 GMT 1 Dec 81]

GIFT TO UGANDA--Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, presented gifts to his excellency Dr. A. Milton Obote, president of the Uganda People's Congress and president of the Republic of Uganda, and madame on December 3 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall. Present on the occasion were minister of people's armed forces O Chin-u and his wife, Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, personages concerned Pak Chung-kuk and Kum Chae-pong, and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the Republic of Uganda Chang Tae-hui. Also present were Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Picho Owiny, Minister of State to the Presidents Office Chris Rwakasisi, Minister of Cooperatives and Marketing Yona Kanyamozi, Minister of Commerce Omara-aliro, Minister of State for Defence Peter Otai, Minister of State to the Prime Ministers Office Major Edward Rurangaranga, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uganda accredited to our country George Patiel Ufoyuru, and others. His excellency President A. Milton Obote expressed deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK040034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 3 Dec 81]

NORWEGIAN ENVOY LEAVES--Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA)--DPRK ambassador to Norway Kim Pong-ok paid a farewell call on Olav the Fifth, king of the host country, on November 23, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the king. Expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards, the king asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. The king wholeheartedly wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life and new success in his future work. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK021057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 2 Dec 81]

THAI KING GREETED--Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on December 4 sent a message of greetings to King Phumiphon Adunyadet of the Kingdom of Thailand on the occasion of the National Day of the Kingdom. The message reads: I warmly congratulate your majesty and your people on the national day of the Kingdom of Thailand. Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further strengthen and develop in future I heartily wish your country prosperity and your majesty happiness. [Text] [SK032218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 4 Dec 81]

THAI PRIME MINISTER GREETED--Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, on the occasion of the Thai National Day. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations formed between the two countries would further strengthen and develop in the future, the message sincerely wishes the Thai prime minister greater successes in his responsible work. [Text] [SK050345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 5 Dec 81]

FINNISH PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on December 5 sent a message of greetings to Urho Kekkonen, president of the republic of Finland, on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the independence of Finland. The message reads: I warmly congratulate your excellency and your government and people on the 64th anniversary of the Finnish independence. Believing that the friendly relations between our two countries will further develop, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you good health and greater successes in the work of your government and people for prosperity of the country. [Text] [SK060842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 6 Dec 81]

CONDOLENCES TO MUGABE--Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of condolence on December 6 to Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on the unexpected death of Albert Mugabe, secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Trade Union Congress and younger brother of the prime minister. The message reads: I have heard the sad news that your younger brother Comrade Albert Mugabe, secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Trade Union Congress died unexpectedly. I share the sorrow with you in this moment and express my deep condolences through you to the bereaved family of the deceased. [Text] [SK062222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 6 Dec 81]

ST. VINCENT ENVOY--Pyongyang December 8 (KCNA)--Robert Milton Cato, prime minister of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, met DPRK ambassador to that country Pak Ni-hyon on November 27, according to a report. On the occasion, the ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the prime minister. Expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards, the prime minister asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader. The prime minister wholeheartedly wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. He said he hoped that Korea would become a peaceful and happy country, with an early end put to the tragedy of her division and reunification achieved. He also referred to the necessity of developing relations between St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Korea. The talk proceeded in a warm atmosphere. [Text] [SK080013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2159 GMT 7 Dec 81]

ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Pyongyang, December 7 (KCNA)--Pak Ni-hyon, DPRK ambassador to St. Vincent and the Grenadines, presented his credentials to governor of the host country Sydney Douglas Gun-Munro on November 26, according to a report. At the ceremony the ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the governor. The governor expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. The governor wholeheartedly wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. He hoped that the Korean people would achieve the reunification of the country as early as possible. The conversation proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [SK062212 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 6 Dec 81]

SYRIAN GREETINGS--Pyongyang December 8 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Mahmoud al-Zouby on his election as president of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic. Expressing the belief that the militant friendship, unity and cooperation between the two parliaments forged on the principle of anti-imperialism, independence and nonalignment will grow stronger and develop, the message wishes the Syrian counterpart greater success in his responsible work. [Text] [SK080812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 8 Dec 81]

MAURITANIAN ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on November 26 to Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the national independence of the Mauritanian people. The message reads: I, in the name of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own, extend warm felicitations to you and the government and people of your country on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the national independence of the Mauritanian people. Believing that the relations between our two countries will develop and strengthen in the idea of independence, friendship and peace, I take this opportunity to wish your people new success in the work for the development and prosperity of the country. [Text] [SK272233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 27 Nov 81]

MALTA ENVOY--Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)--Kim Chi-sop, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Malta, on November 26 presented his credentials to Anton Buttigieg, president of the host country, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted warm greetings to the great leader. The president declared that the Maltese Government and people will as in the past, so in the future, too, actively support the struggle of the Korean people for achieving the peaceful reunification of the country. He expressed satisfaction over the favorable development of friendship and cooperation between Malta and Korea. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK010421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 30 Nov 81]

ALBANIAN ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)--Miltiadh Bode, ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to our country, gave a reception on the evening of November 27 at the Ongyu Restaurant on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Albania and the victory of the people's revolution. Invited to the reception were Choe Chong-ku, Kim Chae-pong, Chon Il-chun, Kim Tae-hui and other personages concerned. Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang were also invited there. The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK280419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 28 Nov 81] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Albania and the victory of her people's revolution. Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries would further develop, the message wishes the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Albania greater success in his work. [Text] [SK291012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 29 Nov 81] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message to Nesti Nase, foreign minister of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, greeting the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Albania and the victory of her people's revolution. [Text] [SK291015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 29 Nov 81]

BENIN NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Ogouma Ifede Simon, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of National Day of Benin. The message expressed the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries established in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence would grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [SK301628 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 30 Nov 81]

COLOMBIAN JOURNALIST--Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)--Comrade Yun Ki-pok on November 29 met and had a friendly talk with Octavio Vasquez Uribe, a Colombian journalist and poet. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Han Uk-su. [Text] [SK301752 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 30 Nov 81]

MAURITIUS FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)--Comrade Yun Ki-pok on November 29 met and had a friendly talk with Hosenjee Edoo, chairman of the Mauritius Association of Friendship With the Korean People and vice-chairman of the Mauritius Writers Union. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kim Sang-jun. [Text] [SK301750 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 30 Nov 81]

PYONGYANG CIRCUS TROUPE--Pyongyang November 24 (KCNA)--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on November 19 met the State Pyongyang Circus Troupe on a visit to India, according to a report. The head of the troupe conveyed friendly regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the prime minister. Expressing deep thanks for the friendly regards, the prime minister asked the head of the troupe to convey her wholehearted thanks and greetings to the great leader. The talk proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. The ambassador of our country to India was on hand. That day the Indian prime minister watched the performance of the State Pyongyang Circus Troupe and posed for a photograph with the members of the troupe. [Text] [SK232218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 23 Nov 81]

FOOTBALL TEAM RETURNS--Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA)--The football team of our country flew back home on December 1 after participating in the 14th "Kings Cup" football tournament which was held in Thailand. It came off the winner in group matches, scoring a 2-0 victory over the South Korean team, and finished runner-up in the finals. Returning home with good results in the tournament, the footballers were warmly welcomed at the airport by many sportsmen in the city. Meeting them at the airport were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Yu-sun and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK020442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 2 Dec 81]

PRC WORKERS, YOUTH MEETING--Beijing, December 1 (KCNA)--A Chinese national meeting of representatives of outstanding workers and youth league committees was recently held in Beijing. Xi Zhongxun, member of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, made an address at the opening meeting. The meeting was also addressed by Han Ying, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China. An appeal to the young people throughout China was adopted at the closing meeting. The appeal called upon the young people throughout the country to set an example in production, construction, study, greening and hygienic work and in the observance of discipline and laws is courageous outstanding workers of the construction of socialist material and moral civilization. Broad sections of members of the Communist Youth League, its leading members in particular, must set a model in the practice and enhance the militant role of the Communist Youth League organizations, stressed the appeal. [Text] [SK020842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 2 Dec 81]

CUBAN MILITARY ATTACHE--Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA)--Ramiro Martinez Salas, military attache of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang, called a press conference on December 1 at the embassy on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces Day. Present on the occasion were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang and press officials of different embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang. Cuban Ambassador Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas and the military attaches of various embassies in

Pyongyang were also present. Addressing the press conference, Ramiro Martinez Salas declared that the Cuban people won victory in their revolution by waging an armed struggle, built revolutionary armed forces of new type and are creditably defending the country from the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists. [Text] [SK020856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 2 Dec 81]

CUBAN RECEPTION--Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)--Ramiro Martinez Salas, military attache of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang, hosted a reception at the Ongyu Restaurant on the evening of November 30 to mark the 25th anniversary of Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces Day. Invited to the reception were Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, and Lieutenant Generals Kim Kwang-chin, Yun Chi-ho, O Chae-won, Chon Mun-uk and Kim Sun-il, and other generals, officers and Kim Chung-il, Han Ik-su, Won Chol-kap and other personages concerned, diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various embassies in Pyongyang. Ambassador Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas and officials of the Cuban Embassy were present. Speeches were made by military attache Ramiro Martinez Salas and Lieutenant General Kim Kwang-chin. The attendants at the reception drank toasts to the militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armes of Korea and Cuba, to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and to the good health and long life of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban people. [Text] [SK010827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 1 Dec 81]

CUBAN ARMY DAY--Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)--A photo exhibition opened on November 27 at the February 8 House of Culture under the sponsorship of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces on the occasion of the 25th anniversary day of the Cuban Revolutionary Army. Present at the opening ceremony were generals, officers and soldiers of the Korean People's Army. Invited there were Ramiro Martinez Salas, military attache, and officials of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the opening ceremony. The participants saw photographs showing the combat training of soldiers of the Cuban Revolutionary Army and successes of the Cuban people in socialist construction. A film show was held yesterday at the Kim Il-song Military University on the same occasion. Invited there were Cuban Ambassador Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas and the military attach of his embassy in Pyongyang. The attendants appreciated a Cuban documentary fim. [Text] [SK281100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 28 Nov 81]

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT--Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)--Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes on October 30 met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK, on a visit to his country, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. The conversation took place in a warm atmosphere. On hand were the DPRK ambassador to Portugal and the chief of the presidential office of Portugal and an official concerned. [Text] [SK032327 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 3 Nov 81]

CSO: 4108/79

DRIVE FOR NEW ARABLE LAND DESCRIBED

SK231042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 23 (KCNA)--A mass drive for obtaining new land is gaining momentum in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to further expand the area under cultivation.

Over 6,740 hectares of new land was obtained throughout the country under the far-reaching plan of grand nature-remaking unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the fourth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

In recent 10 days alone South Pyongan Province acquired 1,000 hectares of new arable land and North Pyongan Province and Kangwon Province over 800 hectares each.

Kangwon Province has set itself the goal of bringing under cultivation 2,000 hectares of more land within this year and 1,000 hectares more before the spring sowing next year.

North and South Hwanghae provinces which set it a goal to acquire 2,700 hectares more land each this year have registered big successes by concentrically mobilizing machines in this project.

Unpa and Pyongsan counties of North Hwanghae Province have already obtained hundreds of hectares of new land and Ongjin County of South Hwanghae Province over 100 hectares of land and finished the irrigation project in over 50 hectares of tideland in the recent 10 days or so.

Big efforts are continuously directed to the work for obtaining more arable land in North and South Hamgyong provinces which have already acquired over 1,000 and 700 hectares more land respectively.

Sinhung County of South Hamgyong Province which has brought 150 hectares of more land under cultivation is striving to obtain 50 more hectares of land before the spring sowing next year.

In Korea where the area of arable land is limited and the per hectare grain output has reached a high level, an important reserve for the increased production of grain lies in the acquirement of new land and the reclamation of tideland.

In Korea 300,000 hectares of tideland will be reclaimed and 200,000 hectares of new land be acquired in the 1980's.

CSO: 4108/79

'NODONG SINMUN' OBSERVES BENIN NATIONAL DAY

SK301721 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article titled "Right Path Chosen by Benin People" to the fifth anniversary of the national day of Benin.

Noting that since the victory of the revolution the country changed its name from Dahomey to the People's Republic of Benin in conformity with the demand and desire of the people for an independent new life, the article says: The change of the national title was a new important event in the history of struggle of the Benin people.

It further says:

Over the last five years, the Benin people under the correct leadership of President Mathieu Kerekou have registered big successes on their already chosen road of socialist development.

The proclamation of the People's Republic and the founding of the party of the people's revolution, its vanguard party, in Benin were an important event which opened a new phase in destroying the old ruling system of neo-colonialism, establishing a progressive social system and strengthening national unity.

"Our road is socialism"--this is the slogan put up by the friendly Benin people. This slogan inspires the advancing Benin people to struggle and victory.

The Benin people are consolidating their power, strengthening the revolutionary armed forces and struggling to liquidate the old remnants of the imperialist, colonial rule, resolutely frustrating the ceaseless subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the domestic and foreign enemies, it notes, and continues:

The Korean people are happy to have such a close comrade-in-arms in West Africa as the Benin people.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Benin peoples are constantly developing on a very solid foundation.

These relations sealed through the common struggle for the building of a new society and the realisation of the independence of the working masses will be further consolidated and developed in the future.

Our people wish the friendly Benin people greater success in their endeavours for the building of a new life.

CSO: 4108/79

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

AFRICAN STRUGGLE AGAINST 'IMPERIALISM' HAILED

SK020059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 1 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the "day of the struggle for the withdrawal of imperialism from Africa."

NODONG SINMUN in a signed article titled "The Day of Complete Liberation of Africa Is Sure To Come" says:

On this occasion the Korean people express militant solidarity with the African people struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of the continent.

It continues:

After many countries achieved independence amid the fierce flames of the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle the Zimbabwean people who had been subjected to all sorts of misfortunes and sufferings under the colonial rule and the racial discrimination for more than 80 years attained their independence in April last year.

Africa which had been called a "colonial continent" and a "dark continent" in the past has today turned into a continent of light.

But the African peoples cause of anti-imperialism and national liberation has not yet been accomplished. The peoples of some southern African countries are still groaning under the racist rule.

With the active support of the imperialists the South African racists are enforcing a brutal racist policy to harshly suppress the just struggle of the people and wantonly violating the dignity and independence of the neighbouring countries, continuously intensifying provocative acts of aggression against these countries.

But this is the last-ditch effort of the doomed.

Today the African people are vigorously struggling for the complete liberation and unity of the continent, smashing the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists, colonialists and racists.

The struggle for expelling imperialism from Africa and achieving the complete liberation of this continent is the sacred cause of the African people to become the master of their destiny and part of the struggle to cut the lifeline of imperialism on the globe.

Our people will as ever express active support to and firm solidarity with the African people in their struggle.

The day of the complete liberation of Africa is sure to come riding on the crest of the rising tide of the national-liberation struggle.

MINJU CHOSON carries an article headlined "The Just Struggle of the African People Will Certainly Be Crowned With Victory."

CSO: 4108/79

BRIEFS

ALBANIAN ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, November 29 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today dedicates an editorial article to the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Albania and the victory of her people's revolution. The article says that the liberation of Albania from the yoke of fascist Germany on November 29, 1944, was a historic event which marked a new turn in the struggle of the Albanian people for the building of a new society. Referring to the big success made by the Albanian people in their endeavours for building a new life and a socialist society since the country's liberation, the article goes on: The Korean people rejoice over the successes registered by the Albanian people in the struggle for the building of a socialist society. The peoples of Korea and Albania have forged the bonds of friendship in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop, our people wish the Albanian people great success in their struggle for carrying out the Seventh Five-Year Plan. [Text] [SK291031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0911 GMT 29 Nov 81]

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION DENOUNCED--Pyongyang, December 4 (KCNA)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, paid a goodwill visit to Czechoslovakia from November 30 to December 1, according to a report. Talks were held between Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of Czechoslovakia, and Erich Honecker during the visit. Discussed at the talks were the question of developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and a series of international problems. A communique on the Czechoslovak visit of the chairman of the Council of State of the GDR was published on December. [as printed] It said that the GDR and Czechoslovakia sternly denounce the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration and oppose the policy of the United States creating a dangerous source of tension in the world and interfering in others internal affairs. [Text] [SK041043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 4 Dec 81]

CSO: 4108/79 END

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Korean Affairs Report

No. 179

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SEOUL HOME STRUCK BY NORTH KOREAN BALLOON DEBRIS

SK082326 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] A bundle of drycell batteries, believed to have been attached to a balloon launched southward by the North Korean puppets, fell through the roof and ceiling of a private house in Seoul and landed on the floor. Institutions concerned are investigating this incident. Reporter Kim Chong-yul of the metropolitan area desk has a report:

A bundle of dry batteries truck the house of Kim Kwan-sik, 41, located at 6, No 3 Hongje-dong, Sodaemun-ku, Seoul. The drycells are believed to have been attached to a balloon launched by the North Korean puppets.

Kim and six members of his family were watching television in their living room at about 2130 when they suddenly heard a crashing sound coming from the family grandmother's room.

[Begin recording of unidentified woman] We were watching television in the living room last night. It was a little after 2100 when we heard a crashing sound in grandmother's room and we went to investigate. The found something like a bunch of batteries on the floor and the room was filled with dust and debris. We could not even breathe. We found a hole in the ceiling. We were very surprised. [End recording]

This bundle of batteries is 20 cm long, 14 cm wide and 5 cm high and weights about 1 kg. It contains 34 silver-colored drycells, each 1.5 cm in diameter and 5 cm long, bound together with coal tar. A 4-meter-long string, resembling the lacing on sports shoes, was tied at one end of the bundle to the neck of a milk-colored rubber balloon. A piece of thick wrapping paper bearing the written slogan "Expel the U.S. imperialists," about 15 cm long and 20 cm wide, was found attached to one side of the bundle.

Police theorize that the bundle of batteries was used to blow up a time bomb placed in a large balloon containing propaganda materials which the North Korean puppets must have launched to take advantage of the northerly winds.

Police appealed to the people to immediately report to nearby police stations or military units as soon as they find any sedition propaganda leaflets.

CSO: 4108/28

MEETING IN FRG BACKS IDEA OF ANTI-CHON TRIBUNAL

SK091032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Dec (KCNA)--A "forum on human rights, independence and peace in South Korea" was recently held in Essen, West Germany, according to a report.

It was sponsored by the Committee for Rescuing Kim Tae-chung headed by Rolf Stolz, executive member of the Central Committee of the Party of Green of West Germany and member of its secretariat.

Present at the forum were representatives of the West German-Korean Committee, the West German-Korean Friendship Association, the Union of Young Socialists of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, the Young Democrats Union of Germany, the West German General Trade Union Federation, the West German branch of the Amnesty International and other public organisations of West Germany and more than 10 organisations of overseas Koreans including the "Council of Christians Overseas for National Unification," the "Korean Womens Council in Germany" and the "Union of Korean Workers in Germany" in West Germany.

Invited to the forum were Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, Robert Charvin, secretary general of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, and Friedebert Kollmann, chairman of the Austrian Jurists Union for the Defense of Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea.

Rolf Stolz made a report on the present South Korean situation.

A magic lantern film showing the violation of human rights and the Kwangju popular uprising in South Korea was screened at the forum.

The forum took place, divided into two committees. A debate was held at the committees on the violation of human rights and the people's struggle against the military dictatorship in South Korea and the foreign forces military and economic interference in South Korea.

After seeing the documentary film "The Kwangju Popular Uprising Against the Military Fascist Clique," the participants discussed the results of the committee meetings and heard speeches of Guy Dupre, Robert Charvin and Friedebert Kollmann.

They also saw round a photo exhibition on the Kwangju incident and exchanged views on the situation prevailing in South Korea, the question of Korean reunification, the danger of a new war in Korea and the question of preserving peace in Asia.

The forum adopted a resolution calling for further isolating the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in the international arena and intensifying the international movement of solidarity with the South Korean people fighting for the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" is trying to wear a "mask of freedom" with the backing of foreign forces, the resolution says: This situation puts forward the following tasks:

It is imperative to assist the democratic resistance fighters in South Korea by collecting aid funds and expose the truth of the South Korean situation.

It should be demanded that Kim Tae-chung and all other political prisoners be set free and an end be put to tortures and solitary confinement imposed upon them.

Bundeswehr should immediately stop giving education to South Korean "army officers" and no military aid be given to South Korea.

Korea should be turned into a nuclear-free zone.

Human rights, freedom of association and freedom of activities should be ensured and peace be brought about in South Korea.

The South Korean forum welcomes the proposal of French friends for forming an international tribunal to denounce the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

Let us collect aid funds for the South Korean forum.

CSO: 4120/87

DAILY SCORES S. KOREAN TRIAL OF WORKERS

SK090542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Dec (KCNA)--A murderous trial of persons involved in the "case of the National Federation of Democratic Workers" is now on in Seoul.

According to an announcement of the puppets, this is a case of underground movement in which Yi Tae-pok, director of the "Kwangmin Publishing House," together with his colleagues, organised the "National Federation of Democratic Workers" and the "Federation of Democratic Students" to lead the struggle of students and workers.

Last summer, the puppets raided the "Kwangmin Publishing House" all of a sudden to arrest Yi Tae-pok and then apprehended 400 people involved in the "case of the Federation of Democratic Students" and 50 others involved in the "case of the National Federation of Democratic Workers," 15 persons of whom were prosecuted after being interrogated for several months by the puppets.

In this connection NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed commentary titled "Irresistable Demand of Development of South Korean Working Class Movement." It says: The military hooligans trial of those involved in the "case of the National Federation of Democratic Workers" on preposterous charges fully reveals the truculent nature of these fascist hangmen and human butchers.

The birth and development of a democratic movement of the working class in South Korea is an inevitable outcome of the realities of the South Korean society.

"The National Federation of Democratic Workers" appeared reflecting the urgent demand of the South Korean workers and other working people and it was entirely just in view of the development of the South Korean society.

The arrest and trial of those involved in "The National Federation of Democratic Workers" by the South Korean military fascists is a crude violation of democratic freedom of the people and their right to existence and is entirely illegal. It is nothing but a military gangsters rowdyism.

As seen in the case of "The National Federation of Democratic Workers," the puppet cliques suppressive act of arresting at a time and putting to murderous trial hundreds of workers and students who demanded only elementary democratic rights is a vicious attempt to eradicate the democratic forces and totally stamp out democracy in South Korea.

"Liberation from political suppression" and "liberation from poverty" much vaunted by the Chon Tu-hwan clique are a sheer lie and no more than a camouflage to cover its fascist dictatorial rule and criminal extortion of the people. The ever intensified fascist suppression by the puppet clique is an expression of the desperate frenzy of those faced with a serious ruling crisis.

The commentary stresses: The cases of "The National Federation of Democratic Workers" and "The Federation of Democratic Students" show the desire of the South Korean workers and people of all strata for democracy and their will not to tolerate the military fascist rule. No fascist suppression can break their desire and will. Even under brutal suppression the struggle of the South Korean people against fascism and for democracy will be waged vigorously and genuine democratic organisations will appear in the thick of the struggle.

Suppression will bring about nothing.

The traitor [Chon Tu-hwan must step down from "power"] before he is got rid of by the people for his more towering crimes.

As demanded by the people, a democratic government should be established, all the illegally arrested people including those workers and students who were arrested and referred to trial in the recent cases be unconditionally and immediately released and the freedom of democratic activity be ensured in South Korea.

CSO: 4120/87

TOKYO RALLY HITS S. KOREAN POLITICAL PRISONERS SUPPRESSION

SK0905 30 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Dec (KNS-KCNA)--A "meeting of Santama citizens for denouncing the murder of Yi Chae-mun in prison and rescuing persons suppressed in the case of the South Korean National Liberation Front" was held in Tokyo on 3 December under the sponsorship of the "Santama Society for Rescuing Persons Suppressed in the Case of the South Korean National Liberation Front."

At the meeting the reporter vehemently denounced the South Korean puppet clique for its baseless fabrication of the so-called "case of the National Liberation Front" in South Korea and its murderous "trial" of political offenders.

Pointing to the brutal tortures imposed upon Yi Chae-mun who was murdered in prison by the South Korean puppet clique, he said that the death of Yi Chae-mun in prison was a result of the barbarous suppression committed to threaten the South Korean people desirous of democracy in society.

Noting that the South Korean puppet clique's barbarous suppression of political prisoners is committed in "close liaison" with the Japanese reactionaries, he called for widely informing the broad segments of Japanese people of this and further expanding and strengthening the movement for rescuing the political prisoners.

At the meeting a lecture was given on the subject "the South Korean situation surrounding the suppression of those involved in the case of the South Korean National Liberation Front," and speeches were made by members of various rescue organisations.

The meeting adopted a declaration expressing the determination to fight till all the political prisoners are released in South Korea.

CSO: 4120/87

MEETING SCORES S. KOREAN CAMPUS SUPPRESSION

SK080406 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Dec (KCNA)--A meeting of university and college students in Pyongyang for denouncing the South Korean military fascist clique's suppression of campus was held on 6 December at the Central Hall of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

The meeting was attended by a large number of students in the city burning with resentment at the South Korean military fascist clique hell bent on suppressing the campus.

The platform of the meeting was taken by Hong-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, Chong Tu-hwan, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, Chi Chang-ik, president of Kim Il-song University, Yo Yon-ku, vice-director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and other personages concerned and presidents and rectors of universities and colleges in the city.

Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, made a speech at the meeting. Recalling that South Korean students ablaze with the sense of justice and patriotism waged a daring anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle ceaselessly under the uplifted banner of resistance against fascism and for democracy in October and November following April, May, July and September, he dwelt on a powerful struggle against fascism and for democracy waged by students of University for Foreign Studies in Seoul, Chonnam University in Kwangju, Seoul University and Yonse University.

He said: The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is not only harshly cracking down upon the growing movement of students against fascism and for democracy but also staging trials and penalizing many patriotic students without hesitation by faking up groundless "cases."

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique illegally arrests and detains without legal procedures tens of thousands of guiltless students and people and brutally persecutes and massively murders them and, furthermore, constantly puts them to barbaric tortures, he said.

All these facts, the speaker went on, prove that the Chon Tu-hwan group is lording it over as a fascist dictator more ferocious, brutal and cruel than the successive rulers of South Korea, particularly Pak Chong-hui, who won himself an ill fame for his military fascist dictatorship for 18 years.

The U.S. imperialists are entirely to blame for the establishment of the most brutal military fascist dictatorship worst in history in South Korea today, whereby the Chon Tu-hwan group is pursuing fascism and war, treacheries and splitting manoeuvres.

Saying that nothing can justify the criminal campus suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan group in South Korea, the speaker continued: Though the South Korean military fascist clique is scheming to maintain its dictatorship and gratify its desire for long-term office by cracking down upon the students with bayonets, it is a foolish act of those digging their own graves.

The Chon Tu-hwan group should draw a proper lesson from the miserable end of the preceding dictator and promptly discontinue the fascist suppression of the campus, unconditionally release all the illegally arrested students and people, apologize to the nation for its never-to-be-condoned crimes in having established the military fascist "regime" on the corpses of fellow countrymen, murdered fellow countrymen by fascism, rendered the situation strained by anti-communism and confrontation, trampled underfoot the dignity of the nation with treacheries and increased national misfortunes by division, and step down from "power" as early as possible as demanded by the South Korean students and people.

The U.S. imperialists should give up the foolish scheme to dominate South Korea by manipulating such despicable human rubbish as Chon Tu-hwan and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their troops and all aggression armed forces including nuclear weapons, he demanded.

We students in the northern half of the republic, always regarding it as their noble national duty to support the just patriotic struggle of the South Korean students and people, will actively support and encourage their struggle with might and main, declared the speaker.

The meeting was addressed by students of Kim Il-song University, Kim Hyong-chik Normal University and Pyongyang Machine College.

Introduced at the meeting were declarations of anti-fascist struggle made public by South Korean students.

CSO: 4120/87

STUDENTS RALLY DENOUNCES CHON'S SUPPRESSION

SK101522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongsong, 10 Dec (KCNA)--An indignation meeting of students in Pyongsong City, South Pyongan Province, was held on 8 December in denunciation of the crackdown on campus by the South Korean military fascist clique.

Speeches were made at the meeting by Yi Yong-sik, chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and students of Pyongsong Medical College, the Pyongsong Teachers College and the Pyongnam Coal Industry College.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is these days brutally suppressing the just struggle of the South Korean students for campus freedom and the democratisation of society, illegally arresting and jailing many students and penalizing them in murderous court and murdering them in prisons, the speakers said: Such fascist brutalities are an extention of the hideous suppression for breaking the spirit of struggle of the students against fascism and for democracy.

They said that the anti-"government" struggle waged at many universities and colleges in South Korea is an eruption of their pent-up grievances and resentment against traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the rare fascist murderer.

Declaring that the brutal crackdown on campus by the Chon Tu-hwan group in South Korea today cannot be justified with anything, they said it is foolish of the South Korean military fascist clique to attempt to maintain its dictatorial power by suppressing students with the bayonet.

They said that the Chon Tu-hwan group, drawing a proper lesson from the miserable end of the preceding dictator, must immediately stop the fascist suppression of campus and unconditionally release all students and people who have been illegally imprisoned.

They demanded that the Chon Tu-hwan clique apologize to the nation for their indelible crimes in having established a military fascist "regime" on the corpses of fellow countrymen, murdered fellow countrymen with fascism, heightened tension with anti-communist confrontation, violated the dignity of the nation with treachery and added to the national misfortunes with division and step down from "power" at an early date as demanded by the South Korean students and people.

The speakers declared that our youth and students will actively support and encourage the just patriotic struggle of the South Korean students and people with might and main.

Introduced at the meeting were declarations of anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean students.

CSO: 4120/87

DAILY SCORES CHON CLIQUE SUPPRESSION

SK111612 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan clique in mid-June arrested and jailed Yi Tae-pok, director of the "Kwangminsa," and over 50 persons connected with the labour movement and over 400 students of 10 universities and colleges including Seoul University, on charges of involvement in the "case of National Federation of Democratic Workers" and the "case of Federation of Democratic Students," and has since put them to murderous trials.

This is the topic of a signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON Friday. The commentary says: According to the "indictment" made public by the puppet Seoul District Public Procurators Office, Yi Tae-pok, after graduating a university, opened the "Kwangminsa" Publishing House and brought out publications on foreign labour problems and collections of articles by specialists of labour problems in South Korea, conducting a theoretical activity on the labour movement. He read progressive books and studied realities of South Korea and labour movement and, after the Kwangju popular uprising, groped for a road of the development of a democratic labour movement while working as an apprentice at a work site.

After making active preparations for the development of a democratic labour movement and for the formation of a new workers organisation, together with his colleagues, he convened the inaugural meeting of the "National Federation of Democratic Workers" at which the "Central Committee of the Federation" was elected and the character of the "Federation" and its organisational form, system and organisational principle, its immediate fighting task and fighting slogans were discussed, and its rules were discussed and adopted.

The rules defined that the purpose of the "National Federation of Democratic Workers" was to defend the national interest from the domination of advanced monopoly and free people from domestic comprador capital and its regime, and raised it as an immediate fighting task to rally workers into the organisation and democratise the existing trade unions. And they also brought it forward as immediate fighint slogans to guarantee the three rights of labour, and enforce an 8-hour working day and set the minimum wages.

On the basis of already announced "indictment," the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique brands the formation of the "Federation" and activities of its members as crimes

and is brandishing the "national security law," the "martial law," the "martial law decrees," the "criminal law" and so on. This is a heinous fascist outrage against justice and democracy.

Noting that the members of the "National Federation of Democratic Workers" did not do any act liable to penalty, the commentary goes on: They set it as the purpose of the organisation to defend the national interests and guarantee the rights and interests of broad strata of workers and other toiling masses. It is a patriotic act to be praised by the nation.

It reminds us of a thief crying "stop thief!" that the group of traitors selling the interests of the nation, feather and all, brands those who were active to defend the national interests as criminals.

The murderous trials of the members of the "Federation" staged by the Chon Tu-hwan clique on preposterous charges are a high-handed fascist arbitrariness challenging the aspiration of the people and demand of the times.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must immediately release the illegally arrested persons involved in the "case of the National Federation of Democratic Workers" and step down from power as demanded by all the South Korean people.

CSO: 4120/87

FOREIGN SEAMEN SUPPORT KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK141028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Dec (KCNA)--A joint meeting of crewmen of foreign ships was held at Haeju Port on 11 December in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The meeting was attended by the crewmen of the Greek ship "Medlock," the Panamanian ship "Hachiman" and the Japanese ship "Takashiromaru-No. 31."

Placed on the platform of the meeting was a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Michel Filipakopulous, master of the Greek ship "Medlock," spoke first at the meeting. Noting that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song is the most realistic and fair one, he ardently hoped that the Korean people would enjoy happiness and peace be guaranteed on the Korean peninsula with Korea reunified independently and peacefully. And he expressed full support to the proposal for founding the DCRK.

Speaking next were E. G. Dairo, master of the Panamanian ship "Hachiman," and Akihiko Joko, master of the Japanese ship "Takashiromaru-No. 31."

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meeting.

A joint resolution was adopted at the meeting, which says:

Firstly, we warmly support and hail the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song, considering it to be the most fair, reasonable and realistic one, and express the conviction that the reunification of Korea would be achieved in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity put forward by him.

Secondly, we hope that a conference for the promotion of national reunification will be convened at an early date, considering that the joint statement of the political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of

Korea is a practical step for realising the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Thirdly, the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists is the source of the division of Korea and a constant threat to world peace.

We demand an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

Fourthly, the "proposal for mutual visits" of Chon Tu-hwan is a product of his sinister and vicious scheme to suppress the sentiments and movement for national reunification growing among the South Korean people and get out of the fix.

We strongly denounce this insidious political intrigue and demand an immediate resignation of the South Korean military fascist clique.

Fifthly, we will conduct versatile activities practically helpful to the Korean reunification such as propaganda activities, solidarity movement and signature campaign, deeply conscious that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea fully accords with our desire to live a peaceful and democratic life, freed from all manner of oppression.

CSO: 4120/87

MEETING IN FRANCE NOTES BOOK ON KOREAN QUESTION

SK111034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--A meeting was recently held at the building of the Senate of the French Parliament on the occasion of the publication of a book containing documents of the world conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, according to a report.

The meeting cosponsored by the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was attended by the chairman of the group of communist senators, the chairman of the European Parliament from the Socialist Party and members of the parliament from various political parties, representatives of political parties and public organisations, officials of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents in France.

The meeting was addressed by Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

The world people can never be indifferent to the fact that the Korean people, a homogeneous nation with a 5,000 year long civilization have been undergoing the tragedy of division for 36 years due to the outside forces, he said, and stressed: The world conference held in Algeria clearly showed that the Korean question is one of the most urgent problems to prevent a new war and defend peace and security in Asia.

He continued: Since the conference the solidarity movement for supporting the reunification of Korea has become more brisk in all parts of the world. Although the Korean question was not put on the agenda of the current U.N. General Assembly, delegates of many countries in their speeches supported the proposal for the reunification of Korea. This well shows that the world public is directing deep attention to the Korean question.

He vehemently denounced the United States and the South Korean puppets for further increasing tension by intensifying military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and for scheming to block the home visit of Koreans overseas.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most fair and realistic way of putting an end to the division of the country and reunifying it, he emphasized. He called upon all the progressive forces of the world to support with might and main the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

CSO: 4120/87

KAESONG STUDENTS DENOUNCE REPRESSION IN SOUTH

SK121104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Kaesong, 11 Dec (KCNA)--An indignation meeting of college students in Kaesong denouncing the South Korean military fascist clique's suppression of the campus was held at the House of Culture in the city on 10 December. It was attended by personages concerned and students of the colleges in the city.

Chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Kim Chong-yong and many students took the floor at the meeting. Referring to the grave situation prevailing in South Korea where numerous students are now illegally arrested, penalised and murdered due to the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's brutal suppression of the campus, they said: The hearts of youth and students of Kaesong are burning with surging indignation at the fascist clique. The valiant struggle of the South Korean students for campus freedom and democracy in society is a manifestation of their patriotic will to build a democratic, new society free from aggressors and dictatorship and an expression of their desire to win back their lost freedom and rights to learning in the campus, they noted.

Owing to the Chon Tu-hwan group's suppression of the campus, over 150 students of more than 20 universities and colleges in South Korea have been illegally arrested and jailed since last September, they pointed out, and continued: With no pretext can the Chon Tu-hwan clique justify its criminal suppression of the campus in South Korea nor can it shirk its responsibility. The Chon Tu-hwan clique must look straight at the situation, stop its suppression of the campus at once, immediately set free the illegally arrested students and people and step down from "power" without delay.

They stressed: The U.S. imperialists must immediately discontinue encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all aggression forces including the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons. The youth and students in Kaesong extend full support and encouragement to the South Korean students who are valiantly struggling for campus freedom, democracy in society and national reunification, fearing neither prison nor gallows, they declared.

Declarations of anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean students were read out at the meeting.

CSO: 4120/87

HAEJU STUDENTS SCORE CAMPUS SUPPRESSION IN SOUTH

SK141158 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Haeju, 14 Dec (KCNA)--An indignation meeting of students in Haeju denouncing the South Korean military fascist clique's suppression of the campus was held on 12 December at the South Hwanghae Provincial Art Theatre. It was attended by Pak Su-tong and other personages concerned, directors of colleges and their students in the city.

Chairman of the South Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the League of the Socialist Working Youth of Korea Yi Song-sop and many students took the floor at the meeting.

Pointing out that recently the Chon Tu-hwan clique which has established the dictatorship by military power arrested, detained and brutally tortured numerous students who rose in struggle against fascism and for democracy, the speakers said: No matter how hard they may try, they cannot hold in check the just struggle of the South Korean students and people.

Saying that the South Korean puppets suppression is unthinkable apart from the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, they declared: The U.S. imperialists are our people's sworn enemy manipulating behind the scene all the barbarous criminal acts of the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must discontinue the unpardonable criminal act of murdering fellow countrymen and serving its masters with division and treachery, apologize to the nation and step down from "power" without delay, they stressed.

They declared: The youth and students in the northern half of the DPRK will more actively support the struggle of the South Korean students and people against fascism and for democracy.

Declarations of the anti-fascist struggle issued by South Korean students were read out at the meeting.

CSO: 4120/87

HAMHUNG STUDENTS DENOUNCE SUPPRESSION IN SOUTH

SK152358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Dec (KCNA)--College students in Hamhung held an indignation meeting on 13 December, at which they bitterly denounced the South Korean military fascist clique's suppression of the campus. The meeting was attended by Kim Hyong-chong and other personages concerned and rectors and students of colleges in the city.

Speeches were made at the meeting. The speakers said that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, regarding students as the most dangerous "anti-government forces," faked up the "case of the Federation of Democratic Students," arrested hundreds of students and intellectuals, put them to brutal tortures and then staged the farce of formally setting free some students unable to impose "crimes" upon "those involved in the case" and conscripted them into the puppet army.

They also pointed out that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique expelled from the campus or disciplined under the pretext of "poor school records" a large number of students who had participated in the struggle against fascism and for democracy and rigged up the "system of fixing the number of graduates" to arbitrarily deal with those students who fall out of its favour.

Saying that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is harshly cracking down upon the struggle of patriotic students against fascism and for democracy, jailing, brutally torturing and murdering them, the speakers declared: No brutalities, however, can break their fighting spirit in the struggle for freedom and democracy.

They demanded that the Chon Tu-hwan group immediately discontinue the fascist suppression of the campus, unconditionally release all the illegally arrested and imprisoned students and people and step down from "power" at an early date as demanded by the South Korean students and people.

Declarations of the anti-fascist struggle issued by the South Korean students were read out at the indignation meeting.

CSO: 4120/87

OVERSEAS KOREAN SPEAKS AT VIENNA CONFERENCE

SK160020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Dec (KCNA)--In his congratulatory speech at the dialog between north and overseas Christians for national reunification held in Vienna, Kang Won-chin, chairman of the Institute of Democracy, Nation and Unification, said: Thirty-five years have passed since the outside forces pretending to be "liberator" partitioned our land and split the nation, and occupied one half of the territory to take the place of the Japanese imperialists. Under the slogans of cold war, anti-communism and "defence of free world" going against the reunification, the desire of our nation, the outside forces have deployed over 700 nuclear warheads at important points of the south. This is precisely due to their aggressive nature.

For the purpose of securing their permanent military base, the outside forces actively supported the military fascists in the south to commit the Kwangju massacre, brutal atrocities of the 20th century never to be condoned down through generations, and are now in a quandary, unable to shift the responsibility onto anyone.

Noting that only national unity and independent reunification would ensure the future of our nation, he said that this meeting participated in by representatives of Christians, personages of various circles in the north and abroad desirous of national reunification, would be a grand occasion in founding an ideal confederal state for repulsing foreign forces which go against the trend of human history and guaranteeing independence, peace and neutrality.

He expressed the sincere hope that in the future, too, such meeting of representatives at home and abroad would be arranged frequently and further, a conference for the promotion of national reunification to discuss the problem concerning the future of our nation among us Koreans be convened.

CSO: 4120/87

U.S. RESIDENT KOREAN SPEAKS AT VIENNA MEETING

SK120928 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Dec (KCNA)--Dr Kang Hui-cho, professor of the Walesburg Theological College, the United States, made a keynote speech on the title "Responsibility of Christians in History of Division" at the dialog between north and overseas Christians for national reunification held in Vienna, Austria. He said: In the past the U.S. missionaries supported Japan's invasion of our country though they knew full well that if foreign forces invade a country, it would lose an opportunity to make independent development. At that time many Christians of our country followed their assertion.

The division of our country began when the United States bisected it into north and south with the 38th parallel, which had been a military and administrative boundary line of Japan, as a new military boundary line, after the defeat of Japan in the Second World War.

Even at an important historic stage created by Japan's surrender, our Christians did not seek the way of reunification, independence, sovereignty and prosperity but were unfortunately subservient to a too exclusive and pro-American foreign policy and anti-communist policy and became a new cats-paw of foreign forces. We consider that we should be held responsible for this.

The United States of America where people of different races gathered and formed a unified state is the very one that keeps divided our nation which has one and the same language, history, culture and race.

The United States should no longer put a stopper on the patriotic political movement of all the democratic figures who desire reunification and fighters for reunification. To check the obstructionist machinations of the United States is a heavy responsibility which we Christians have to assume in this historic stage, I think.

The recurrence of war is always possible as long as the country is divided into north and the south and is in a state of confrontation.

Reunification can never be achieved by taking an exclusive and hostile attitude towards the political system embodying the chuche idea which has been established in one half of the country. We should be mindful that anti-communism is no more than a political means of those who chant "reunification" only in words, not desirous of it.

For reunification the foreign forces and treacherous forces should be rejected.

I am convinced that when we present at this dialog between north and overseas Christians shoulder a heavy burden self-sacrificingly for the reunification of our nation and world peace, the division at the present historic stage will not be continued and when the history of division comes to an end we overseas Christians will have discharged our responsibility.

CSO: 4120/87

U.S. RESIDENT KOREAN ADDRESSES VIENNA MEETING

SK160042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Dec (KCNA)--Kang Tae-il, chairman of the "Saegil Committee" in Chicago, the United States, made a congratulatory speech at the dialog between the north and overseas Christians for national reunification held in Vienna. He said: It is clear that if the division is continued, it will endanger peace in Asia and the world, let alone the sufferings of our fellow countrymen caused by the division.

If a war breaks out again in our country, it will expand into a world war, a nuclear war, which will impose irrevocable disasters upon mankind on the globe. But, if our nation closely unite with a single-hearted desire to save the nation, we will surely be able to achieve a peaceful reunification, build a model of an independent unified state in the world and make a great contribution to world peace.

The reunification of our country is delayed because the United States has occupied the south and reduced it to a colony, and tries to fish in troubled waters by egging its stooges on to a fratricidal war to swallow up even the north, while pursuing a policy of freezing the division.

Due to the 36-year long colonial policy of the United States, the national division has been deepened and the south has turned into a dark society where the haves get richer and the have-nots poorer, murder and robbery are prevalent and suicide cases take place almost everyday and a bitter slavish life is forced on people and, at last, the Kwangju bloodbath was staged.

Despite the continuation of such national tragedy, the majority of South Korean Christians are chiming in with the anti-communist din of the dictator following the outside forces, while turning their faces away from the suffering popular masses and forcing blind submission upon believers who call on them, unable to endure their sufferings, and robbing them of their little money, merely, chanting "amen" and "amen" telling that they would go to heaven after they die. Heaven is not in the sky above clouds. A human society where justice and truth, peace and love are realized is precisely heaven, I think.

The speaker expressed his belief that the peaceful reunification of the country would be realized and the consistent efforts for justice and truth bear fruit.

CSO: 4120/87

CHOE TO-SIK SPEAKS AT VIENNA MEETING ON KOREA

SK151048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Dec (KCNA)--Dr Choe To-sik, a Korean resident in the United States, made a congratulatory speech at the dialog between north and overseas Christians for national reunification which was held in Vienna. He said: It was the spring of 1971, that is, 10 years ago from now. The fifth session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the north set forth an eight-point reunification proposal on the basis of the proposal for the independent reunification of the country advanced by respected President Kim Il-song.

At that time I went round New York, calling for the convocation of a conference of overseas compatriots for the peaceful reunification of the homeland in accordance with the eight-point reunification proposal. But I could not attain my purpose due to obstructions of the splittists at home and abroad, and the forces for reunification were not so strong as today in those days.

I am deeply moved to see that our forces for national reunification have grown into a great strength as compared with what they were 10 years ago and a thousand emotions crowd upon my mind when I see this dialogue for reunification here today, which I desired 10 years ago.

The most important problem for us today is to achieve the sovereignty of the nation, I think. As the United States encroaches upon the sovereignty of our nation, the democratization of the South Korean society has not been realised nor the reunification of the country achieved.

The Chon Tu-hwan group following the United States has left South Korea saddled with debts to the tune of more than $30,000 million and wantonly suppresses the people with fascism, intelligence and the mailed first policy, indulging in anti-nation, anti-democracy and anti-reunification acts. Under such conditions, I think, we should wage a broader patriotic movement for democracy, nation and reunification abroad.

We should expand in the future this meeting today into a broad dialogue for reunification represented not only by Christians but also by all believers and various circles. Thus we should prove with facts that the communists and non-communists can unite with each other and live together. By expanding the reunification movement abroad, we should show that no one can break the will of our Korean nation to achieve reunification, and no more allow the traitors to abuse the word of national reunification, the great word on which the destiny of the nation depends.

CSO: 4120/87

CHOE CHONG-YOL SPEAKS AT VIENNA MEETING ON KOREA

SK151115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Dec (KCNA)--Delivering a congratulatory speech at the dialog between north and overseas Christians for national reunification held in Vienna, Choe Chong-yol, former chairman of the Democratic Koreans United in the Americas, said: It is owing to the outside forces that our nation has suffered ordeals unprecedented in history in long 36 years. Down through history outside forces invaded our country in league with the traitorous forces within our nation.

After the 15 August liberation of our country, the traitors to the nation, pro-Japanese quislings, far from repenting their crimes against the nation, have executed the anti-communist policy of the United States in the southern half of the country divided by outside forces.

Originally, the Suzerain State of Christianity is the United States. The Christians have regarded the United States as the "liberator" and the "saviour." But, what is the United States committing in our territory at present? It is a dyed-in-the-wool aggressor who supports the dictator in massacring students and citizens crying for freedom and democracy. Kwangju was plunged into a sea of blood with the approval of Wickham, the U.S. Army commander.

Some leading forces of Christianity, however, offer prayers at breakfast for these villains and, acting marionettes of the dictatorial "regime," pitifully say their prayers against our compatriots in the north at the Yoido Square, crying "anti-communism, anti-communism."

Today Christianity should not escape from the present sufferings of the nation for a world of sanctuary nor should compromise with the vices of that reality. The only truth lies in resistance for emancipation from the miserable reality, I believe. If the Christians disobey this order of truth, Christianity will be reduced to a religion justifying the evil reality and keeping company with vices and church will be expelled for good and all by the students who are shedding blood in their struggle for freedom and liberation.

Noting that reunification is a cherished desire of the 50 million Koreans, Choe Chong-yol stressed: Reunification is not for a certain individuals and the debate on reunification is not a possession of a certain privileged group. This is a possession of all of us. Reunification is a way out for our nation.

CSO: 4120/87

VIENNA CHRISTIAN MEETING APPEALS TO KOREANS

SK120934 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Dec (KCNA)--An appeal to the entire compatriots at home and abroad was adopted at the dialog between north and overseas Christians for national reunification held in Vienna, Austria.

Noting that to open the road to national reunification, it is necessary above all to eliminate the interference of outside forces in the internal affairs of our country, the appeal says: In pursuance of its selfish, anti-communist Asian policy, the United States keeps occupying one half of the homeland, patronizes the military dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan, the strangler of democracy and butcher of fellow countrym en, and zealously instigates it to suppression, north-south confrontation and perpetuation of national division.

The entire compatriots at home and abroad should denounce and reject the unjust U.S. policy of aggression and intervention and powerfully arouse international solidarity with our nation's sacred cause of independent reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial "regime" must be eliminated and all the repressive laws and repressive tools be abolished. The illegally arrested and imprisoned democratic figures, rlligious men, youth and students and patriotic people must be released unconditionally at once and a genuine democratic government led by democratic forces be established.

All the compatriots at home and abroad should more valiantly wage a just struggle for realizing the cause of democracy in the south and further lift up their voices of solidarity within and without.

Noting that the reasonable way of achieving national reunification is to establish a confederal state through a coalition of the north and south on an equal footing, the appeal stresses that the compatriots at home and abroad desirous of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland should all turn out to the road of reunification and national-salvation for the establishment of a confederal state, the only way out for the nation.

What is most urgently needed for us who should make a dynamic advance for the nation's common cause of reunification is a great unity, the appeal points out, and says: Anyone who values the nation and aspires after reunification should

take the patriotic stand of placing the vital interests of the nation above his idea, ideal and principle. People who embrace either Christianity, nationalism or communism should all join hands in perfect harmony.

Broad-range contacts and dialogs between compatriots of various circles should be conducted to realise the cause of reunification.

Broad contacts and open-hearted dialogs between compatriots of different circles at home and abroad will help remove misunderstanding and mistrust and deepen mutual understanding and trust and promote harmony and unity.

This was clearly born out by the recent dialog between Korean Christians at home and abroad.

All the compatriots at home and abroad desirous of national reunification should make all efforts to further widen the arena of such dialog. When the entire compatriots at home and abroad unite for patriotism and advance as a united force, all the obstacles lying in the way of reunification will be surmounted and the cause of national reunification be accomplished without fail.

CSO: 4120/87

YOM KUK-YOL KEYNOTES REUNIFICATION MEETING

SK130422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Dec (KCNA)--Yom Kuk-yol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation, made a keynote speech titled "Korean Reunification and Outside Forces" at the dialog between north and overseas Christians for national reunification which was held in Vienna, Austria.

Proving on the basis of historic facts that the cause of the division of the country lay in the U.S. troops occupation of South Korea, he said: It is the main task for national reunification to remove the U.S. domination and interference in South Korea.

He further said: The distress of the Korean people from the division of the country is evidently the sacrifice of Korea for the interests of the United States. Then why must we put up with such sufferings of national division forced upon us by the United States? Korea will not serve another country and she must never fall a prey to others. We must pave the way for reunification at any cost.

Firstly, we must force the U.S. troops to withdraw and, at the same time, thwart the U.S. interference in the Korean affairs. To this end, we must force the United States to abandon its "two Koreas" policy and refrain from backing the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" politically, militarily and economically or egging it on to north-south confrontation in defiance of the will of the South Korean people.

Secondly, the state of armistice in our country must be converted into a durable peace through talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America. If the armistice agreement is replaced by a peace agreement, a basic condition will be created for the peaceful reunification of the country and peace in Korea and in Asia will be made durable.

Saying that the cause of national reunification depends, after all, on the stance and efforts of us Koreans, he continued: What is most urgent for us from this point of view is to guide all the Koreans at home and abroad to reject the idea of dependence on outside forces and possess unshakable consciousness of national independence.

The historical experience of our country testifies to the fact that dependence on outside forces leads one to ruin and national division.

That the country was divided after the 15 August liberation and the whole nation has since been subjected to the sufferings of division is, in the final analysis, an inevitable, grave consequence of foreign interference and the policy of dependence on outside forces pursued by the successive South Korean flunkeyist-traitor rulers who regarded the United States as the saviour.

Only when we have unswerving consciousness of national independence can we establish the chuche-based stand of [our] nation in seeing and judging all problems and display great might by taking part consciously in the national movement against outside forces.

The basic guarantee for repulsing the interference of outside forces and achieving the country's independent reunification is the great unity of the nation.

The strength for removing the basic obstacles in the way of reunification is the great unity of the nation, and only united strength can firmly guarantee the establishment of national sovereignty.

It is important for all the compatriots in the north and the south and abroad, I think, to place the one common idea, namely, the national idea, above the differences in ideology and idea, system and political view and, on this basis, achieve great national unity and form a great national united front against outside forces.

We could successfully remove any obstacles and realize the cherished desire of the nation only when we firmly rallied all the patriotic-minded compatriots on one united front, whether they believe in heaven or nationalism or are engaged in trade or industry.

CSO: 4120/87

CHOE TOK-SIN SPEAKS AT VIENNA MEETING ON KOREA

SK150952 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Dec (KCNA)--Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the Paedal National Council, made a congratulatory speech at the dialog between north and overseas Christians for national reunification held in Vienna. He said that the dialog carried great weight in laying a foundation for a dialog for reunification represented not only by Christians but also by all the believers including Chondoists and Buddhists and compatriots of all circles.

In recollecting that he left the south for an alien land, thinking that our nation could not display its greatness under the circumstances of the south, he stressed that when he visited the northern half of the homeland recently, he found that our nation had already become a great nation.

Choe Tok-sin further said: The north is a wonderful society where people can enjoy the highest dignity. I can say without hesitation that in the north the dignity of man is strictly guaranteed from the moment when he was born.

I confirm the faith that if we follow the direction of what is being translated into reality in the northern half we can build on the globe an earthly paradise which mankind has hoped and expected to see for hundreds of, thousands of years, in the near future. In this sense, I visited the north and confirmed the faith that our nation is a great nation.

I would like to stress in particular that, if a nation wants to become a great nation, it must be guided by a great leader. A nation can be a great nation only when it has a great sagacious leader, a tender-hearted venerable leader who gives fullest play to the dignity of mankind and loves equally not only his nation but also entire people and whole mankind. I stress this point because I felt something especially in the north after being received by respected President Kim Il-song.

I firmly believe that as our nation attends the great leader and the sagacious leader, it could become a great nation and will be greater in the future and all its aspirations will be realised more splendidly.

CSO: 4120/87

CHOE HONG-HUI SPEAKS AT VIENNA MEETING ON KOREA

SK150943 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Dec (KCNA)--Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo, made a congratulatory speech at the dialog between north and overseas Christians for national reunification held in Vienna, Austria.

Noting that the tragedy of 36 years of long division of the homeland is deplorable, indeed, Choe Hong-hui said: We can live only when the country is reunified. It is needless to say that when we fail to achieve the country's reunification our nation will either be destroyed or be forced into slavery. But, some people now say that it is better to sit still, as they cannot talk or move under the terrorism of Chon Tu-hwan. But I think that, as terrorism is intensified, we should take a more vehement action and let out louder cries.

I always consider the formula of reunification to be simple. Is it not the shortest cut to reunification to go and see the north? Why should we hesitate, if we can know things only when we see them at first hand, and we can understand each other only when we meet and have a talk with each other?

I say this on the basis of my own experience. Last year I went to the north called by some people a "forbidden land," leading my disciples. When I went and saw it, everything was instantly understood and unified.

I can say that the north and the south have already been unified as far as Taekwondo is concerned. Therefore, I believe that if the scope of dialog is steadily expanded in different domains in the future, not confining it to Christians, the day of the reunification which we hope for and the whole nation aspires after will come quickly.

In this sense I extend thanks to the sponsors who have led the present meeting to a success even under the difficult circumstances in which the murderous clique of Chon Tu-hwan, inferior to a beast and more vicious than cannibals, tried to obstruct even this meeting of Korean Christians.

Choe Hong-hui called for a unity in a struggle to punish at an early date Chon Tu-hwan who acts like a mad dog, sucking the blood of the nation and tightly clinging to outside forces, and to drive the foreign forces obstructive to national reunification out of our homeland.

CSO: 4120/87

U.S. RESIDENT KOREAN PROFESSOR ADDRESSES VIENNA TALKS

SK150449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Dec (KCNA)--Congratulatory speeches were made by overseas personages of various circles at the dialog between north and overseas Christians for national reunification held in Vienna.

Dr Sonu Hak-won, professor at the Michigan University, the United States, said: Over the last 36 years the people in the south have all along languished under a system of dictatorship, their basic human rights violated. For the existence of such an undemocratic system, the sacred cause of national reunification, the desire of the whole nation, has been delayed till today. Worse still, the present military dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan is preparing even a nuclear war, which the outside forces support.

Noting that after the publication of the 4 July North-South joint statement the direct military spendings of the south had augmented year after year to reach 37 percent, or more than one-third of the total budgetary expenditure, while the defence budget of the north had been on the decrease, he went on: As for the armed forces, the military strength of the south adds up to millions of men, the regular and reserved forces put together, who are armed with modern weapons supplied by the United States. Furthermore, tens of thousands of U.S. troops and hundreds of pieces of SAM missiles are deployed in the south. These facts indicate that the preparations for northward invasion, not southward invasion are being accelerated. Out nation should decisively reject internal and external forces carrying on such war preparations or creating a war atmosphere.

Noting that the south is a society of darkness where the popular masses are sacrificed for the interests of a tiny handful ruling quarters under the domination of outside forces, a society, ruled by "laws" which can hardly be called laws, he said: To stick to anti-communism means opposing reunification. Before arguing about nationalism and communism, we should, above all, be reconciled to each other and seek a peaceful life in unity as compatriots of the same blood. It may be the will of heaven to have the Korean peninsula reunified through President Kim Il-song, an atheist.

There are people who, professing themselves Christians, declare that they would not have dialogue with the communists. And these people say that they would not have dialogue either with Christians who do not follow their doctrine and creed.

Such bigoted way of thinking is a dangerous anti-democratic thinking. It, in the long run, serves for legalising a fascist "regime." Because, they believe that they can survive only by removing all the forces opposed to them by relying on outside forces.

Our national reunification cannot be achieved in this way. Urgently needed to us is a reunification for saving the nation. Judging from the present situation of the south and our surroundings, our country would be reduced to a colony of a great power and our nation would be ruined, if we failed to reunify the country.

Standing behind the flunkeyist traitors and splittists are outside forces, which give priority to the guarantee of their interests. They would not bat an eye, even though the Kwangju tragedy were repeated several times, if it were necessary for their interests.

Through reconciliation and unity, we should end the division created by other's will and achieve national reunification. This is the only way out for the nation and for each individual.

CSO: 4120/87

OVERSEAS CHRISTIAN ADDRESSES REUNIFICATION MEETING

SK140505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Dec (KCNA)--Yi Yong-pin, section chief of the editorial staff of the Overseas Christians Association for Reunification of the Fatherland, made a keynote speech under the subtitle "Tasks of Christians for Reunification" at the dialog between north and overseas Christians for national reunification held in Vienna, Austria.

Noting that the Christians are members of our nation, not another nation within our nation, the speaker stressed: The entire members of the nation should join in reunifying the one country, one nation. The Christians should repent their past errors and make a new start, Yi Yong-pin said, and underlined the following tasks of the Christians:

Firstly, we must be reconciled. Some of our Christians say that they "cannot be reconciled with the communists in the north," though they may be reconciled with other enemies. They are unchristian and alien Christians who arbitrarily limit the "benevolence of love."

Secondly, we must be freed from foreign forces. It is our common task to liberate the south destitute of national identity and independence from outside forces.

Thirdly, we must join hands with the poor. Our Korean Christians should join hands with the humiliated people, as we are striving to build a country without a ruler.

Fourthly, our greatest common task is the reunification of the country.

Our Christians have believed the United States to be a "defender of freedom and democracy." This was our greatest mistake. We must reflect on the fact that Christianity has been an ideal alliance of foreign forces and domestic ruling forces down through history. Christianity in the south should reflect on the past when it tolerated without criticism the United States and Japan, neo-colonial foreign forces, and described the U.S. imperialist domination over the south as a "good thing" and an "ideal one."

When we Christians have a positive understanding of socialism, the reunification of the country will come nearer. The attitude against socialism, that is, taking those who demand equality in human society for an enemy, is a habitual attitude of the proprietors, the rulers holding power.

If we realized that we could not agree with capitalism, we should take part in social transformation fit for the existence of the popular masses, guaranteeing their right to equality. In other words, we should aspire after socialism, the society of equality for the people, a society without privileges, instead of capitalism.

CSO: 4120/87

CPRF LEADER SPEAKS AT VIENNA CONFERENCE

SK140910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Dec (KCNA)--Chon Kum-chol, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF], made a keynote speech titled "Proposal for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and National Task for its Realization" at the dialog between north and overseas Christians for national reunification held in Vienna, Austria. Those who are concerned for the destiny of the country have no objection to reunification, but it is the reality that they differ in their view and stand as to its concrete ways, he said, and continued: In seeking a way of reunification, we base ourselves on three principles.

Firstly, reunification must be realised by the independent force of our nation, not in reliance on outside forces.

Secondly, it must be achieved in a peaceful way, without recourse to armed forces.

Thirdly, great national unity must be promoted in disregard of differences in ideology, system and religious belief.

These principles formulated by the great leader President Kim Il-song were already clarified in the 4 July North-South joint statement and their validity has been recognised at home and abroad.

A reunification proposal worked out on these principles is none other than the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. The key point of this proposal is to achieve national reunification by bringing the north and the south into a unified confederal state, leaving the two systems as they are. In other words, it is to accomplish the great historical task of national reunification through the establishment of a unified state of confederal form based on the two systems.

After giving a detailed account of the 10-point program to be pursued by the unified state put forward by the respected leader President Kim Il-song, he said: The program of the unified state, by nature, most strictly abides by the principle of fairness, not inclined to the interests of any side of the north and the south, socialism and capitalism, proletariat and men of property, atheists and theists, or to any group.

Underlying the whole system and each point of the program is the idea of independence, democracy, peace and neutrality, the universal political idea of all people. Clear now are the road we must take and the goal we must attain, I think.

For the accomplishment of the great historical task for the establishment of a confederal state, a great unity of the whole nation must be achieved. If the whole nation is to accomplish the reunification cause through unity, it must be rallied on the basis of national idea, transcending the differences in ideology and idea, system and religion.

The struggle for reunification is a struggle between patriots and traitors, not by any means a struggle between communists and nationalists, still less a struggle between atheists and theists.

The biggest obstacle to the realisation of national reunification through a great unity of the whole nation is anti-communism. Anti-communism is forced upon the people, always serving the tiny ruling group in South Korea, which does not want reunification, as its means of rule. In our country, today, anti-communism is a big cancer serving for division and hindering reunification.

The reunification of the country means achieving great alliance of the north and the south and it, in essence, means alliance with communism. Therefore, if reunification is to be achieved, anti-communism must be rejected and alliance with communism be achieved. There is no other way.

It is a common knowledge today that no question concerning the destiny of the nation can be solved with the communists of the north excluded. If the great unity of the nation is to be achieved, the repressive policy also must be removed together with anti-communism.

For reunification, not specific classes and those in power alone, but the entire patriotic forces must take part in it on a nation-wide scale and, for this purpose, a high degree of democracy must be displayed. Reunification without democracy is unthinkable.

For reunification, we must destroy the military rule of Chon Tu-hwan and organise and mobilise all the patriotic forces at home and abroad to establish on its ruins a democratic patriotic regime desirous of democracy and reunification. If the great historical task of national reunification is to be fulfilled, a stage must be set for dialogue and multilateral contacts between patriotic-minded people be achieved.

Needless to say, there would be no room for such murderer of fellow countrymen and splittist against reunification as Chon Tu-hwan at this sacred dialogue on the important affair of the nation.

Believing that this dialogue will make a precious contribution to the removal of the distress of national division and the sacred cause of national reunification, we consider it desirable to repeat such dialogue and expand its scope.

CSO: 4120/87

BRIEFS

KIM TAE-CHUNG HONORED--Pyongyang, 14 Dec (KCNA)--The Bruno Kreisky Charity Committee, Austria, awarded a prize to South Korean democratic figure Kim Tae-chung and poet Kim Chi-ha, according to a report. In this connection ARBEITER ZEITUNG, the organ of the Socialist Party of Austria, 4 December carried an article under the title "Kreisky Prize to South Koreans, Too." Conveying news that a ceremony for awarding the prize of the Bruno Kreisky Charity Committee to persons struggling for human rights under the dictatorial systems was held in Vienna late in November in the presence of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, it said that included among the recipients of the prize were Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chi-ha struggling for human rights in South Korea. The paper noted that Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chi-ha, recipients of the prize, could not attend the awarding ceremony due to the suppression by the South Korean authorities. [Text] [SK140453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 14 Dec 81]

CSO: 4120/87

CHON DEMANDS REFORM IN NATIONAL EDUCATION

SK060002 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan stressed yesterday the need for never-ending renovation of teachers to build their new image in the new era, calling for a drastic departure from the pattern of education which has so far given first priority to the acquisition of knowledge. "The purpose of educational reforms is not merely to expand educational facilities. Its aim is to seek a change in the quality of education by carrying out the education of well-roumded persons," he said.

The chief executive said that it was a weighty mission of the current generation to lead the younger generation to become honorable masters of an open society by broadening the scope of their vision and thinking.

In his address during the national educator's convention at Chamsil Gymnasium on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the proclamation of the national education charter, the president said, "When we have achieved this end successfully, the new generation will be a great generation contributing more to the prosperity of mankind. Therefore, we are urged to pool our sincerity and wisdom necessary to realize educational reforms with the same mind as we have when we plant apple trees not only for today but for tomorrow," he went on.

He demanded the establishment of morality among teachers whereby seriousness in study and morality would be maintained with exchanges of love and respect between teachers and students. "We must deeply recognize the point that mutual understanding and trust on a human basis are prerequisites to relations between teachers and pupils. Efforts should thus be exerted to build a consensus of personality between teachers and students," he said emphatically.

He said that the relations between them should neither be converted into a means of catering to popularity nor be transformed into corrupt morality. "Education is the task of cultivating a main body for creation, renovation as well as development. Accordingly, the success or failure of education is the key to the future of a nation," he said, calling upon the educators to do their best to establish educational authority and morality.

The convention was attended by about 12,000 persons from various educational circles, including presidents of universities and colleges fromacross the country. First Lady Yi Sun-cha also took part in the meeting.

President Chon gave various national medals to 15 persons representing their institutions. A total of 3,735 people received national medals and presidential citation.

The president, in his address, pledged that the government would make utmost efforts to improve both the environment and contents of national education with the financial financial sources to be provided by the adoption of an education tax system. "To develop the next generation as masters of the country devoted to creating a new history of revival, we must give the education of well-rounded personalities with intelligence, virtue and physical strength," he emphasized. He said that to meet the direction of the new era, a new wind and vigor should be injected into the educational field. He said the people should reflect on whether some young people were roaming about without sense of purpose, influenced by unhealthy elements in modern society.

CSO: 4120/85

VICE PREMIER CRITICIZED BY DJP OFFICIALS ON ECONOMY

SK151241 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 15 Dec 81 p 2

[From the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] The leaders of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] were briefed yesterday morning at the party's headquarters by Vice Premier Sin Pyong-hyon on the "economic operation plan for 1982." Because of critical remarks and questions by the DJP officials, the briefing was reportedly reminiscent of National Assembly sessions at which lawmakers of ruling and opposition parties often criticize each other.

In their questions after the briefing, National Assembly floor leader Yi Chong-chan and Representative Na Ung-pae called for "a firm stand by the government," citing the "unsteady forecast for 1982 economic growth" which was previously heatedly discussed at a meeting of party lawmakers.

In response to the remarks, Vice Premier Sin again said ambiguously: "The forecast for economic growth is supposed to be correct. However, a forecast is a forecast. Therefore, it could be 8 percent or it could be lower. The DJP officials again criticized him, saying: "The government must not try to make excuses but give honest answers which can be trusted by the citizens."

Pointing to the content of the government briefing which called for patient and austere living by all citizens and a change of the people's way of thinking, party chairman Yi Chae-hyong said: "The idea is verygood. However, prior to making such requests of the citizens, the government must set an example first."

"For instance, in the past, when poor crops were a certainty, the government did not do anything. Then, belatedly, it hurried to import grains from abroad. Now, the government must abandon such an easy going attitude," Chairman Yi said. According to a DJP official present at the briefing, Chairman Yi made "a bitter condemnation" while pointing out the ostentatious ceremonies and gatherings of various kinds which are still continuing andthe old-fashioned attitude of the government officials who organize such things.

CSO: 4108/27

ROK ASSEMBLY TO ENHANCE PARLIAMENTARY DIPLOMACY

SK130604 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly decided yesterday to increase the parliamentary diplomacy with the stress put on inviting foreign dignitaries rather than visiting overseas by its members.

This program was adopted in a meeting attended by Speaker Chong Nae-hyok, Vice Speaker Chae Mun-sik, floor leaders of major political parties and Hwang Myong-su, leader of the parliamentary fraternity club. The meeting was presided over by Speaker Chong.

Under this program, house speakers of 15 countries will be invited to visit Korea next year, an increase of nine over this year.

Speaker Chong, who made an overseas trip once this year, will do so twice in the new year.

This year, 166 foreign lawmakers were invited to Korea on 23 occasions. This will be increased to 30 occasions involving 180 legislators in 1982, according to the National Assembly.

However, the overseas tours by National Assembly members next year will be in the neighborhood of this year's 22 times, involving 178 persons. To ensure equity, speakers will be invited from all parts of the world--four each from the Asian-Pacific zone, North-South America and Europe, and three from the African-Middle East region. Comparable numbers of other parliamentary representatives to be invited to Korea will also come from these regions. The National Assembly, however, did not mention the names of the countries involved.

The assembly plans to invite a group of American legislators on the occasion of the centennial in the Korea-American relations next year. This invitation will be made in a separate program.

The "visiting diplomacy" will be made either by interparliamentary fraternities organized at the National Assembly or by house committees.

The National Assembly said that the 1982 parliamentary diplomacy will be carried out to further tighten the existing bond of ties with foreign legislatures, cement the "base of support" for Korea in international conference and check North Korea's diplomatic offensive abroad.
CSO: 4120/85

STATE MINISTER MEETS NETHERLAND LEADERS

SK150222 Seoul YONHAP in English 0202 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Hague, 14 Dec (YONHAP)--Korean special presidential envoy No Tae-u, currently visiting the Netherlands, Monday had an audience of Queen Beatrix and handed President Chon Tu'hwan's personal letter to the head of the kingdom.

No, the Korean minister of state for national security and foreign affairs, extended an invitation for the queen to visit Seoul and she accepted the invitation during the audience held at the royal palace here.

The Dutch queen expressed her satisfaction with the present friendly ties between the two countries and said that she was pleased at the Korean Government's regaining of political and social stability from a difficult situation in Korea.

Earlier in the day, the Korean emissary also met with Acting Prime Minister Jan C. Terlouw and Minister of Foreign Affairs Van der Stoel, respectively, to promote bilateral relations.

No also hosted a luncheon in the day for members of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and sports leaders in the country to express Seoul's gratitude for their support at the IOC Congress in Baden Baden, West Germany, late September which chose Seoul as the venue for the 1988 summer Olympics.

No wound up his five-week long European and African tour as presidential envoy Monday which took him to 13 capitals in the two continents.

During the tour, No met with heads of state and political and economic leaders in those countries to convey Chon's personal letters and explain the basic policy of South Korea as well as to discuss overall international situations including that on the Korean peninsula.

No is scheduled to return to Korea Wednesday afternoon.

CSO: 4120/85

CURRENT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION CRITICIZED

SK150047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Dec 81 p 4

[Article by Yi Chong-ik]

[Text] It is almost the end of the current session of the National Assembly. This was the first session of the new assembly and we have noticed there are many areas and problems which require refinement and improvement to fulfill its expected role. In general, however, we may admit that the fact there was a legislative session at all was significant, for it is usually vocal and put the government on its own toes for a while.

This session began in October and, as this session is usually called the budget session, most of its time was spent on the deliberation of the government budget for FY 1982. As the session is almost over, the National Assembly is faced with some fifty or more laws to be enacted or revised. It is almost unforgiveable that the government has to submit all laws to be enacted at so late a stage of the session and the typical excuse is the necessity of intergovernmental clearance among these concerned. But the obvious reason for these delays is their scandalous tactics of waiting until the last possible minute so as to force the National Assembly to merely accept what the government has submitted. In the past, this practice made the National Assembly nothing but a rubber stamp. It is a shame that, with the noisy slogan of new politics and the establishment of an effective legislative organ, the bureaucratic leadership has resorted to its old and easy gimmick. Although they are supposed to lead a new era and new politics, these bureaucrats have not only remained old but have also clearly disrupted the National Assembly's formal procedures and discouraged its good intent to create a different atmosphere.

Now what should the National Assembly do? The function of legislative deliberation should not be minimized, and if it becomes a matter of simple formalities we will face the danger of executive supremacy and bureaucratic dictatorship. The separation of powers of the government must be adequately maintained to bring about a stable government with the support of the general populace. In this respect each branch of the government is expected to respect the others' distinctive roles, and I would like to see the National Assembly play its given role adequately. But to play its proper role satisfactorily it needs good cooperation from the other branches and also should be provided with adequate time, money and staff. All the necessary supportive elements are, it seems, completely lacking in the current session and it is hoped that some careful study will be made of rectifying all these problems.

Speaking of the necessity for adequate legislative deliberation for the enactment of laws and budgets, the operation of the current session has shown many problems which need solution. As usual most of this session had to deal with the national budget, but this has been too superficial and most of the members of the assembly were excluded from any meaninful inputs in this process. This happened because of the new National Assembly Act which provides that only the Budget and Audit Committee members are allowed budgetary deliberation. While the budget committee was in session other committee members did not have much to do and they organized many field trips to fill up their time during supposedly hectic assembly sessions.

It am sure it would be most appropriate to extend the session of the National Assembly and allow all the standing committees to make meaningful inputs into the deliberation process. Further, the Budget and Audit Committee should be divided into two separate committees, which should become new standing committees so that they can gain expertise while members serve on them as on other standing committees. A so-called efficient assembly session does not necessarily assure the effectiveness of the assembly. We do not want our National Assembly simply to become efficient for the sake of and of keeping its busy time-table; rather we would like to see the assembly play its role effectively and establish a stronger political base within the government.

Somehow we feel the legislative branch is closer to the people than the other two branches of the government, and when we have a viable and capable legislators we will feel a little more comfortable about the total process of our government operation. In the next session, we want to see a more effective National Assembly and for this many improvements will have to be made beforehand.

CSO: 4120/85

ROK DAILY OBSERVES HUMAN RIGHTS WEEK

SK080045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Dec 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Positive Human Rights"]

[Text] The human rights week that began yesterday takes on a special meaning here for the nation observes the annual occasion commemorating the anniversary of the universal declaration of human rights for the first time under the constitution of the fifth republic enacted to usher in a new political and social order.

Reassuringly enough, Justice Minister Yi Chong-won noted in his human rights week message that the nation is taking off from the old negative and restrictive concept of human rights toward a positive approach calling for promotion of human rights for the very sake of national security. The chief law-enforcement officer viewed increased human rights essential to public peace and security.

This is in line with the spirit and purport of our basic law which went a long way toward removing many constraints upon civil liberties and fundamental rights, while offering a significant boost to the legal protection and benefit to which the people are entitled in a democracy under rule of law.

Specifically, we may take note of a number of reforms undertaken in the new constitution. They include the revival of the judicials review of detention, provision for assumption of innocence pending criminal conviction and the abolition of the guilt by association which had infringed upon basic civil rights and liberties.

Our new legal system took a step further to establish and explicitly guarantee such modern aspects of human rights as the right to the pursuit of happiness, the right to optimum environmental quality and the right to receive adequate wage. These are significant departures from the old pattern of being preoccupied with mere absence of restraints of curtailments as voiced in the familiar expression, "freedom from" something.

The powers that be assumed vast responsibility and obligation for providing the citizenry with opportunities of lifelong education and full protection of consumer rights. It is indicative of the broader interest of the government in enhancing the welfare and better quality of life far beyond granting liberties.

Thus, human rights have entrenched themselves as vital and positive elements in the structure of our law and order. At the same time, the former are the direct outcome of the latter. These two mutually reinforcing pillars would not stand without each other. In this regard, Minister Yi was to the point when he pointed out that spontaneous respect for law and order will lead to practical safeguards for human rights.

In order to achieve a law-abiding and orderly society a revolution in our consciousness and style of life is definitely in order. A recent survey on changing values suggested that still a majority of the populace were prone to believe that observance of law, social norms and public virtues may not pay better than ignoring and shirking them.

This mistaken and demoralizing popular consciousness deeply rooted in part of our society must be shaken off and replaced by a sound and constructive notion of the relevance and imperative of law and order to build a society and nation in which rights of all men are well respected and upheld by all.

CSO: 4120/78

DAILY ADVOCATES GREATER ATTENTION TO HUMAN RIGHTS

SK130044 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Dec 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Human Rights Concept"]

[Text] The nation has observed the 33d human rights week, ending today. This annual event coincides with the anniversary of the declaration of human rights by the United Nations, making a solemn pledge to abide by the lofty goal of respecting the basic rights of human beings more than anything else in contemporary society.

We recall that the third General Assembly of the United Nations unanimously passed the declaration of human rights on December 10, 1948. It is construed that world nations then were probably keenly concerned about how to guarantee the fundamental rights of the human family, sobered by the wartime misery during World War II and thereafter.

In conformity with the peace-seeking ideal of the world body, the manifest goal of assuing basic rights was directed to the entire human family, beyond nationality, color and socio-economic status.

Turning our eyes to our own society, we should reiterate that this annual function is much more than a mere slogan concerning our basic rights, needless to elaborate.

In any fast-moving human society, this particular proposition which immediately affects human happiness and prosperity is constantly pursued based on ever-growing awareness of human rights within the context of given living conditions.

Specifically, we should refer to the fact that people are becoming more and more critical of torture and compulsory confessions in dealing with criminal suspects, which have aroused major controversy in our society.

Even though the incumbent constitution clearly bans such backward practices undermining the basic rights of people, it is considered most deplorable for the investigative authorities to have given the impression that they are forced to rely on such inhumane methods of handling criminal suspects merely for expediency.

Under the incessant pressure of public opinion based on the advanced concept of human rights among the people around us, however, it is all the more fortunate to discern that the police authorities seemingly intend to make concessions to what people really feel in this regard these days.

We should stress that human rights can hardly be dealt with in the dimension of efficiency and convenience in the course of managing investigative affairs or other things.

In other words, nothing can be justified unless absolute respect for the basic rights of the people is guaranteed in view of the utmost concern over human rights in the contemporary age, patterned after advanced societies.

On this occasion, we also call upon the related authorities to rearrange the legal provisions fully and faithfully in accordance with the constitutional spirit, so that the basic rights of the people will under no circumstances be infringed upon, running against the true wishes of the people as reflected in their supreme law.

We should admit that those in power can no longer justify high-handed disposal of matters concerning human rights by linking them to national security or order, for example, unlike in the old days.

What we mean by national security or social stability itself is none other than the impending call for guaranteeing the fundamental rights of citizens, most understandably.

We are once again reminded of this plain truth with respect to the most urgent human desire for a guarantee of people's inherent rights.

CSO: 4120/85

DAILY VIEWS 5-YEAR PLAN ON SOCIAL CLEAN-UP DRIVES

SK160209 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Pak Chang-sok]

[Text] The government has come up with a finalized five-year formula for its inspection and justice activity, designed to foster a scientific system for effective implementation of various social clean-up drives on a long-term basis.

The anti-corruption program has been drawn up on special instructions from President Chon Tu-hwan who underlined the need for never-ending implementation of social purification projects nationwide.

This is also in conformity with the political philosophy of President Chon who has dwelt on building a just society devoid of corruption and malpractices.

It is the first time since the birth of the republic that the government has drafted such a long-term anti-corruption program. The program calls, among other things, for measuring "degrees of integrity and purification" in all sectors of state and society including officialdom to establish a long- and short-term plan on a regular basis.

The government's intention is considered a drastic turnabout from its previous policies, which were focused on investigating cases involving irregularities and corruption.

To attain maximum possible efficiency in pursuing the anti-corruption plan, the government will conduct its purification drive on a gradual basis starting with "nuclei parts" of society. This government idea is aimed at reducing possible side effects liable to occur in the course of implementing the nation's purification drives.

The government will also carry out its anti-corruption projects flexibly, coping with changing social and economic conditions. This is interpreted as an expression of the government's intention to push the anti-corruption drives in a reasonable way.

In particular, the government will put high emphasis on renovating administrative procedures in the interests of citizens and reforming the public consciousness next year.

The major point of next year's project is a planned crackdown on various criminals and offenders troubling citizens' lives.

Next year's purification projects also include extensive improvement of various administrative systems for civil petitions, personnel management, and the management of various materials used in the administration.

CSO: 4120/85

DAILY PRAISES ACHIEVEMENT OF SAEMAUL MOVEMENT

SK100655 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Saemaul Undong Reoriented"]

[Text] Thousands of grass-roots leaders of Saemaul Undong or New Community Movement gathered in Taegu yesterday to renew their commitment to the cause of nation building and modernization through effective community development and moral revitalization. They were honored at the annual rally by medals and citations. By far the richer rewards for them were to be found in the appreciative nation deeply indebted for their selfless devotion and aggressive initiative.

The New Community Movement began as a rural community development drive in the early 1970s by increasing agricultural productivity and rural incomes. Countless success stories of poverty-stricken and indolent villages being brought to life and affluence have been produced in the course of evolving and accelerating the movement.

Phenomenal progress in building the infrastructure of our rural economy resulted from the bold planning and cooperative labor of the community. Most tangible are the laying out of over 60,000 km of farm roads, construction of bridges and dwellings, improvement of environmental sanitation and rural electricity supplies.

Conducted under the slogan of diligence, self-help and cooperation, the collective endeavors of the whole people went a long way toward streamlining the pattern of farming and boosting rural income by means of greater output and raising cash crops or livestock. The standard of living of our rural populace has taken a sharp upturn in housing, nutrition, sanitation and other amenities of modern life.

As President Chon Tu-hwan noted in his address to the Saemaul convention, the movement has since developed into, besides a sort of industrial revolution and reharnessing of nature, a moral regneration campaign. It taught us a lesson that the sweat of the brow is honest and rewarding. It served to create confidence in nature, in the nation, in the neighborhood community and in the potential of individual citizens.

Learning the spirit and meaning of joining hands and hearts toward a common purpose of the community is an important process and outcome of Saemaul Undong. This aspect of moral reawakening and rearmament commands higher priority in the maturing stage of the movement.

Though we have achieved much thus far, we cannot remain complacent over what has been gained from Saemaul Undong. Greater efforts should be made to give more solid content to the movement so that the base of our agricultural economy may be solidified for self-sufficiency. On the other hand, the New Community Movement ought to be extended and expanded to over more of urban communities and industrial plants.

One major defect of the campaign has been its relative inactivity in urban centers. Individualistic city dwellers are called upon to take active part in the movement. It may have little to do with earning their bread, but it has a lot to do with ameliorating the environmental quality of their life. The moral contribution of the movement to industrial peace and efficiency has to be sought on a larger scale.

Saemaul Undong has reached a turning point now. The time has come to reorient it toward increased private and grass-roots initiatives as the government desires. A movement from below will prove most effective in achieving sound work ethics, higher productivity, better quality control, law and order, harmony among the compatriots.

CSO: 4120/85

ROK-AUSTRALIA AGREE TO EXPAND EMIGRATION

SK120753 Seoul YONHAP in English 0735 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Seoul, 12 Dec (YONHAP)--Korea and Australia Friday agreed to the expansion of Korean emigration to the Oceanic country, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs here said Saturday.

The ministry said the agreement was reached Friday when Korean Health-Social Affairs Minister Chon Myong-ki met with Ian MacPhee, Australian minister for immigration and ethnic affairs, in Canberra. Chon is now on a five-day visit to Australia at the invitation of the government there.

During their meeting, Chon explained to MacPhee Seoul's new emigration policy which is designed to promote the exportation of Korean manpower, and the latter responded favorably to the Korean Government's request for the admission of more Korean workers into Australia.

The Australian minister said that his government will keep its door open to Korean skilled manpower, if they are needed by his country.

The two ministers also agreed to jointly train Korean technological workers who will emigrate to Australia. MacPhee promised that the Australian Government would inform Seoul about the details of the project later.

MacPhee, however, said there might be some difficulty in admitting short-term Korean workers and farmers because of domestic reasons.

The Korean minister also visited the Australian minister of health, Michael MacKellar, later in the day, to discuss bilateral health-related affairs. They exchanged views on the Korean Government's plan to send students' to Australia to study its medical and social security institutions.

CSO: 4120/85

EASING OF GRADUATION QUOTA SYSTEM CONSIDERED

SK080215 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Dec 81 p 8

[Text] Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho said Saturday his ministry was considering implementing the graduation quota system for colleges in a less rigid manner, allowing individual schools to decide how to eliminate those in excess of graduation quotas. He made the remarks in an informal discussion with President of Seoul National University Kwon E-hyok and President of Yonsei University An Se-Hui of wide-ranging matters concerning education.

The softening of the government stand on the implementation of the system was timed with mounting calls from professors and students to revise it. Yi made clear that schools, depending on their peculiar situations, might retain the surplus until graduation and less successful students in excess of graduation quotas would receive certificates proving their completion of the four-year course instead of diplomas.

He further said there was no reason for the ministry to stick to the principle set earlier in connection with the implementation of the system as long as the system helped students devote themselves to academic pursuits.

The earlier principle required the schools to eliminate 18 percent of the graduation quota after one year's attendance while prohibiting schools from allowing more than 10 percent of the quota to advance to the senior class. The minister said the number of those to be dropped each year and the way of eliminating them in accordance with the system could be decided by the schools themselves.

Under the graduation quota system which has been put into practice for those admitted this year, schools recruit their freshmen students 30 percent in excess of their respective graduation quotas and they are required to eliminate the surplus before graduation in order of academic records.

Yi further revealed that those to be recruited in excess of graduation quotas could also be determined by the schools in the future depending on their respective capabilities to accommodate students. "It is the basic position of the ministry to change any minor details in accordance with the changing situation while keeping the basic principles," he said.

CSO: 4120/85

DJP FAVORS ABOLITION OF GRADUATE QUOTAS

SK130255 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The majority Democratic Justice Party plans to urge the government to do away with the quota system for university and college graduates.

Rep Na Sok-ho, chairman of the policy deliberation committee of the party, said yesterday it was neither reasonable nor constructive for each higher learning institution to drop about 30 percent of its enrollments before graduation.

It would also be a great hindrance to the formulation of a manpower supply program, he said.

The party's stand was made public, timed with Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho's recent announcement that the ministry would not stick to the graduation quota system in a strict manner, but allow leeway in the operation of the quota system.

The minister said that his ministry was considering allowing each higher learning institution to issue certificates showing that the bearers had studied at the universities to "slow" students instead of dropping them from graduation. Of course, they would be denied regular diplomas.

Under the present graduation quota system colleges and universities can recruit students by 30 percent in excess of the authorized enrollment quotas. But they are obliged to pare down the excess students on the basis of study records before they graduate.

The graduation quota system was put into force this year to ease the sharp competition for university entrance and to produce sufficient numbers of educated persons.

However, the program faces stiff complaints from universities since many students are preoccupied with earning good marks on examinations only rather than a desirable manner of studying.

This will do only harm from a long-range view to education, according to university authorities.

Rep Na of the DJP said it was good that the Education Ministry planned to introduce flexibility in the operation of the rigid graduation quota system.

However, he charged that the ministry's idea of using certificates instead of graduation diplomas for "slow" students should be dropped. He said it would be better to grant graduation diplomas to all students deserving them without being tied to the graduation quota system.

CSO: 4120/85

DAILY SUPPORTS AUTONOMOUS STUDENT ACTIVITIES

SK131102 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 11 Dec 81 p 2

[Editorial: "College Students' Extracurricular Activities"]

[Excerpts] It seems that a breakthrough will be made in solving problems concerning students' extracurricular activities. At a recent meeting of the chiefs of departments of universities and colleges from all over the country, the Education Ministry promised to ease its policy for the campuses on matters concerning guidance of students. The Education Ministry has also issued a policy saying it will allow students to autonomously conduct extracurricular activities, including academic and ideological activities, unless these activities greatly disturb order on campus. This is a very encouraging step, reflecting an improvement in the situation. We appreciate this move because the Education Ministry authorities, by moving away from their makeshift and passive guidance for the students, have expressed a will to make positive efforts to correctly guide the students. In a sense, we believe this step represents a strong desire to improve the alienated and severed relations between students and professors and between students and the government authorities.

Extracurricular activities are conducted by the students in accord with their own free will and urgent demands. If the older generation unnecessarily meddles in extracurricular activities and views them suspiciously without understanding them, the maintenance of good relations with them will suffer because the older generation's natural distrust of the students created by the generation gap will not only worsen, but also will unjustly prevent the younger generation from developing to assume responsibility for the future of the country.

Unlike the past, students of the 1980's have developed into a group of intellectuals who have armed themselves with ideologies via extracurricular activities much different from those of the past. In light of this, we do not believe that the direction being taken by this sort of ideological extracurricular activity is desirable. Yet, we do not think these extracurricular activities are dangerous. We do not want students to receive education to become men of ideology. At the same time, we expect that students will freely indulge in ideological meditation.

We should not worry about what ideology students study and what books they read. We should not prevent them from doing so, but willingly create an atmosphere in which thoughtful students are encouraged to profoundly study ideologies.

We should understand that, since students control extracurricular activities on campuses, they should conduct them autonomously and it is important there exist an atmosphere in which they can freely exchange views and engage in study.

We hope that the Education Ministry policy encouraging ideological extracurricular activities will be successful.

CSO: 4108/27

ROK TO DISCLOSE SENIOR OFFICIALS' PROPERTY IN 1983

SK080155 Seoul YONHAP in English 0113 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Seoul, 8 Dec (YONHAP)--The Korean Government will make known to the public a list of the properties of lawmakers and officials occupying minister-level posts or above, as a prelude to the enforcement in 1983 of a public servants ethics law.

Testifying before the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee Monday, Government Administration Minister Kim Yong-hyu said that the disclosure of properties would be limited to senior officials such as ministers and lawmakers.

Kim was responding to a question from Rep Pak Kwan-yon of the Democratic Korea Party about the rank of the officials to be required to register their properties with the government.

Kim said that Supreme Court judges and four-star general would fall within this category, under the new law, which will be put into effect beginning January 1, 1983.

The scope will be gradually expanded to include lower-ranking officials, and the government will set up a committee composed of members of the executive, legislative, and judiciary branches of government, some time in the second half of next year, to work out decrees designed to implement the law.

Under the new law, the president, the prime ministers, all cabinet members, lawmakers, the chairman of the board of audit and inspection, Supreme Court justices, appellate court chiefs, four-star generals and the secretary-general of the National Assembly will be among those whose properties will initially be made known to the public.

The government-drafted public servants ethics law, which was revised by the six-member subpanel of the home affairs committee, was passed unanimously in a meeting of the house panel Monday.

The bill will be referred to a National Assembly plenary meeting, for formal approval before the assembly adjourns December 19.

CSO: 4120/78

POLICE, TAX OFFICIALS DUE TO REGISTER PROPERTIES

SK030235 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The number of government officials subject to property registration will be expanded to low tax officials and police officers, according to a negotiated version of the government-drafted "public officials' ethics law" bill.

Amended by the majority and minority campus in the subcommittee of the Home Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, the amended version provides that all tax and customs officials at and higher than subsection chief level will come under the category of property registration.

In the original version, only those at and higher than section chief level among government officials were to have their property registered with the pertinent authorities as a means of helping stamp out irregularities and corruption in officialdom.

Pursuant to the new version, senior police superintendents will have to register their property with the pertinent authorities. In the original version, they were not to do it since the property registration was required only of superintendent-generals in the original draft.

The amended version also provides that the bill will be put into force beginning January 1, 1983 instead of January 1 next year.

The amended version provides that the registered property be kept secret in principle. However, it can be made public if a need arises in accordance with a presidential decree that will be formulated later.

Ethics committees will be established in the three branches of the government to handle the property registration business.

The justice minister will have the right to investigate false registrations upon the request of the heads of government organizations, but the requests should be cleared by the relevant ethics committee.

In case of an alleged false registration involving military personnel, the investigation should start upon the request of the defense minister, according to the amended version.

Operation of the ethics committees is to be regulated by presidential decree.

The Home Affairs Committee is to act on the negotiated ethics law bill on Monday for full parliamentary action during the current session of the National Assembly.

CSO: 4120/78

NATIONAL POLICE COMMENTS ON CURFEW

SK210357 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Nov 81 p 8

[Excerpts] The expected lifting of the four-hour curfew (from midnight till 3 a.m.) appears to be of great social and economic significance, but security authorities show a cautious attitude toward the move.

Senior officials of the National Police Headquarters (NPH), noting the expected increase inproblems from the stand-point of security and the maintenance of peace and order, opined that the government should closely study when and how the current curfew should be removed. Whether to lift the curfew throughout the nation at the same time or to remove it step by step is the most important matter, an official said.

Selection of the so-called vulnerable regions where curfew will remain will also require careful consideration, they explained.

The vulnerable areas, which are generally coastal and front line regions, in fact, include Seoul, Inchon, Mokpo, Pusan and other major cities, they pointed out.

They also stressed that thorough security measures should be taken before lifting the curfew, predicting that it would be premature to remove the curfew on January 1 next year.

Legal ground for the nation-wide curfew was given when the minor offences punishment law was enacted in April, 1954. Article 1-43 provided police detention or fines for curfew violators.

In the 1960's as the social order became stabilized, the government partially lifted the curfew in some areas. Cheju Island became a curfewless area on January 18, 1964, followed by the landlocked province of Chungchong-Pukto on March 1, 1965.

Then such tourism areas as Kyongju, Tongnae, Haeundae, Onyang and Yusong were released from the curfew system on May 5, 1966.

The Cheju and Chungchong-Pukto authorities disclosed that they had faced no serious security and social problems since the curfew was lifted.

Criminal offenses have shown a slight increasing trend, but the same tendency is seen in other provinces where curfew is imposed, they said, adding that the crime rate had nothing to do with curfew.
CSO: 4120/78

BACKGROUND FOR MOVES TO LIFT CURFEW DISCUSSED

SK210333 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Kim Ki-sok]

[Text] The move to lift the 36-year-old curfew in 1982 shows the government's earnestness "in the new era" to remove all causes of inconveniences to people in their daily lives.

The "lift curfew" drive has been accelerated by the concerned cabinet ministries and some members of political circles ever since Seoul was chosen as the venue for the 1988 Olympic Games in late September this year.

Fundamentally, however, the issue has been well debated and dealt with by the government of the fifth republic which has pursued various "open" policies, including the liberalization of overseas trips, according to political observers.

Article 9 of the constitution stipulates that "all citizens shall be assured of human dignity and have the right to pursue happiness. It shall be the duty of the state to confirm and guarantee the fundamental and inviolable human rights of individuals."

In connection with "the right to pursue happiness," lifting the present midnight-4 a.m. curfew has been actively discussed since the constitution was revised in October 1980.

The move to lift the curfew by the government and the major political parties will bring about drastic changes in the life of the people, particularly in their economic and social life, the observers predicted.

At the same time, it will help renew the Republic of Korea's image in the world society.

They observe that the government's move shows its confidence in the political and social stability of the country for which it has exerted every effort since the October 26 incident in 1979.

The lifting of curfew also signifies the republic's superiority to North Korea in the defense capability, the observers view.

The curfew was first implemented in the Seoul and Inchon areas on September 7, 1945, some three weeks after the national liberation from the Japanese colonial rule, in accordance with a decree of the U.S. military administration.

However, the curfew was lifted from Cheju Island on January 18, 1964, and in Chungchong-Pukto on March 1, 1965.

Curfew-free areas have marked no major problems in security and social stability. On the contrary, it has helped residents there promote their economic lifes.

The curfew in the rest of the country has been lifted generally on the New Year's Day and some national holidary. The lifting of curfew requires no major legal procedures, except in approval by the cabinet.

The present curfew is based on clause 43 of article one of the misdemeanor punishment law, which empowers the minister of home affairs to impose curfew in time of war, natural calamity or potential social disruption, and subjugate violators to physical detention or fine.

Legal experts, however, point out that the stipulation runs counter to the spirit of clause one of article 35 of the constitution which says freedoms and rights of citizens shall not be neglected on grounds that they are not enumerated.

Many people also agree that curfew has caused such inconvenience in the daily lives of the citizens. People are not allowed out from midnight to 4 a.m. Curfew brings about a four hours' hiatus in the otherwise uninterrupted stream of economic activities every day. It also serves as a road block to a smooth allurement of foreign tourists.

All the vehicles race desperately toward their destinations toward midnight when curfew is imposed, triggering a number of traffic accidents.

A dramatic turnaround came early last month, when a Baden-Baden meeting chose Seoul as the venue for the 1968 Olympic Games.

Since then a possible removal of the curfew order has been persistently talked about, with pertinent government officials assuring from time to time appropriate action at a favorable time well ahead of the world sports event.

Moreover, the second minority Korea National Party (KNP) added to the momentum for a possible retraction of curfew late last month by initiating a motion for its abolition.

The KNP, recalling the partial removal of curfew has brought about no serious problems, demanded curfew be lifted throughout the country except vulnerable areas, effective January 1 next year.

The initiation of the motion was immediately followed by a continuous mass media campaign for the retraction of curfew.

The government has up to now studied the wisdom of abolishing curfew from various angles, it was learned.

Amid this mounting call for the abrogation of curfew, the government and the DJP have agreed to lift curfew in order to serve more interests of the people in the new era and to make effective preparations for the 1988 world sports festival.

The government and the DJP seem to be convinced that the removal of curfew will not endanger the national security and social stability.

DJP floor leader said Thursday that the majority party came to propose a joint initiation of a motion for the removal of curfew, because it should be lifted before 1988 Olympics and the partial removal has caused no grave problems.

The majority floor leader, in the meantime, stressed the need for an augmented security following the removal of curfew.

In this connection, pertinent authorities have studied way of strengthening the police force and equipment, sources said.

As the removal of curfew will have far-reaching effects on all spheres of people's lives, all the people are asked to render positive cooperation, the observers said.

CSO: 4120/78

BRIEFS

TURKEY SUPPORTS PEACE INITIATIVES--Ankara, 9 Dec (YONHAP)--Korean special presidential envoy No Tae-u, currently visiting Turkey, Wednesday met with Turkey's head of state Kenan Evren to discuss future cooperation between the two countries as well as the overall international situation. No, Korea's minister of state for national security and foreign affairs, handed Evren President Chon Tu-hwan's personal letter during the one hour meeting. Evren expressed his support for the Korean Government's repeated peace initiatives, including the proposals for a meeting between top leaders of South and North Korea, extended an invitation for President Chon to visit his country. The Turkish leader also expressed the hope that the two countries would expand their cooperation to include the economic field, based on traditional friendly relations. Earlier in the day, the Korean emissary also had talks with Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Ilhan Oztrak, during which pledges for closer cooperation in various fields were exchanged. [Text] [SK100148 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 10 Dec 81]

NO TAE'U MEETS FRG LEADERS--Bonn, 11 Dec (YONHAP)--Korea's special presidential envoy No Tae-u Friday met with West German President Karl Carstens and extended President Chon Tu-hwan's invitation for the German leader to visit Korea, Korean officials here said. The officials said Carstens told the Korean minister of state for national security and foreign affairs that South Korea and West Germany share a common destiny as divided nations and commended the Asian country for its economic development and democratization efforts. Later in the day, No conferred with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the latter's office for about 50 minutes and agreed to further expand bilateral cooperation. According to the officials, the two ministers share the same views on the threat represented by communist expansionism. The officials traveling with the Korean envoy said No explained to Genscher South Korea's attempt to reestablish an inter-Korean dialogue, and the efforts of the country's new leadership to build a democratic welfare state. The officials described the No-Genscher meeting as "frank and earnest," and added that the West German minister assured the Korean envoy that he would favorably consider South Korea's standing request for West German loans. [Text] [SK120058 Seoul YONHAP in English 0054 GMT 12 Dec 81]

'STOP AT TWO' FAMILY PLANNING--Seoul, 15 Dec (YONHAP)--Koreans who have no more than two children will be given several benefits by the government, such as financing of school expenses for their children from middle school through college, plus tax breaks, according to South Korea's new population policy now under study. The new policy also calls for the revising of the inheritance tax law in order to strengthen

daughters' legal heirship because the current law, giving sons priority against daughters in inheriting their father's properties, is considered as a factor in helping increase the country's population. The government is to launch actively the long-standing "stop at two" family planning campaign across the country, government officials said. South Korea's total population topped 38 millions and its population density was 385 persons per one square kilometer, placing South Korea third in the globe's population density ranking, according to a population census conducted by the government in 1980. [SK150411 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 15 Dec 81]

COLLEGE SUPPORTED STUDENT ACTIVITIES--The Ministry of Education yesterday instructed universities and colleges in the country not to suspend or discontinue classes for minor disturbances caused by some students. The instruction was delivered at a meeting of deans of student affairs of the nation's universities, which was held at Chungnam University in Taejon Wednesday and yesterday to decide policies for student guidance for next year. The ministry ordered them that school authorities avoid direct interference in the activities of students' defense corps and encourage it to be operated by voluntary participation of students. The ministry pointed out that hobbies or recreation activities have been overly emphasized for student circles under the corps. This tendency caused some students to avoid the group activities and to formulate illicit circles instead, it said. Therefore, the ministry said, school authorities are expected to legalize and support the illicit circles to such an extent that the order of schools and the country will not be destroyed. Commenting on the "graduation quota system," it said the universities and colleges can voluntarily decide when and how many students will be dropped. [Text] [SK110519 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 8]

DEFENSE OF SOCIAL INTERESTS--Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung yesterday appealed to the nation's judges that they should make concerted efforts in exercising judicial power in an appropriate and effective manner. In a speech delivered at a meeting of 53 senior judges from across the country yesterday, Yu further said that judges should work harder to meet the people's growing demand for better legal service. He called for judges to make the best use of some newly-enacted court regulations under which state-appointed judges are required to defend the interest of their clients more positively. Noting that as many as 8.9 million litigations have been filed with the courts between January and November this year, Yu said that red tape involving overall legal procedures should be eliminated for the convenience of the people. The nation's courts handled a total of 8.3 million legal cases last year, he said. The chief justice also called for all court personnel as well as judges to avoid using difficult legal terms and use layman's language instead as much as they can. A total of 53 senior judges, including 12 Supreme Court justices, attended the meeting which was held at the Supreme Court converence room early yesterday. Eleven of the participating judges met with President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae later in the day, a spokesman for the Office of Court Administration said. [Text] [SK120245 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Dec 81 p 8]

SUPREME COURT ON TRIAL DECORUM--Seoul, 12 Dec (YONHAP)--The Korean Supreme Court has finalized a set of rules which provide for legal custody of up to 20 days or a maximum fine of one million won (about 1,449 U.S. dollars) for disorderly conduct by those undergoing trial, court sources said Saturday. The rules, which will come into force January 1, 1982, are designed to uphold the authority of the courts and

ensure the smooth conduct of legal proceeding. They will apply to all defendants, plaintiffs, witnesses and observers attending civil, criminal, administrative and family trials, at the nation's courts. The rules make punishable disobedience to judges during trials, impeding of legal proceedings with emotional outbursts such as yelling and shouting, and downgrading of the authority of the courts. The rules will be enforced by the courts conducting the trials, but those who disagree with the courts' verdicts on their misconduct will be entitled to appeal to higher courts. [Text] [SK120214 Seoul YONHAP in English 0207 GMT 12 Dec 81]

EDUCATION TAX FUNDS BILL--The Democratic Korea Party (DKP) plans to ask the government to use some of the newly-introduced education tax money to be collected for five years from next year as a scholarship fund to help superior students from poor families. To this end, the DKP, which had strongly opposed the enactment of the education tax law, is working out a law bill tentatively named "National Scholarship Fund." The DKP law bill will be presented to the incumbent 108th regular National Assembly session in a couple of days, according to Rep Han Yong-su, chief party policy maker. The tentative draft calls for the creation of a scholarship fund with 10 percent of the total amount of education taxes to be collected a year for the next five years, government donations and donations by students who received scholarship from the fund after their graduation. After reserving the fund for five years, a fund management committee to be headed by the education minister would give scholarships to the students with profits from the reserved fund starting 1987, according to the party. [Text] [SK120226 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Dec 81 p 1]

DKP RESOLUTION ON ASSEMBLY SESSION--Lawmakers of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) vowed yesterday that they would struggle in the days ahead against the ruling party to realize the restoration of the National Assembly's real function through amending the assembly law and the basic law on the press. Issuing a resolution after a general causus, the 82 First Minority Party lawmakers argued that their party was not able to obtain good results in the current 108th regular assembly session ending on Saturday because of the ruling party's tendency to reject "politics of dialogue." The DKP lawmakers also urged in the resolution that the assembly accept its recommendation for the removal of political ostracism imposed on former politicians during the current house session. "Without it, no climate for the realization of national harmony can be created," they claimed in the resolution. They further said that they were determined to speak for the people under any circumstances and to do their best to carry out their mission to guarantee the rights and interests of the people. The lawmakers' caucus was called to order to conclude the minority party's activity during the current regular house sitting, which is the first regular session in the fifth republic. Party President Rep Yu Chi-song said in the meeting, "We know well what the situation given to us is like. But, we must improve it in a calm manner through dialogue." [Text] [SK151215 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Dec 81 p 1]

GRADUATE QUOTA SYSTEM--The Education Ministry said yesterday that it had no intention of changing the basic framework of the graduation quota system for colleges and it had never been consulted by the ruling Democratic Justice Party on the matter. Ministry spokesman Chong Yon-chun made the comment in response to reports that the DJP would propose the repeal of the system in view of its many drawbacks. Chong said the only measure now being considered concerning the system was to enable colleges and universities to decide the number of those in excess to be eliminated in each class year by themselves. The basic idea of dropping those in excess of graduation quotas

from the schools before graduation would not be changed, the ministry made clear. The ruling camp announced Saturday its plan to urge the government to do away with the controversial system. Under the system, all colleges and universities recruit up to 30 percent in excess of their respective graduation quotas on condition of eliminating all of those in excess of the quota before graduation. The system to be effective from those admitted this year, has been under harsh criticism from professors, students and parents mainly on the ground that it "dehumanizes" college education. [Text] [SK150131 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Dec 81 p 1]

LIFTING POLITICAL ACTIVITIES BAN--In a statement issued on 8 December on the occasion of the week of human rights, spokesman of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] Kim Chin-pae said: We urge the government authorities to take epochal measures in order to truly support realization of a society of justice, instead of merely repeating annual events during the week of human rights. Spokesman Kim stressed: We want the National Assembly to promptly adopt the proposal to lift the ban on political activties put forward by the DKP. Summoning the people in the form of voluntary appearances at investigation authorities and forcible investigation should be limited to the minimum extent. Special consideration and social attention should be directed to the issue of guaranteeing human rights of the low-wage earners and disabled persons. [Text] [SK091403 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Dec 81 p 2]

U.S. AMBASSADOR CONFERS WITH FORMER PRESIDENTS--Richard Walker, U.S. ambassador to South Korea, called on former presidents Choe Kyu-ha and Yun Po-son on 9 and 10 December. Although Ambassador Walker said that he had paid courtesy calls on them, his visits have drawn attention because of the length of the talks. Asked by a reporter before he entered former President Yun's home in Anguk-dong on the afternoon of 10 December if there were any special reason for his visit, Ambassador Walker nonchalantly said: "Yes, I have one. He is a former president." Asked if he would visit another former president, he answered: "Yes, I visted former President Choe yesterday. These are unofficial courtesy calls." He read a calligraphic board reading in Chinese "National prosperity and the welfare of people" displayed on a wall of Yun's resident. Former President Yun greeted Ambassador Walker by saying: "During your service here, I hope ROK-U.S. relations will develop." After exchanging pleasantries, they talked until 1605. Former President Yun saw Ambassador Walker off at his front gate. Asked again by a reporter what they had discussed, Ambassador Walker simply said: "We had very philosophical discussions." [Text] [SK120200 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 11 Dec 81 p 2]

DKP CALL FOR COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP--The Democratic Korea Party [DKP] at the National Assembly held a general meeting of its lawmakers today and analyzed its activities during the regular session of the assembly. At the meeting, the DKP lawmakers exchanged opinions on the party's activities in the National Assembly for next year. Addressing the meeting, party President Yu Chi-song said: "You are fully aware of the situation in which we cannot exercise power. We must seek harmony and unity through a peaceful dialogue and try to overcome the difficulties facing us." At the meeting, some junior lawmakers contended that the one-man leadership system that requires the entire party to remain silent if the president remains silent has reached the limit. They demanded a revision of the party constitution to adopt a

collective leadership system in order to meet the citizens' expectations of an opposition party and to demonstrate the party's strength. At the general meeting, National Assembly floor leader Ko Chae-chong, Secretary General Sin Sang-u, and policymaking committee chairman Han Yong-su reported on the matters within their areas of responsibility. At the meeting, the lawmakers of the party also had free discussions on the future of the party. [Text] [SK141227 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 14 Dec 81 p 2]

DJP URGED TO LEAD CABINET SHAKEUP--Ko Chae-chong, flood leader of the Democratic Korean Party [DKP], today said that the Democratic Justice Party [DJP2 should take the lead in renovating the executive branch through an overall shakeup of the cabinet. He further said it would be desirable for many DJP lawmakers to join the cabinet and take advantage of this opportunity to foster responsible politics. Meeting the press this morning, floor leader K. noted: "We were disappointed with the DJP because it failed to propose any acceptable policy alternatives with firm conviction as a ruling party during the current regular National Assembly session. We prefer a responsible ruling party to a weak one. DKP floor leader Ko's remarks on a cabinet shakeup have drawn public attention in connection with recent remarks by DJP chairman Yi Chae-hyong that DJP lawmakers should be capable of carrying out whatever mission entrusted to them by the government. At a DJP lawmakers' meeting yesterday morning, Chairman Yi said: "DJP lawmakers should fully understand government policies related to other standing committees' affairs, as well as to their own. They should ensure they are competent, of good character, and politically skilled so as to carry out whatever mission they may be assigned by the government. This is the wish of President Chon Tu-hwan, who is also the party's president." [Text] [SK130650 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 Dec 81 p 1]

PRESS LAW REVISION BILL--The Democratic Korea Party introduced yesterday an amendment bill to the basic law on press aimed at, among other things, making subject o court trials the culture-information minister's orders for the revocation of the registration of periodicals. The amendment affecting six articles provides that branch offices of foreign periodicals operating here will face closedown if the media carry articles damaging the prestige of the state "severely" and "repeatedly." This means that the offices will not face closure if their periodicals simply carry articles detrimental to the prestige of the state. Under the amendment, the precondition for the repeal of the periodicals' registration is narrowed down to cases in which they are found to be acting contrary to their registered purpose. Under the present law, they are liable to the same fate if they carry articles against the public duty "severely" and "repeatedly." As to the right to government information, the amendment crosses out a clause which empowers the government to deny the supply of requested information if it will obstruct the normal performance of administration work. The amendment provides that reporters need not reveal news sources to protect them if the articles do not constitute crimes warranting more than one-year jail terms. In the present law, reporters are denied the right to remain silent if the articles are crimes. [Text] [SK050316 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Dec 81 p 1]

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS PROPERTY REGISTRATION--Seoul, 4 Nov (YONHAP)--The National Assembly plans to enact a law requiring all civil servants to register their properties, sources at the assembly's Home Affairs Committee said Wednesday. Under the proposed ethics law governing public officials, the sources said, officials in the higher echelons and those concerned with tax and audit administration, regarded as being "vulnerable" to corruption, will be obligated to register their assets first. Property registration by the rest of officialdom will be implemented on a gradual

basis, in accordance with the enforcement regulations of the planned legislation. The ruling and opposition parties agreed in principle to enact the ethics code within the current regular assembly session, which ends early next month. Properties subject to registration cover, not only of those of the official himself, but also those of his or her spouse, children and parents, according to a draft for the ethics law, worked out by the Home Affairs Committee. The assembly's legislation will take the form of an amendment to a government version, now under deliberation by the Home Affairs Panels. The government version confines the extent of property registration, a key portion of the projected measure, to cabinet ministers, national assemblymen, heads of government-affiliated organizations and officials of bureau director level. [Text] [SK040223 Seoul YONHAP in English 0157 GMT 4 Nov 81]

FOREIGN SERVICE ASSIGNMENTS--Seoul, 3 Dec (YONHAP)--The Foreign Ministry Thursday effected a reshuffle of 15 senior foreign service officers. A ministry announcement said that Yi Mun-su, consul general in Boston, has been transferred as consul general in Seattle, and Pak Chong-sang, former director-general for Middle Eastern Affairs, and No Chang-hui, former director-general for international treaties, have been appointed ministers at the Korean Embassy in Washington, D. C. The list of the other appointees follows. In parentheses are their former titles. Chang Ku-uk, consul general in Fukuoka, Japan (researcher at the ministry's Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security); Pak Nam-kyun, consul general in Houston, (director-general for policy coordination); Yi Tong-yun, consul general in Agana (consul general in Islamabad); Chang Tong-hwan, consul general in Sapporo, Japan (researcher at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security); spokesman, Yu Chi-ho (director of the Korean Cultural Center in Los Angeles). In addition, the following persons have been reassigned to the ministry. Kim Seong-ku (consul general in Houston); Yang Ku-sop (consul general in Agana); Nam Hong-wu (consul general in Fukuoka, Japan); Min Yong-su (minister at the Korean Embassy in Taipei); Kim Chang-sok (minister at the Korean Embassy in Bonn); Kim Pyung-yun (councellor at the Korean Embassy in Tokyo); and Yi Kyu-su (consul in Naha, Japan). [Text] [SK031231 Seoul YONHAP in English 0808 GMT 3 Dec 81]

ROK-JAPANESE SOCIALIST TIES--Seoul, 4 Dec (YONHAP)--Ryosaku Sasaki, chairman of the Japanese Democratic Socialist Party, met with Rep Ko Chong-hun, president of South Korea's Democratic Socialist Party, here Thursday, to exchange views on various issues of common interest. Both parties belong to the opposition in their respective countries. In a joint press release issued at the end of their meeting, the two opposition politicians expressed the opinion that the promotion of friendly relations between Korea and Japan is very important for peace and security in Northeast Asia, and agreed that their political parties would exert all efforts to this end. Sasaki and Ko also promised that they would cooperate for the strengthening of international solidarity and for detente between East and West, based on the spirit of socialist international. Following the meeting, Ko gave a luncheon party for the Japanese visitor. On hand at the party were about [figure indistinct] domestic and foreign dignitaries, including South Korean National Assembly speaker Chon Nae-hyok and Japanese Ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda. Sakaki arrived in Seoul Wednesday for a six-day visit at the invitation of Korea's leading opposition Democratic Korea Party. [Text] [SK040207 Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT 4 Dec 81]

CSO: 4120/78

GNP GROWTH RATE ANALYZED

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 27 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Pyon Sang-kun, reporter: "Major Factor for Favorable GNP Rise, Crude Oil Saved Us"]

[Summary] Economic indicators for a growth rate, prices, and the balance of payments have registered marked improvement far more than expected early this year. An annual economic growth rate this year was originally projected at between 5 and 5 percent. [as published] But it is now projected at between 7 and 8 percent.

An average price rise this year, originally projected to be between 20 and 25 percent, is now certain to be held down to a level of 17 percent. Deficits in the nation's balance of payments, originally projected at $5.5 billion, are likely to be reduced by $500 million to $5 billion. Even those authorities concerned seem to have been amazed at such an unexpected improvement in actual economic performance.

Crude oil prices were the crucial factor which largely served to bring about the economic upturn. The government at first estimated the annual rise in crude oil prices roughly at 15 percent. But the world crude prices remained virtually stable.

Second, the relative stability of wages is considered to have contributed greatly to economic stabilization. This year, wages have risen by 17 to 18 percent on the whole. The economic situation might have been different if wages had been raised by more than 25 percent. In other words, sacrifices made by workers have been a great help.

The agricultural sector was the driving force which has pushed the growth rate sharply upwards. In Korea, agricultural production shares 20 percent of GNP, mining and manufacturing 30 percent, and social overhead capital and other services 50 percent. Due to a bad crop last year,the ratio of agricultural production to GNP had dropped to 16.9 percent.

This year, agricultural production has increased by about 25 percent as compared with last year's bad crop. The agricultural sector has taken 5 percent in the projected overall economic growth rate of between 7 and 8 percent. This means that this year's economic growth has been largely led by agricultural production.

A growth rate of 7-8 percent is relatively high. It must be taken into account that last year, the growth rate was minus 5.7 percent, according to preliminary computation by the Bank of Korea. The final rate is understood to have been even lower than that.

For business recovery, economic activities in manufacturing and mining should be brisk. In these fields, however, the actual growth rates this year are projected barely at 1 and 2 percent, respectively.

Economic Planning Board officials say that an overall economic growth rate ought to be about 15 percent, in order to make business recovery felt widely among the general public. At least, it should rise 12 percent this year if the nation is to regain the 1979 level of national income.

In the balance of payments, the nation benefited much from the stable prices of imported raw materials. As of the end of October, exports have grown 25 percent at a steady pace, but imports stood at an increase of 16.6 percent. In the case of imports, more than 70 percent are capital goods; and such imports should rise if business is to take a favorable turn.

In October, a balance in the current account remained in the black for the first time this year. The slow increase in imports are attributable to the decrease in demand as well as the fact that gross amount of imports has decreased relatively since unit import prices have decreased. During the third quarter of this year, imports have grown 17.6 percent in quantity, but unit import prices have risen only 2.2 percent.

As of the end of October, the total amount of interest payments reached $2,830 million, an increase of 43 percent from the same period of last year. The monthly amount of interest payments has decreased from the peak of $330 million in September to $241 million in October.

Last year, price rose 44 percent, of which one-third is ascribable to the upward move of the Won-Dollar exchange rate. This year, the exchange rate has risen only 5 percent. As of the end of October, wholesale prices have risen 12.5 percent and consumer prices 13.7 percent.

Assuming that prices for petroleum products and electric rates are raised by 5 or 6 percent, respectively, they are expected to affect wholesale prices by 0.9 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively.

So far, the real value of salaries and wages has rather decreased in spite of continued wage increases because of the fast rise in prices. Should the salary and wage rates be raised between 17 and 18 percent on the average, the wage earners may escape that "virtual decrease in wages" resulting from the price rise. But a domestic price rise of 17 or 18 percent is too high.

CSO: 4108/58

PROSPECTS OF AUTO INDUSTRY ANALYZED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 2 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] While our domestic auto industry is drifting aimlessly, Hyundai [Hyondae] Automobile Co proposed an unexpected plan.

Hyundai attracted attention by proposing a large scale project in spite of the fact that industry has been suffering from repeated mistakes in selecting the type of autos, mergers and closings following investment readjustments, and from the unitarization of specialized autos [chonmun ch'ajong tanilhwa--government imposed specialization and monopoly on the type of autos--passenger cars, light and heavy trucks, etc--manufactured by each maker].

The plan is to import technology and carry out a joint venture, which is known to have been submitted by Hyundai to the government. It is an epoch-making and unexpected one. It is unexpected because Hyundai, which has committed itself to the development of an independent Korean-designed car, has suddenly announced a joint venture with Mitsubishi of Japan.

Pony passenger cars currently manufactured by Hyundai are valued as a unique Korean-designed model.

In policy confrontations, with Kia and Saehan automakers, who were once rivals, Pony always won because it was a domestically developed car.

Hyundai now plans to set Pony aside, and manufacture a Japanese car for sale in domestic and overseas markets. According to the plan made public, Hyundai, with Mitsubishi of Japan, will build a large factory in Ulsan with an annual capacity of 300,000 cars. Construction of the factory will begin next year, and will be completed by 1985. The car that will be produced from 1985 will be equipped with an engine of approximately the same quantity of exhaust emission as the one in Pony, front-wheel drive, and will be a fuel-efficient model.

The specifications of the car as described in the plan are better than those of Pony in many ways. The car is expected to be more competitive in the international market.

Hyundai explains that their plan to produce Mitsubishi cars is to conform to the auto industry growth objectives set by the government for the fifth five-year plan and to greatly enhance the reputation of Korean cars worldwide.

However, the construction of a large scale plant with an annual capacity of 300,000 cars requires enormous capital. Hyundai plans to invest 121.1 billion won of internal funds along with $394 million of foreign capital, a total of 396.9 billion won, on a 300,000-p'yong [1 p'yong = 3.24 m^2] site in Ulsan.

The capital will be raised jointly by Hyundai and Mitsubishi, and the latter will be allowed to invest up to 10 percent of the capital.

When the joint-venture plant is completed in 1985, Hyundai will become a large automaker with an annual production of 400,000 cars, including the existing facilities for Pony.

The automaker is expected to march into the world market on a grand scale with increased international competitiveness through cost reductions from mass production.

Hyundai aims to export 100,000 to 150,000 cars from the 300,000 produced annually. There are, however, many parts of this ambitious plan that must be carefully examined and reviewed.

It is necessary to have an analysis by specialists on whether it is wise to risk a new, large scale investment without being able to raise the efficiency of existing investment, particularly in view of the current trends of the world market for automobilies.

Also, one should consider whether the choice of a Japanese car will be welcome or not in the American and European market that Hyundai must explore in the future.

There is no problem with the reputation of the Mitsubishi brand name nor in the reliability of their cars.

But, Japanese cars are hated and shunned in the U.S. and European markets.

It is well known that Japanese cars, which not only chased Ford and Chrysler out but also push them to the brink of bankruptcy, have become the target of criticism by U.S. and European automakers.

Foreign buyers are likely to get the impression that Koreans are trying to sell Japanese cars that became inconvenient for the Japanese to sell themselves.

We recall that Korean [color TV] manufacturers were criticised for dumping on behalf of Japanese makers when Japanese color TV sets were rejected in the U.S. for dumping and disrupting the market.

We concluded that the joint venture with Mitsubishi must be carefully examined with emphasis on worldwide marketability.

We also note that the conditions [price] for technology import are very high, as the Mitsubishi brand is well-known internationally.

According to the plan, Hyundai will pay a royalty of $42 per car during the 7 years of joint venture.

It is unavoidable to import advanced technology at high prices. We also expect that the advanced technology will be digested and absorbed into our technology quickly by absorbing imported technology as best as we can while we pay the royalty. We are also confident that the joint venture with Mitsubishi will provide a decisive opportunity to improve fuel efficiency, safety, and reduction of the production cost through mass production.

How to coordinate the joint venture between Hyundai and Mitsubishi with regard to the still pending joint project between Saehan and GM of the U.S. remains an important policy question.

So far, the cars made by famous makers of the U.S., Japan, and Italy did not succeed in Korea. It will not be easy to choose between U.S. and Japanese cars to be manufactured again.

It is urgent that this time the choice be a final one, not be be changed again. Also, the investment should not be readjusted.

We can find an important significance in the joint plan of Hyundai and Mitsubishi because of the ever increasing private ownership of cars.

According to a government plan, there will be 1,220,000 passenger cars domestically and 80,000 cars exported by 1986.

To fulfill these policy objectives, a large plant with an annual production of 300,000 cars must be built. It is urgent to adopt a policy that will provide new vigor to an industry that operates below 50 percent capacity and at the same time insists on a unique Korean-designed model that has a low marketability in the world.

9829
CSO: 4108/46

TOUGH CANADIAN POLICY TO AFFECT ROK SHIPBUILDERS

SK100306 Seoul YONHAP in English 0245 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Toronto, 9 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korea's long-term prospects for breaking into Canada's shipping market appear to be dimming as Canadian shipbuilders step up efforts to curb foreign competition.

The Canadian shipbuilding and ship repairing association Tuesday issued a statement, pressing the Ottawa government for measures to discourage foreign shipbuilders from penetrating further into Canada's shipping market.

Henry Welsh, the association president, called on the government to formulate a policy aimed at fostering the domestic shipbuilding industry "so South Korea, Japan or European nations will not build ships and offshore drilling rigs for Canada," according to the Canadian press, a major wire service here.

He specifically called on the government to impose tougher duties on imported ships, to ban the importing of used vessels, and to formulate a policy that would require Arctic vessels for resource exploration and transportation to be built in Canada.

Welsh's call followed Monday's report that Dome Petroleum Ltd. of Canada has recently decided to go ahead with its earlier plan to build an East Coast shipyard at the cost of 350 million Canadian dollars to supply the vessels, rigs, and barges needed for the development and transportation of its huge Beaufort sea oil and gas reserves.

Dome, which has been the major oil explorer in the central Beaufort basin, believed to contain several billion barrels of oil, says that it is willing to risk a short-term financial deficit in building the proposed shipyard, despite the fact that it would be cheaper and easier to get the ships from Japan or South Korea, because it puts national considerations first.

Dome is known to need more than 100 ships including 25,200,000-ton icebreaker-tankers, costing about 330-million dollars each, rig, and barges in order to develop and transport its Arctic oil and gas reserves.

The South Korean Shipbuilding Industry, with its four million-metric ton capacity, has begun to look to the Canadian shipping market for new orders, particularly non-vessel orders, to take up the slack, stemming from the continuing slump in world shipbuilding.
CSO: 4120/85

GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT HANDICRAFT INDUSTRIES

SK160243 Seoul YONHAP in English 0232 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Seoul, 16 Dec (YONHAP)--The Korean Government has decided to extend financial aid to the handicraft industries to improve and increase the production of ceramics and other types of folk art, as a promising source of revenues during the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul.

Under a handicraft industry promoting program released Wednesday by the Commerce-Industry Ministry, the government will lend five billion won (some 7.2 million U.S. dollars) to 200 handicraft manufacturers next year for the production of ceramics, Buddhist images and 50 other typically Korean artifacts by 1983.

The 50 objects include folk musical instruments, folk costumes, bows and arrows, metalware, stone ware, brass ware, imitations of ancient gold crowns, lacquerware inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and products made of dried sedge, grass and twigs.

The long-term, low-interest loans will be mainly used for the modernization of production facilities and quality improvement, ministry officials said.

The ministry will also set aside 500 million won (one U.S. dollar is worth about 695 won) from the medium business promotion fund next year, to help finance the development of model folk artifacts to be made on an experimental basis.

A special committee, consisting of scholars and experts, will be set up to develop model designs, according to the program.

A large folk artifacts sales center will be opened in January next year to sell quality products to foreign tourists at lower prices. Only artifacts which pass the quality tests will be displayed at the center.

Other highlights of the program include comparative studies of folk artifacts manufactured especially by Southeast Asian countries, and cities where the Olympic Games were held in the past.

CSO: 4120/85

LOAN, INSURANCE FIRMS TO FIX OWN INTEREST RATES

SK080203 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Secondary banking institutions including insurance firms and shortterm financing houses will be entitled to readjust interest rates on their own by the end of 1986 and commercial banks will follow suit later.

The government will not get loans from the central bank (Bank of Korea) beginning in 1983 and, if deemed necessary will issue bonds and treasury notes to cover its financial deficits.

During the 1982-86 period, the nation's savings are expected to increase at an annual rate of 27.4 percent to 61,561 billion won at current-account prices in accordance with the policy of making domestic funds available as much as possible to meet the need for economic development.

The secondary banking circles and the capital market will be "significantly expanded" to help domestic companies get 55.8 percent of their combined total fund needs during the coming five years.

During the same period, the nation's foreign exchange holdings are expected to increase by $800 million a year to $11 billion at the end of 1986 from $7 billion expected by the end of this year.

The government policy and predictions were disclosed yesterday by the Finance Ministry in its report on the "Detailed Performance Program in the Monetary-Finance Sector" during the Fifth Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan (1982-1986).

The ministry accented economic stabilization through sound monetary management protection of the international balance of payments, maintaining pertinent government revenues, fair taxation and promotion of the banking business.

The government will keep the annual growth of the total money supply at 22 percent and that of the money supply at 18 percent during the five-year period.

To help promote sound financing, the government will not depend on borrowings from the Bank of Korea starting in 1983 to make up for its budget deficits.

According to the ministry, the borrowings stood at 1,377 billion won last year. The figure is expected to rise to 2,056 billion won at the year's end and to 2,407 billion won next year.

Under the government program to manage private credit elastically, the current-account deficit will be reduced to $3,600 million in 1986 from $5,100 million. And net foreign assets (NFA) are also decreasing to $300 million in 1986 from $1,700 million.

To meet the prime policy of adjusting interest rates to realistic levels on a gradual basis, the first-phase plan calls for self-control of interest rates on call loans and commercial papers. Self-regulation of interest rates by secondary banking institutions is projected by the end of 1986 and the third and last stage calls for allowing commercial banks to set their interest rates on their own.

On the planned "epochmaking savings increase," the government set the total investment rate at 31.6 percent of the Gross National Product (GNP) to achieve an economic growth rate of 7.6 percent during the five years.

Domestic savings recorded an annual average increase of 23.9 percent during the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1977-1981). The rate is projected at 27.4 percent during the next five years.

The rate of savings from abroad will grow to 4.2 percent during the five-year period, compared with 6.1 percent registered during the previous five years.

The sum of foreign money the nation is required to secure is likely to total $46,500 million--$37,500 million on a long-term basis and $9,000 million on a short-term basis.

With rational management of foreign debts, the foreign debt servicing ration will drop from 13.9 percent this year to 11.1 percent in 1986.

The ministry-prepared tally shows that the principal of foreign loans will increase from $3,800 million this year to $7,570 million in 1996 and that the current-account earnings will soar to $68 billion in 1986 from $27,400 million in 1981.

CSO: 4120/78

BRIEFS

IMPROVED BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STRESSED--Seoul, 27 Nov (YONHAP)--A ranking South Korean Government official said Friday that major economic policies for the next five years would be implemented with a view to improving the country's international payments position and overall industrial competitiveness to the fullest possible extent. Briefing private business leaders on the country's Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan (1982-1986), at a meeting sponsored by the Federation of Korean Industries, Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun emphasized the need for a significant development to improve the balance of international payments. Enterprises should combine efforts to strengthen their competitiveness at overseas markets through productivity improvement, So said. He pledged the government's support of such endeavors by making commodity prices, interest rates, and wage internationally competitive. So acknowledged the declining arrivals of export letters of credit, the reduced operation rates andthe acute fund shortages facing private enterprises, but clearly refused to resort to short-term pump-primming measures to envigorate business activities, because the government gives utmost priority to price stabilization. [Text] [SK270256 Seoul YONHAP in English 0237 GMT 27 Nov 81]

BUMPER CROP EFFORTS URGED--Agriculture-Fisheries Minister Ko Kun stressed yesterday that agricultural leaders should exert all their zeal for bumper crops next year. The minister urged the agricultural leaders to train farmers in advanced farming techniques so as to produce abundant grain yields in 1982. "All agricultural guides are required to do their utmost to achieve self-sufficient cereal output in the forthcoming years, as agriculture is the basic industry of the nation," Ko accented. He was addressing a rally of agricultural guides at the Seoul Sejong Cultural Center with the attendance of some 500 leaders selected from among exemplary farmers across the nation. Farmers as well as the participants should, the minister added, cope with expected adverse weather conditions next year by making the most of previous experience in surmounting all natural calamities. The agricultural leaders attending the rally resolved to bring about a plentious year with all-out force and expertise in close cooperation with farmers and government specialists. [Text] [SK030240 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Dec 81]

DOMESTIC VEHICLES SALES RECOVER--Seoul, 5 Nov (YONHAP)--The performance of automobile sales in South Korea, after struggling through a tunnel of sluggishness, has finally emerged into the light, it was learned Thursday. According to business sources, the domestic sales of automobiles amounted to 8,784 vehicles in October--1,104 vehicles (14.4 percent) more than sales for the same month last year--of which passenger cars accounted for 4,020, buses 862, trucks 3,582 and specially-equipped vehicles 282. Thus, the domestic sales of automobiles totaled 86,699

vehicles as of the end of October this year, slightly higher than the comparable number of 86,560 a year earlier. Of the January-October total, passenger cars accounted for 41,635 (a 8.1-percent increase over sales for the corresponding period last year), buses for 9,927 (up 9.9 percent), specially-equipped vehicles for 2,773 (up 25.5 percent), and trucks for industrial use for 32,364 (down 12.5 percent). [Text] [SK050154 Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT 5 Nov 81]

MERGER IN AUTO INDUSTRY--Kia Industry and Tonga Motors formally entered into a merger agreement on Dec. 1, under which a new company will be incorporated through their merger. They have agreed, however, to decide later on their participation in the management and a name of the new company. Highlights of the agreement signed on the day are as follows. An adequate number of the new company's Board membership will be allotted to Tonga Motors by agreement between the two firms. Ha Tong-hwan, chairman of Tonga Motors, will be allowed to continue to operate Tonga's P'yongt'aek and Pup'yong plants under his personal management. The new company name will be given later by agreement between Kia and Tonga. The merger promotion committee will be entitled to give its authoritative interpretation of the agreement in case there should be a difference of views between the two companies. They also agreed on holding the stockholders meeting for the merger around next Feb 10. The agreement was signed by Kia's Chairman Min Kyong-chung and President Kim Son-hong and Tonga's Chairman Ha and President Chong Ki-yong, in the presence of the representatives of the Cho-Heung Bank and the Korea First Bank. [Seoul CHOSEN ILBO in Korean 2 Dec 81 p 2]

COLOR TV EXPORT--With the U.S. import quota for color TV sets expected to be scrapped in July next year, it is anticipated that local color TV manufacturers will engage in cut-throat competition with each other for the export of their products to the U.S., according to the Korea Electronic Ind. Cooperative on Nov. 27. This is particularly so because some local TV makers other than those large-scale producers as the Gold Star Co., the Samsung Electronics Co., the Taihan Electric Wire Co., and the Anam Electric Ind. Co. will begin shipment of their goods to the U.S. next year. The Cooperative has said that it will work out a series of self-regulatory measures to establish export order in the future, while adopting a check price system for the export of color TV sets to the U.S. It has been learned that the U.S. consumption of color TV sets is set at a total of 11.5 million for this year, of which some 2 million sets will be imported. It is estimated that some 1 million color TV sets will be imported from Japan and the rest from Korea and Taiwan. [Seoul MAZIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 27 Nov 81 p 7]

TEXTILE INDUSTRY--The nation's textile business circles have tentatively set next year's export goal of textile products at some $7 billion. To attain this target, the business circles have decided to work out a series of comprehensive measures for the sustained development of the nation's textile industry. Highlighted in the measures are the expansion and modernization of facilities, the

procurement of raw materials on a stable basis and the introduction of advanced technology for the qualitative improvement of textile goods, as well as the promotion of research and development, strengthening of information-gathering activities, and the positive exploration and diversification of export markets overseas. According to a plan for the modernization of textile industry for 1982, jointly formulated by the related business circles and academic circles on Dec 1, textile exports are targeted to reach $7 billion next year, up 11.1 percent over this year. The business circles plan to expand synthetic fiber and spinning & weaving facilities with a daily production capacity of 66.5 tons and 76,500 spindles, respectively. In addition, the business circles have decided to hold a textile machinery exhibition on May 6-11 next year and to take part in a U.S. Atme textile machinery display slated for next September. To secure the stable supply of raw materials, the related business circles intend to facilitate joint venture projects with Indonesia and Mexico. In addition, some $600 million will be provided for industries concerned to import raw cotton, the related business circles added. [Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 2 Dec 81 p 3]

CALL FOR 'BELT-TIGHTENING'--Seoul, 15 Dec (YONHAP)--The government Tuesday announced its economic operation program for 1982, calling for a seven percent growth rate in real terms, holding price increases below 14 percent and curbing deficits in the balance of international payments at 4.4 billion U.S. dollars. Vice Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon, announcing the program, said priority would be given to the vitalization of the market economy, amelioration of the country's balance of international payments position and modernization of industries. Despite difficulties expected in carrying out the program, Sin said economic conditions next year could be much better than this year, if the people continued to tighten their belts and share pain thereof. The plan also requires total money supply to increase by 20 to 22 percent and to take measures to expedite business recovery. Sin said the foreign debt-service burden would be lowered from this year's 13.9 percent to 12.8 percent and that efforts will be continued to secure public loans to help defend the balance of international payments. [Text] [SK150210 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT 15 Dec 81]

NO LOWER INTEREST RATES--Prime Minister Nam Tok-u indicated yesterday that the government would not lower interest rates on bank loans or savings for the time being to revitalize the nation's economy, now in serious recession. He clarified the government position during the breakfast meeting with economic ministers and leading businessmen at the capital restaurant yesterday morning. On a request for entrepreneurs to lower bank interest rates, Premier Nam was quoted as saying: "The government does not envisage a cut in the bank interest as it had already taken such finanical measures on two occasions." Premier Nam also said that the government would place major emphasis on increased production by firms through betterment of product quality as well as diversifying export markets. He called upon businessmen to cooperate positively with the government for price stabilization and the enhancement of productivtiy through technical renovation. Attending the two-hour meeting were, from the government side, Vice Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon; Finance Minister Yi Sung-yun; Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun; Construction Minister Kim Chu-nam; and Cho Yong-kil, secretary-general to the premier. From business circles were Chong Su-chang, president of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries; Yu Chang-sun, chairman of the Korean Traders Association; and Yu Ki-chung, president of the Korea Federation of Small Businesses. [Text] [SK120437 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Dec 81 p 1]

1982 IMPROVED EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS--Seoul, 12 Dec (YONHAP)--Korea's employment prospects for next year will be brighter than this year's. The Labor Affairs Ministry has recently conducted an employment status survey of 2,544 companies across the country, which employ more than 200 workers, and found that 1,032, or 40.5 percent, plan to employ 92,692 persons next year, 41.6 percent more than the planned number of recruitments this year. Kukje topped the list of the surveyed companies, with the largest number of new employees (11,000), followed by Hyundai Heavy Industry (1,330), Poonghan Textile (1,200), Samsung Electronic (1,020) and Haitai Confectionery (900). Companies which plan to pay more than 300,000 won (one U.S. dollar is worth about 695 won) as initial salary, to a new employee with a college education, numbered 15. They included six construction firms, three oil refineries and two mining companies. [Text] [SK120208 Seoul YONHAP in English 0204 GMT 12 Dec 81]

WON-DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE--Seoul, 10 Dec (YONHAP)--The won-dollar exchange rate has surpassed the five-percent benchmark for this year. The Bank of Korea posted the basic official exchange rate at 693.40 won per dollar Wednesday, 33.50 won or 5.07 percent higher than last year's exchange rate. As a result, Korean banks dealing in foreign currencies sold one dollar for 703.81 won and bought one dollar for 682.90 won. The telegraph selling price was 695.50 won per dollar against the telegraph purchasing price of 690.80 won. The exchange rate rose by 3.50 won since the turn of this month, higher than the average monthly increase of one to two won during the January-November period. Bank officials attributed the steady rise in the exchange rate to the continued appreciation of the dollar at world money markets in recent days. Government officials earlier predicted that they would be able to keep the exchange rate rise to under five percent throughout the year. They claim, however, that an increase of five percent would mean an exchange rate of 710 won to the dollar. The present rate, therefore, is seen by them to be below five percent. [Text] [SK100255 Seoul YONHAP in English 0236 GMT 10 Dec 81]

OIL PRICING STRUCTURE BENEFITS--Seoul, 14 Dec (YONHAP)--Korea's oil bill next year will be reduced by 12 million U.S. dollars under the OPEC decision last Friday to lower by between 20 and 70 cents the per barrel price of some types of crude. Sources at the Energy-Resources Ministry said Monday that, in line with the oil cartel's decision which goes into effect January 1, each barrel of crude import from Kuwait and Iran will cost 70 cents less that its current price. The estimated oil price reduction of 12 million dollars accounts for one percent of the country's total oil bill for 1982, the sources said. [Text] [SK140119 Seoul YONHAP in English 0115 GMT 14 Dec 81]

EXPECTED GNP GROWTH IN 1982--Seoul, 8 Dec (YONHAP)--The Bank of Korea (BOK) Monday predicted that the country's Gross National Product would grow by six to seven percent next year, one percentage point lower than the original target, because the domestic business recession would continue through the first half of next year. The BOK, in a report on the outlook of the Korean economy next year, said that the country's international payments deficit would amount to some 5.3 billion U.S. dollars next year, up 200 million dollars from this year's and predicted a 14-percent hike in domestic wholesale prices. In the light of all this, the central bank recommended that the government seek a slow and steady recovery, rather than a drastic pickup of the overall economy. The BOK also urged the government to reduce financial deficits and to prevent excessive hikes of public utility rates, in order to revitalize the Korean economy. It stressed that foreign exchange rates and interest rates

should be adjusted elastically, in accordance with business activities, but that the tight money situation should be sustained to prevent inflation. [Text] [SK080125 Seoul YONHAP in English 0056 GMT 8 Dec 81]

PRICE INCREASE RATE IN 1982--Seoul, 9 Dec (YONHAP)--The government will keep next year's price increase rates from exceeding 10 to 14 percent for wholesale prices, and 14 percent for retail prices, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Tuesday. To ensure this, the government will stabilize the money supply and expand supplies of food and other daily necessities, according to the EPB. A stable price structure will be sought, through strong price control policies for monopolistic and oligopolistic prices, and increased imports of consumer items. The government will also exert efforts to improve the distribution system, and institute effective policies for consumer protection. [Text] [SK090215 Seoul YONHAP in English 0103 GMT 9 Dec 81]

AUSTRALIA TO EXPAND COAL PROJECT--Seoul, 9 Dec (YONHAP)--Korea's Energy-Resources Ministry Tuesday authorized two local firms to increase their investments in the Drayton coal mining project being conducted in Australia's New South Wales State, according to ministry officials. The ministry's overseas resources development deliberation committee approved the request from the Hyundai Corp and the Daesung Mining Development Co to invest an additional 3.3 million Australian dollars each in the soft coal mining project. The two Korean firms have each invested 3.9 million Australian dollars in the project, under the contract with six foreign partners signed early October, in Sydney. Hyundai and Daesung, which hold 2.5 percent each of the project's total capital investment, requested the investment increase because of some changes in the project plans. The Drayton mine is reported to have some 500 million tons of soft coal, and the Korea Electric Co plans to import some 500,000 tons of coal annually for ten years beginning 1983. [Text] [SK090148 Seoul YONHAP in English 0124 GMT 9 Dec 81]

MONEY SUPPLY INCREASE FIGURES--Seoul, 14 Dec (YONHAP)--The Korean Government has decided to increase total money supply next year by 22 percent, two percentage points lower than originally projected in the country's Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan, which starts next year. Government sources said Monday that the adjustment is necessary to keep money supply below the envisaged 23-percent nominal economic growth rate for next year and to hold commodity price hikes down to 10 percent. Accordingly, money supply will increase from this year's 3.1 trillion won (roughly 4.5 billion U.S. dollars) to 3.3 trillion won next year (one U.S. dollar is worth about 695 won). The move is expected not to aggravate the current shortage of funds facing many enterprises but to help contribute to price stabilization by calming down the excessive demand caused by inflation, the sources said. [Text] [SK140117 Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 14 Dec 81]

CSO: 4120/85

LIVING CONDITIONS, SALARIES REPORTED

Worker's Monthly Income

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 28 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] The average South Korean worker is 28.8 years old, has worked 3 years, and 8 months at his present job, works 25 days a month, and earns 150,747 won per month.

According to the major labor and economic indicators analyzed by the Labor Department on September 25, there are 74,090 businesses which employ five or more workers, a total of 3,219,442 workers at the end of last year. Their average age is 28.8 years with 3.8 years of work experience, and their average length of service at one job is 2.8 years. In a month, they work an average of 25.1 days or 231.4 hours with an average wage of 150,747 won. In addition to the monthly wage, the average of special wages [bonus etc.] amounts to 268,842 won per year.

The average male worker is 32.4 years old with 4.8 years of experience, works 25 days (228.4 hours) a month and earns 192,589 won. In contrast, the average female worker works 25.1 days or 236.1 hours a month but earns much less than her male counterpart, 85,674 won. The average female worker is 23.3 years old and has 2.3 years of work experience, which is about half the male average.

There are great differences in the working conditions of these workers according to their jobs, industries, education, and experiences. Technical professionals, administrative managers, and office workers work relatively short hours, 206, 208, and 210 hours, respectively. On the other hand, salespersons, service workers, production workers in agricultural, livestock, and forestry industries and simple laborers work for longer hours, 224 to 240 hours, but earn (including special wages) much less, with large differences according to the job.

The average monthly wage of technical professionals is 321,500 won, 517,432 won for administrative managers, and 211,000 won for office workers. But, the average wage for salespersons is 116,000 won, 108,000 for service workers, and 130,000 won for production workers and laborers.

Regarding education, if we take the wage of 124,435 won for those who have finished middle school or less as the standard index of 100, then high-school graduates get 180,919 won or 145.4, and college graduates get over three times

that, 413,317 won or 332.2. On the other hand, workers in construction, finance, and social and personal services earn 240,000 to 280,000 won, but those in the manufacturing industry earn only 145,000 won.

As usual, workers in Seoul earn the most money, 205,000 won, followed by those in Kangwŏndo with 195,000 won, in Chŏlla-Namdo with 176,000 won, and in Chejudo with 174,000 won.

Wages According to Industry and Education

(Unit: 1000 won. Level index in parentheses.)

Industry Classification	Middle School Graduates or Lower	High School Graduates	Junior (Trade) College Graduates	College Graduates
Electronic Data Processing	124 (100)	180 (145)	264 (212)	413 (332)
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	131 (100)	194 (148)	197 (150)	430 (327)
Mining	197 (100)	223 (113)	324 (164)	425 (215)
Manufacturing	110 (100)	170 (153)	247 (223)	413 (373)
Electricity and Gas	227 (100)	236 (104)	251 (110)	361 (159)
Construction	177 (100)	223 (125)	286 (161)	430 (242)
Wholesale and Retail	135 (100)	173 (127)	263 (194)	425 (313)
Transportation and Advertising	180 (100)	189 (105)	285 (158)	434 (241)
Finance and Insurance	170 (100)	197 (116)	298 (175)	434 (255)
Social and Personal Services	153 (100)	203 (132)	269 (175)	392 (255)

Top Executives' Salaries

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 28 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by reporter Yi Chae-hun in the column "Economic Topic"]

[Text] Chairman of Korean Airlines, Mr Cho Chung-hun, earned 11,469,800 won a day or 348,870,000 won a month.

His income last year was equivalent to the wages of 698 workers, each of whom earned 500,000 won per month.

This is the incredible income of the person who earned the most money in Korea.

The (combined income) tax he paid was slightly over one half of his income, 2,160,370,000 won, equivalent to the income tax paid by over 4000 workers, each of whom earned 500,000 won per month.

The income of Chairman Cho last year was far less than that of the chairman of the Hyŏndae group, Chŏng Chu-yŏng, in 1978 and 1979.

Chairman Chŏng was ranked No 1 for earning 25,941,000,000 won in 1978 and 15,699,000,000 won in 1979, far more than others.

The top position changed not because Chairman Cho suddenly earned a lot, but because the income of Chairman Chŏng dropped drastically.

The fact that Chairman Chŏng Chu-yŏng dropped to second place after having been the top money-maker for 3 years is big news from the combined tax returns filed last May.

The Chŏng family occupied four out of the five top positions in the tax returns of 1978 and 1979. This year, however, Chairman Chŏng and his whole family earned less. Chairman Chŏng was the only one in the top five rankings; his fifth son, Mong-hŏn, was 19th, his younger brother, Se-yŏng (president of Hyŏndae Automobile), was 18th, and the president of Kumgang, Chŏng Sang-yŏng, was 16th.

However, the fact that five members of the family are among the top 20 demonstrates the financial strength of the Hyŏndae group.

The main reason for the decrease in the income of Hyŏndae's chief is the decline in construction jobs in the Middle East.

The chairman of the Hanjin group, Cho Chung-hun, has risen rapidly by means of special procurements in Vietnam during the late sixties. His income was ranked highest in 1968 and 1970, second highest in 1979, and he demonstrated his financial strength again by being ranked first in 1980.

This reflects his influence, derived from the enormous airline business that he monopolizes.

The chairman of the Tonga group, Ch'oe Ch'un-mun, and his son, the chairman of Tonga Construction, Ch'oe Wŏn-sŏk ranked third and fourth, respectively.

This shows the steady expansion of the Tonga group, which grew through construction jobs.

The Ch'oes were ranked 10th for the father and ninth for the son in 1979, but their rankings rose rapidly and the positions were reversed.

Their income, however, is almost the same as in the year before.

The president of Hanyang Construction, Kim Sŏn-hwan, who has jumped from 67th to fifth, is not well known. He may be a new financial wizard.

Mr Yu Han-yŏl, who is ranked eighth, is an unusual case.

Last year he had bad luck to the extent that he had to turn over his business, Olympus Electronics, to someone else. His income was probably high because he was taxed on the income credited to him in the process of closing his business.

The chairman of Honam Refinary, Yun Tŏk-ju, who was ranked 30th in 1979 and 12th last year, is the wife of the late Chairman Sŏ Chŏng-kwi. Although the oil company is suffering from the recession this year, her income shows the power of the oil industry.

Chairman Yi Pyŏng-ch'ŏl of the Samsong group, which had earlier built a financial fortress, dropped to 20th from 16th in 1979, but his son, Yi Kŏn-hŭi, who is the vice chairman, rose from 20th to 11th.

We note that the chairman of the Taeu group, Kim U-jung, and the chairman of the Kukje group, Yang Chong-mo, who were both within the top 20 in 1978 and 1979, dropped below 20th, but this should be seen as a result of reduced dividends rather than that of shrinking businesses.

Eight of the top ten are chairmen or presidents of construction companies.

This proves that the Middle East construction market is a dollar box [lucrative business].

Mr Kang Sŏk-jin (Tongmyong Lumber), whose dominance was in the early seventies, has completely dropped out. It is also difficult to find Mr Yi Sang-sun (Wŏnp'ung Industries, fourth in 1970) and Mr Ŭn Sa-ch'ŏn (Korea Paper Mill, seventh in 1970) among the high-income earners. The financial stars [luck] must be shifting as time passes. It must be difficult both to start a [prosperous] business and to keep it going as well.

Police Detectives' Lives

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 26 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by reporter Kim Ch'ung-kŭn: "Detectives: The Faded Flowers of the Police in the Storm of the Stealing Scandal"]

[Text] It was the afternoon of the 18th [of October] when Detective Ha Yong-ung of the Yongsan Police Station entered the criminal custody room of the Namdaemun Police Station to wait for a detention warrant after he was arrested and investigated by the Seoul City Police. Among the detectives who were busy with their assignments, mixed feelings prevailed momentarily, feelings of excitement, anger, betrayal, and sympathy.

"It Finally Occurred."

This was the moment when the detectives faced one of their colleagues who became a common "criminal" from a "detective," a betrayer who put 80,000 policemen to shame.

"Isn't he a crazy man? After 13 years as a detective, how come he was unable to detect a poison and stole the savings passbook of a victim?"

"Detective Ha is my classmate, and he is not the kind to do such things. He was swift and clever. He was one of the better known detectives in the Yongsan Police Station."

"I cannot forgive his behavior at yesterday's news conference. Why didn't he say 'I did it because I was hungry'? The water [milk] has been spilled already and 80,000 policemen already have been shamed. He should have exposed the [cold] reality that we are all in as well as himself. To be honest, when I heard the incident of Detective Ha, I felt that finally a case that was likely to happen broke out."

At first, the detectives didn't know what to say when they faced the stark reality, an unthinkable event that should not have taken place. But, a moment later, they found many things to say.

There were shameful events in the past, such as receiving bribes regularly from pick-pockets, skimming gambling stakes, stealing smuggled gold nuggets, etc. As time passed by, working conditions for the police worsened, with no adjustments for the "reality."

The complaints blurted out in desparation by Detective Ha's former teammates at the Yongsan Police Station, Detectives Kim (42 years old) and Lee (37 years old), who always worked together with Ha in investigative teamwork, show more vividly the hidden side of Detective Ha's unacceptable incident.

Last spring, when we were hiding in Namdaemun market to track down an organization of thieves breaking into empty houses, Detective Ha often left us to telephone someone. I became suspicious, and asked him if he had any problem at home during our lunch. Then, scratching his head, he told me "I must borrow some money, and I am looking for my high-school classmates." When he left home that morning, he knew his wife did not have any money although his son (age 9) was going to a school picnic the next day. I gave him my investigation allowance that I had kept hidden.

Our Etiquette Is Not to Ask About Personal "Life."

"It is an unspoken rule among ourselves not to ask about each other's personal life, because we all know the sad situation, we cannot do much to help each other, and because we only make ourselves sadder. Once in a while when we drank together, Detective Ha used to get rough and drunk. Now I think it was all caused by the disharmony and complaints being a 'detective' and the head of a household at the same time."

The storm raised by the incident of Detective Ha, which unfortunately happened just before the 36th anniversary of the national police, left an indelible record in the history of our police. We all hope that the police become more loyal "walking sticks [servants] of the people" by overcoming this painful scar. Let us listen to detectives, who are manning the front line catching criminals, about their reflections and new resolutions. Let us also think what our society should pay attention to among the realities the detectives face.

"We apologize to the people for this unacceptable incident. Because of this unfortunate incident of Detective Ha, difficulties and problems of the detectives for violent crimes have become known to the public. We are now discussing how to make our salaries and investigation allowances more realistic. Our wages are not that far behind those of other civil servants, but the investigation allowances must be made more realistic." (Opinion of Patrolman Chŏng Tu-bong, age 41, a detective at the T'aenung Police Station.)

"I have never had this much doubt about my own job. I am ashamed that we caused so much trouble to our society. Honestly, I feel uneasy about investigating even a larceny suspect. I will try hard to regain the peoples' trust by working with a better attitude." (Opinion of Patrolman Yi, age 42, a detective at the T'aenung Police Station.)

"Detective Ha stole the savings passbook of the Buddist nun Yun and became an embezzler but I have also misused public funds many times. I have seven dependents in my household, and I can barely maintain a minimal living standard only if I used all my salary as well as my investigation allowances which amount to 25,000 won every 10 days. Although I am supposed to use the allowances to catch criminals, I must also live. If I have to go on a business trip, I cannot handle my household needs and I must go into debt. This is the real life of a detective." (Opinion of Patrolman Yi, age 40, a detective at the Map'o Police Station.)

"I worked for 22 years as a detective, but it is becoming very difficult to follow cunning crimes such as fraud and violent crime because they are well planned and evidence is almost completely destroyed. We must use scientific equipment for investigation and improve our manpower as soon as possible. Only in this way can we improve on the bad habit of 'treating the suspects impolitely and oppressively'." (Opinion of Sergeant Chi, age 53, a detective at the Ch'ŏngnyangni Police Station.)

What is the opinion of police leaders who command and supervise these detectives?

"We have no excuse for the Detective Ha incident because he gave up his job as a law officer and became a criminal himself. We must change and improve so that we are not criticized for being rude and arrogant. But you must also understand the fact that we cannot carry out our work by very politely asking the criminals if 'they could have possibly taken any money'." (Opinion of Colonel Kil Pyŏng-kuk, Chief Detective of the Tongdaemun Police Station.)

Training of Detectives Is a Problem Too.

"There is a big problem in the present system of training detectives. We cannot carry out our special tasks by just picking up smart police officers from police boxes and appointing them as detectives. Detectives should be systematically trained in a specialized educational unit and they should be given better job security. At least, each detective team should have a car to reach the scene of a crime in an emergency and track down suspects. In this way, we can carry out our ever-increasing tasks." (Opinion of Chief Investigator Sŏng Hak-jun of the Sŏdaemun Police Station.)

The most urgent problem that all detectives and their leaders emphasized was that "remuneration by the government should not be based on the philosophy that 'since when did you live on government wages along?'"

9829
CSO: 4108/41

BROADCASTERS URGED TO DIVERSIFY CULTURE PROGRAMS

SK090730 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Dec 81 p 6

[Text] Broadcasters must be prepared to cover diverse culture-related activities, traditional and modern as well as international, and to contribute to enhancing the cultural standards of the people.

This assertion was made by Prof Yo Sok-ki of Korea University at a seminar on "Current Situation and Future of Korean Broadcasting" held yesterday at the Sejong Cultural Center in Seoul sponsored by the Korean Broadcasting System.

Prof Yo then said Korean broadcasting is still stepped in mannerisms in operating programs and lacks creativity. He further said broadcasting has also failed to pay due attention to proper sense of national identity in its programs and it has been intent on imitating programs of foreign countries, including the United States and Japan.

Unnecessary and even harmful commercialism has existed in broadcasting and such trends run counter to the origianl purpose of the cooperative role among broadcasting stations and channels under the public broadcasting system, the professor mentioned.

To throw away the factors making broadcasting stagnant, he also said, all persons concerned with broadcasting should do their best in communicating with each other to produce better programs and share responsibility for all programs.

Other main speakers at the seminar were So Yong-hun, secretary general of the Korean National Red CRoss, and Yi Won-hong, president of the Korean Broadcasting System.

So said broadcasting should be rooted in the general public and help promote Korean people's sense of democracy as well as bridging the gaps between old and young, the poor and the rich, and among those with different educational backgrounds.

Departing from the trends of focusing attention on entertainment in programs, he also said, broadcasting should play a more positive and significant role in establishing a sound culture in the future.

In particular, he said, it is urgent for Korean broadcasting to enhance the quality of shows and comedy programs which have been a target of criticism.

KBS President Yi said that in general broadcasting's role has been concentrated on culture, reports and education with the entertaining role being somewhat ignored.

However, he stressed as KBS president that not only the cultural, educational and reporting roles of broadcasting were important but the entertaining role contributed directly or indirectly to the nation's development.

CSO: 4120/85

BRIEFS

'YONHAP'-'EFE' AGREEMENT--Seoul, Nov 26 (YONHAP)--Korea's YONHAP news agency began transmitting its English news to Spain's EFE news agency Thursday, in accordance with a bilateral news exchange agreement. Under the pact, signed by YONHAP President Kim Song-chin and Kim's EFE counterpart Lüis Maria Anson in Seoul and Madrid respectively. On November 16, the Spanish agency, based in Madrid, will also send its news to the Krean agency. YONHAP news items will be transmitted to 23 countries in Latin America simultaneously, via EFE, from which most of the Latin American nations receive their foreign news. [Text] [SK260058 Seoul YONHAP in English 0042 GMT 26 Nov 81]

CSO: 4120/85

POLL REVEALS CLASS IDENTITY, POLITICAL, SOCIAL ATTITUDES

General Survey Results

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Most Koreans live with middle-class consciousness. They may not be satisfied with the present, but they are living with bright hopes for the future.

According to a survey conducted by this paper in commemoration of the 16th anniversary of its inauguration, "A Survey on Life Consciousness," 48.3 percent of those polled regarded their standard of living as middle class; 7.7 percent as upper middle class; and 30.4 percent as lower middle class. Thus, those who regarded themselves as middle class in general occupied 86.4 percent of all of those who responded to the survey questionnaires.

Meanwhile, those who regarded themselves as upper class occupied 0.7 percent and those who regarded themselves as lower class occupied only 12.9 percent.

The fact that the percentage of those who regarded themselves as middle class was high means that the foundation of the society for stabilization and development is solid and sound.

Such a middle class consciousness is backed up by the fact that those who currently have savings accounts or regular-lay-aside savings accounts in the banks occupied 50.3 percent of the total number of those who responded to the survey questionnaires.

Thus, in general, those who have middle class consciousness occupied a high percentage. However, it is an alarming trend that during the past 5 years the number of those who have the consciousness of being upper, upper middle, or middle class continued to decrease, although the decrease rate was small, while the number of those who have the consciousness of being lower middle or lower class continued to increase, although the increase rate was small.

This trend is commensurate with the following: comparing last year with this year, the number of those who, in their responses to survey questionnaires, said that annoying things had increased (28.5 percent) is a little larger than the number of those who said that delightful things had increased (24.4 percent),

while the number of those who said that their living had become harder (29.5 percent) is a little larger than the number of those who said that their living had become better (26.5 percent).

However, as for the perspective of the ROK in the 21st century, most of these polled said they had great hopes (52.4 percent) or they expected a little better days ahead than today (42.1 percent).

Regarding the prospective political changes in the coming 10 years, those who said that there would be some development in establishing the tradition of peaceful transfer of government power and in making democracy workable in this country (48.9 percent) were much larger in number than those who said that they could not tell for certain (37.2 percent) or those who said that there would be no improvement (11.5 percent).

The medium-range perspective is, meanwhile, that those who viewed optimistically that they would be better off in 5 years (77.7 percent) were much larger in number than those who thought they would be worse off (4.2 percent).

With respect to the current policies of the government, the percentage of those who took a negative attitude toward the establishment of an education tax was high. Regarding the policy of allowing free travel overseas, most of them regarded it as acceptable; however, some of them were worried about harmful effects of the policy.

Those who said that the education tax should be established immediately occupied 29 percent; those who said that the establishment of the education tax should be put off occupied 55.8 percent; and those who urged that an education tax not be established occupied 10.8 percent. The percentage of negative attitude toward the policy was high.

Regarding the policy of allowing free travel overseas, those who accepted and actively supported it occupied 35.1 percent; those who said "it is acceptable but" expressed reservation by saying that "it may cause some bad effects" occupied 57 percent; and those who were opposed to the policy occupied 4.9 percent. The positive attitude toward the policy was high in its percentage.

The enthusiasm for sending sons and daughters to colleges and universities tended to increase: for daughters, 73.4 percent (67.5 percent last year); for sons: 90 percent (89.3 percent last year). Regarding sending them overseas for study, a much higher percentage took a positive attitude (76.7 percent) than a negative attitude.

Regarding the fields in which they wanted the government to exert greatest efforts, 84.2 percent of them wanted the stabilization of prices. In the 1979 survey conducted immediately before the 26 October incident, it was 77.9 percent. The increase in this rate indicates the current pressure of high prices on the people.

Other tasks to which the government should give concentrated attention were: social welfare, education, elimination of the differences between rich and poor, and unemployment measures. The people's concern over social welfare has increased greatly, perhaps because of the government's catch phrase of realization of a welfare society.

Because of the policy of withdrawing the U.S. forces from Korea taken by Carter, former president of the United States, and because of the Pak Tong-son incident, in the 1977 and 1978 surveys the Korean people's sentiment toward the United States was very bad. In the 1980 survey, it became a little better, and in the recent survey, 63.6 percent of those polled said it had improved and 4 percent said it had deteriorated.

As for the people's sentiment toward Japan, in the 1980 survey it had deteriorated greatly in comparison with that in the survey of the previous year. But in the recent survey, 23.7 percent of those polled said it had improved and 23.1 percent said it had deteriorated. The sentiment that prevailed a year ago is still going on.

Regarding big business enterprises in our country, 57.5 percent of those polled agreed with the proposition that the big business enterprises were doing good for their country, 16.5 percent did not agree with the proposition, and 24.5 percent said that the big business enterprises were just so-so. Thus the number of those who agreed with the proposition was larger than that of those who said otherwise. As for women's penetration into the society, 46 percent of the housewives polled and 52.4 percent of the college students polled expressed positive hope for that. Regarding divorces, 50 percent of those polled said that a divorce might take place if there were sufficient grounds (it was 17.4 percent last year).

Regarding the male-female relationship, especially regarding the premarital relationship, the attitude of those polled was conservative in general. Only 7.4 percent of those polled said there could be sexual intercourse if they were engaged.

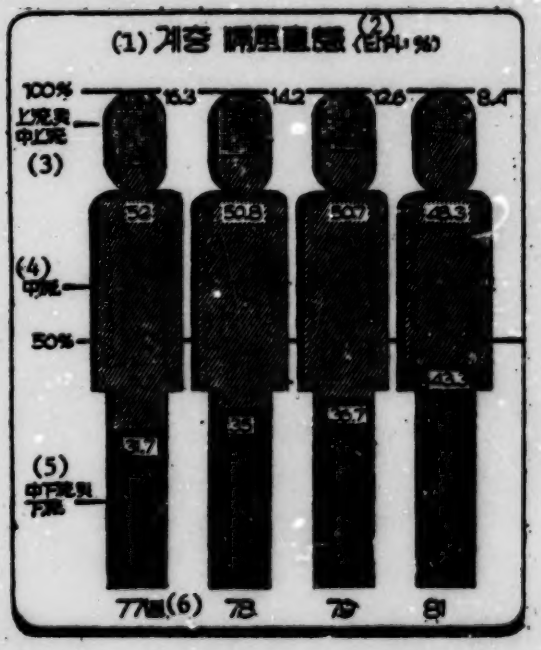


Figure 1.

Key:

(1) Consciousness of the Class to Which They Belong
(2) Unit
(3) Upper or upper middle
(4) Middle
(5) Lower middle or lower
(6) Year

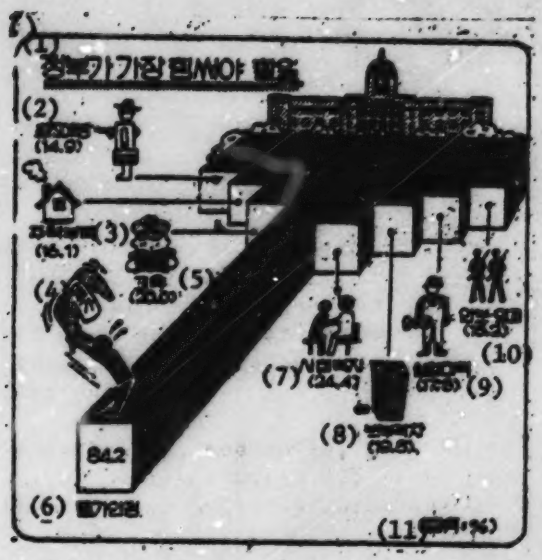


Figure 2

Key:

(1) Tasks for Which the Government Must Do Its Utmost
(2) Crime prevention
(3) Housing shortage
(4) Commodity prices
(5) Education
(6) Price stabilization
(7) Social welfare
(8) Differences between rich and poor
(9) Unemployment measures
(10) International security and diplomatic relations
(11) Unit

Details of Findings

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 Sep 81 pp 12-13

[Text] Regarding the new administration's promises for democratization--the peaceful transfer of government power and making democracy workable--those of their thirties and forties responded affirmatively, while those in their fifties and sixties regarded the promises as unclear. Those who belonged to the middle class in terms of living standard regarded the development of democratization as a hopeful sign in their responses, and this indicates that the new administration is based on the support of the middle class. Those who had graduated from middle schools, high schools, or junior colleges responded affirmatively to the questions about political developments, while those who had graduated from colleges and universities took a skeptical view of political developments.

Regarding the multiparty system, those polled generally tended to accept it: 42.3 percent of those polled accepted the present 3-party system--Minjong, Minhan, and Kungmin Parties--and 53.1 percent, including 10.8 percent who preferred more than 3 parties, preferred the multiparty system. However, those who supported the 2-party system occupied 34.8 percent, indicating that the preference for the 2-party system is still strong. On the other hand, only 10.8 percent of those polled preferred the more than three or the more the better system, indicating that the limitless multiparty system is not preferred by the people. All these phenomena are almost same as the responses of the national assemblymen polled in the survey conducted by this paper last April: 3-party system: 49 percent; 2-party system: 32 percent.

Regarding the North-South Korean issue, the responses of those polled tended to accept the division as a reality.

The majority of those polled regarded reunification as "impossible forever" (15.7 percent) or "entirely unpredictable" (62.5 percent). And this attitude was rather strong in the postwar generation of those in their thirties or under, whereas 86.9 percent of those in their twenties or under regarded reunification as something in the distant future which they could reach. Regarding the scheme for reunification, the responses were "peaceful reunification through dialogue" (39.9 percent) and "reunification through attaining economic superiority" (36 percent)--thus the majority of those polled preferred peaceful means.

The people's sentiment toward the United States improved greatly thanks to the efforts of President Reagan of the United States, compared with the responses in the survey conducted last year. The sentiment toward Japan, which was aggravated last year, continued to stay that way, perhaps due to the current pending problems between the two nations.

And 15.3 percent of those polled--a rather low percentage--agreed to the idea that if Japan were to become militarily strong, it would be beneficial to the security of Korea. On the contrary, many of those polled agreed with the proposition that Japan's rearmament would be a dangerous thing (37.6 percent). Also, many responded that they would watch the military strength of Japan (37.5 percent).

The prevailing tendency was that the people should stop waste and try to save. This may have been the result of the hard-won lessons gained through the unprecedented recession which hit them hard.

Those polled who considered they were leading a comfortable life with their present income occupied 38.9 percent, whereas 36.7 percent of those polled thought their present income was not enough. Thus the living circumstances were still those of hardship, as they were last year.

However, the means of making up the deficit in family finances have become considerably more wholesome: 17.1 percent of those polled said their "family budget scale has been reduced," while 11.4 percent said their "side jobs help make up the deficits"--these figures in last year's survey were 15.2 percent and 8.4 percent respectively, so the increase is conspicuous.

Meanwhile, those polled who "borrow money" to make up deficits occupied 9.1 percent--in last year's survey, it was 11.5 percent.

Those polled who think their living is better off now compared with that of last year occupied 26.5 percent; however, 34.1 percent of them said that the improvement was attributable to the reduction of waste.

Regarding regional differences, in Kangwon Province, 50 percent of those polled said their present income was not enough, and that province is the region in which the people's living is the hardest among provinces. North Kyongsang Province is the region where the people's living is the best, and 25.8 percent of those polled in that province said their present income was not enough.

A strange finding was that none of those whose monthly income was 1 million won or more said that they had a "comfortable" living.

Among those polled who thought their living had become harder than that of last year; some distributed it to: the rise in prices (34.2 percent); increase in family spendings (23.4 percent); and failure in business (21.7 percent). Those who attributed it to the rise in prices occupied 30.1 percent of those polled in last year's survey, so the percentage increased this year.

Regarding the economic growth rate which the government is currently expecting, those polled who thought that "the rate will be attained easily" occupied 37.6 percent; those who said "I don't know" 43.9 percent; and those who said "we will be lucky if the economy does not go in the red" 17.3 percent.

As for the reasons for the expectation of attaining the growth rate easily, 39.1 percent of those polled cited the vitality and will of the people as the reasons, while 40.3 percent cited the gradual improvement of the international situation.

Answering questions about two major factors being considered in evaluating the ranking of business enterprises, 61.3 percent of those polled cited the enterprise's output of good quality goods; 46.6 percent cited the degree of cooperation between the workers and the employer; and 29.2 percent cited the amount of reinvestment of the business profits in social welfare projects.

These indicate that the people think highly of the social role and ethics-orientedness of the business enterprises.

Answering the question "Are the big business enterprises doing good for their country?," 55.5 percent of those polled gave affirmative answers, while 16.5 percent gave negative answers.

One of the items that caused the greatest annoyance to housewives' home finance recordkeeping was educational expenses. Educational expenses occupied 28.4 percent of the total home budget in last year's survey, and 30.4 percent this year. As oil prices rose, the worry about energy costs increased up to 6.5 percent this year from 4.6 percent last year.

Regarding the means of making a lump sum of money or accumulating wealth, regular or regular-lay-aside savings in the bank occupy 51.8 percent--this showed a gradual increase. Purchasing company bonds or short-term bills was also increasing little by little.

Those who wanted to join in mutual financial associations occupied 18.9 percent of those polled; and those who wanted to buy real estate for investment occupied 13.1 percent. These figures indicated a gradual decrease in their numbers, but they still occupied high percentages.

The problems with which Koreans were most concerned were: education of children (25.6 percent), housing problem (14.4 percent), and business or job (14.1 percent). To the aged, cares about health and prevention of disease occupied 22.1 percent. To college students, problems of intersexual relationship and marriage were the biggest. To high school graduates, business and job problems were the greatest concern.

Regarding the intersexual relationship, despite the fact that premarital purity is highly respected, 25.5 percent of those polled said that if engaged, the fiance might have a private talk with his fiancee; and 41.5 percent said that the fiance might walk arm in arm with his fiancee or hold her hand.

Of those polled, 23.9 percent said that the fiance might "kiss or hug" his fiancee, whereas only 7.4 percent said that the fiance might have "sexual intercourse" with his fiancee.

Those college students who said the fiance might "kiss or hug" his fiancee occupied 44.4 percent, while 23.8 percent said the fiance might have "sexual intercourse" with his fiancee.

Of those who graduated from colleges or higher schools, 40.8 percent said the fiance might kiss his fiancee, whereas 54 percent of those who did not go to school at all said that the fiance might only have a private talk with his fiancee.

There are not many differences between males and females in their attitude toward the relationship between the fiance and fiancee. However, 10.8 percent of males polled gave affirmative answers regarding "sexual intercourse," whereas only 4.5 percent of females polled gave affirmative answers--this female percentage was even lower than the percentage of the total of those polled--males and females--who gave affirmative answers. And all this coincided with the commonsense view that males are aggressive and females are defensive.

As for those 60 years of age or older, 31 percent of them said that the fiance might walk arm in arm with his fiancee, while 53 percent said that the fiance might have a private talk with his fiancee and no more than that.

Regarding job preferences, 24.5 percent of those polled most preferred that of businessman, which might meet their desires for wealth and successes. It was the top preference among the 25 types of jobs cited in the questionnaires.

The next preferences were scholars (11.6 percent) and teachers (11.2 percent). Many of those polled preferred teaching, including college professors.

The preference for being a medical doctor, which had been very popular until last year, dropped to 11th place.

Very few of those polled believed that their social life was influenced by luck, personal connections, or education.

Most said that effort and ability counted most. None of the college students believed that wealth, family prestige, personal connections, or luck would count in gaining success.

Of those polled, 46 percent of the housewives and 52.4 percent of the college students positively supported the idea that women should penetrate into the society. However, 35.3 percent of those 60 years of age or older believed that "women should stay home." Among those in their twenties, 51 percent believed that women need not stay home; so the young people accepted the idea of both husband and wife working as a matter of course.

Regarding the system of rewarding the person who reports a crime, 65.4 percent of those polled said that positive efforts must be made to prevent crime by accusing criminals severely.

However, on the contrary, 9.9 percent of those polled said that reporting other persons' wrongdoings in secret was not worthy of recommendation.

Regarding the measures that may be taken against unjustifiable harm done by others, 28.4 percent of those polled said they would appeal to the public organization that had jurisdiction over the matter; 19.8 percent said they would appeal to the judicial organization; and 4.7 percent said they would appeal to the press organizations. A considerable number, 21.4 percent, said they would appeal to the influential acquaintances; and 18.8 percent said they would just keep it to themselves and try to put up with it.

The fact that 21.4 percent would appeal to influential acquaintances or neighbors indicated the potential tendency of favoritism.

In terms of sex and age, more men than women and more young men than older people said they would seek reasonable means of solving problems, such as appealing to the organization that had jurisdiction over the matter or judicial organizations.

Regarding the policy of liberalizing overseas trips, overseas employment, emigration, and overseas study, those polled basically accepted this, but many were worried about certain bad effects of the policy.

In terms of the classification of those polled who responded to the questions on this policy, those who classed themselves as above upper middle class tended to give affirmative answers, while those who classed themselves as below lower middle class were rather worried about the bad effects of the policy.

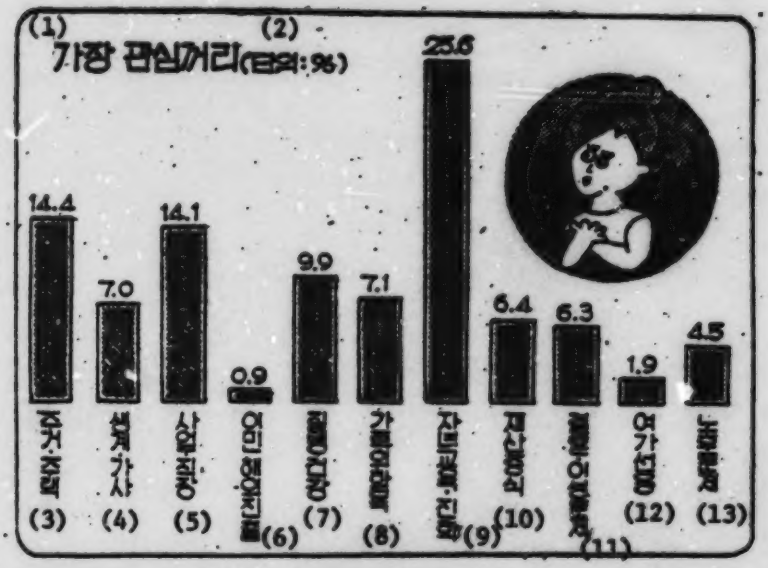


Figure 3

Key:

(1) Matters of Greatest Concern
(2) Unit
(3) Housing
(4) Livelihood and family affairs
(5) Business and job
(6) Emigration
(7) Health care and diseases
(8) Peace among family members
(9) Education of children
(10) Promotion of wealth
(11) Marriage and intersexual relationship
(12) Recreation
(13) Life after retirement

However, regarding the planning of overseas trips, only 3.3 percent of those polled said they were going on a trip soon, 67.5 percent said they wanted to go but circumstances did not permit, and 24.1 percent said neither did they want to go nor did circumstances permit.

As for the places they would like to go, 35.2 percent preferred the United States, Canada--North America--and 34.6 percent preferred Europe.

Regarding the overseas study of the children of those polled, 76.7 percent said that they definitely wanted them to go--in the 1979 survey, the percentage was 70.1.

Regarding study overseas, the younger the person polled, the more positive the response. Of those polled in their fifties, 63.6 percent wanted to go--and this rate is not decreasing.

However, regarding emigration abroad, 57.5 percent did not want to emigrate overseas; 2.2 percent said they were planning to emigrate by all means; and 36.7 percent said they would emigrate if the opportunity arose. Those who did not want to emigrate were conspicuously larger in number than those who wanted to do so.

This trend may be attributable to the prevailing notion that even if you emigrate overseas, you should be "deeply rooted" in your fatherland.

Regarding the means of getting information about what is going on in the world, 48.9 percent of those polled said "primarily through television" and 36.2 percent through "newspapers." In last year's survey, the percentage of television was 50.3, which decreased this year due to the consolidation move among the press organizations. The percentage of newspapers as the means of getting information was 28.6 percent in last year's survey, and this rate increased this year.

As for the overall credibility of these means of getting information, 40.4 percent said that television was highest in credibility and 37.7 percent said that the newspapers were the highest. However, opinions about the credibility varied according to differences in occupation, age, sex, and education. Men placed more credibility in newspapers (43.6 percent) than in television (36.7 percent). Women placed more credibility in television (45.9 percent) than in newspapers (34.7 percent). Those in their twenties and thirties placed more credibility in newspapers, while those in their forties and older in age tended to place more credibility in television.

Those engaged in rendering service, unskilled labor, farmers, and housewives placed more credibility in television, whereas those engaged in office work, skilled labor, commerce and industry, government work, self-employed, and in college placed more credibility in newspapers.

In particular, those engaged in service rendering jobs placed overwhelmingly more credibility in television (television, 63.2 percent; newspapers, 15.8 percent). In the case of those engaged in government work, 52.9 percent placed more credibility in newspapers and 29.4 percent in television. It seems that such a trend as this may be attributable to the differences among those polled in the frequency of their contacts with the press of various kinds. Those who graduated from high schools or higher schools placed more credibility in newspapers. Those who were not married placed more credibility in newspapers than those who were married. These are rather interesting phenomena.

A fact of particular interest was that 11.3 percent of those polled tended to believe what they were told verbally through conversation or gossip, and a smaller percentage tended to trust radio broadcasts or magazines.

In particular, in the case of those who are self-employed, 30.8 percent placed as much credibility in dialogue with others as in television. And in the case of college students, 36.2 percent placed as much credibility in hearsay as in newspapers.

Newspaper subscribers, the survey indicates, would rather expect the press to report facts objectively (63.4 percent) than to provide educational information (17 percent) or to provide criticism or enlightenment (9.8 percent).

Regarding the college graduation quota system that was implemented this year for the first time, 41.1 percent of those polled said that it was a good system to encourage students to study harder--a pretty good percentage of support for the system. However, 40.8 percent said that all those students who are successful in achieving a certain designated academic standard should be allowed to

graduate; and 5.7 percent said that 3 dropouts out of 13 students is excessive--voices recommending a partial replenishment. Meanwhile, those polled who advocated the limiting of the number of students to be admitted--the system that existed before--occupied only 9.3 percent--a percentage that may be ignored.

Regarding the plan for lowering the primary school age--one of the educational reform plans mapped out by the Ministry of Education recently--46.8 percent of those polled gave affirmative answers and 50.7 percent negative answers--the pros and cons were almost equal. However, regarding the plan for changing the primary school years from 6 to 5, the cons that occupied 56.4 percent of those polled were far greater than the pros that occupied 41.1 percent.

Regarding the admission by a draw system in the entrance examinations of high schools--a system that has been in effect for 8 years now--only 32.3 percent of those polled said it was acceptable, while 56.5 percent hoped that the competitive entrance examination system would be revived, and 8.9 percent said the competitive entrance examinations should be given at least at the private high schools, if not at all high schools.

Regarding the ban on extracurricular class lessons--which was imposed by the National Security Measures Committee in July last year--50.3 percent of those polled welcomed the measure and hoped that it would continue to be enforced, while some voices advocating a partial easing of the ban were also heard.

As for the proposed easing of the ban, 29.1 percent of those polled said the ban should be eased on extracurricular class lessons in artistic and physical skills, while 14.1 percent said the ban must be eased on all extracurricular class lessons.

The percentage of those polled who supported the ban on extracurricular class lessons were high among the low income class and those parents whose age bracket was in the forties.

The percentage of those polled who advocated the total abolition of the ban was only 4.1 percent, while 8.1 percent of college students, for whom it became harder to get part-time jobs, advocated the total abolition of the ban.

The enthusiasm for the education of children has been continuously intensified with each passing year. The percentage of those polled who wanted to send their daughters up to the college level was 73.4 percent--last year it was 67.5 percent. In the case of sons, it was 90 percent this year, whereas it was 89.3 percent last year. Furthermore, the percentage of those who would send their sons up to the graduate school level or overseas schools was 46.6 percent--it was 42.6 percent last year--and in the case of daughters, the percentage was 21.2 percent this year, whereas it was 15.1 percent last year--a rapid increase.

Regarding the enthusiasm for educating children up to higher school, mothers were more enthusiastic than fathers; those in their twenties and thirties were more enthusiastic than others; those of higher income brackets were more enthusiastic than others; in terms of occupation, those who were engaged in self-employment or office work or college courses were more enthusiastic than others; and those who were highly educated were more enthusiastic than others.

The idea of living separately from their children after becoming aged is prevailing more and more.

In last year's survey, 34.7 percent of those polled said "they had rather live together with their children," but it dropped to 28.9 percent this year. On the contrary, last year 39.7 percent of those polled said "they would rather live separately from their children," but it soared to 42.5 percent this year.

In the case of those of age 60 or older, 60 percent preferred living together with their children; 48.4 percent of the college students said they would live separately from the aged and 29 percent preferred living together with the aged. In the case of residents of the Seoul area, 55.4 percent--much higher than the average--preferred living separately.

Regarding the reasons for a quarrel between husband and wife, most of them said it was the money issue (32.8 percent). However, in the case of those couples in their late thirties and in their forties, the husband's coming home late at night was the reason.

Regarding the interrelationship between the husband-and-wife quarrel and their monthly income, an interesting phenomenon was seen around the level of 400,000 won monthly income. In the case of the family with a monthly income of over 400,000 won, the differences in "personal character" was the cause of quarrels, whereas in the case of the class of the monthly income of less than 400,000 won, "the money" issue was the cause.

As for divorce, in last year's survey, 17.4 percent of those polled said "they might get divorced if there were sufficient grounds," but it increased to 50.1 percent in the survey this year.

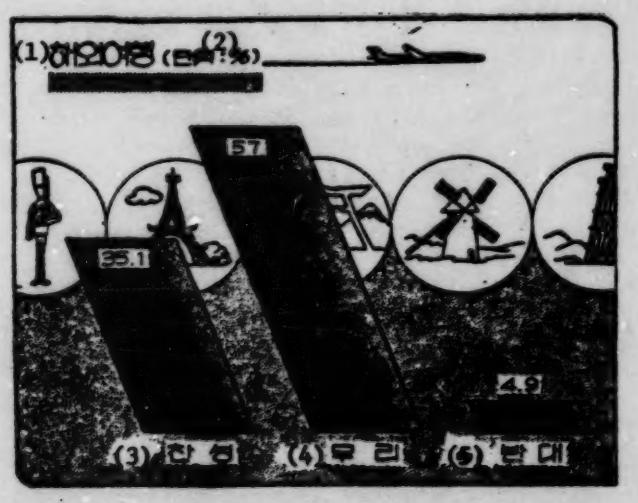


Figure 4

Key:
(1) Overseas travel
(2) Unit
(3) Affirmative
(4) Unreasonable under normal conditions
(5) Negative

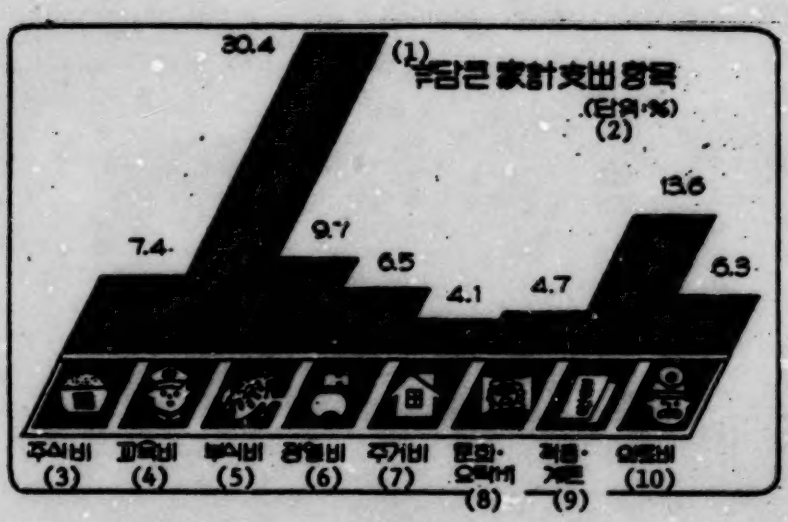


Figure 5

Key:

(1) Large Spending in the Family Budget
(2) Unit
(3) Main dish food expenses
(4) Educational expenses
(5) Side dish food expenses
(6) Energy expenses
(7) Housing expenses
(8) Recreational expenses
(9) Regular savings or mutual saving association fees
(10) Medical expenses

Appendixes

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 Sep 81 p 13

[Text] Methods of Investigation

The survey was conducted among 1,232 men and women who were 18 years of age or older (as of 27 July 1981). The total number of effective model pollees shown in the final statistical compilation was 1,084.

Seventy-seven survey workers, selected from among housewives who were formerly schoolteachers or from among current school teachers and who had previous experience in social surveys, visited model survey homes during the period from 30 July to 11 August. Answers to questionnaires were entered in survey forms either by the survey workers while interviewing those polled (65.8 percent) or else survey forms were distributed to those polled and collected afterward (34.2 percent).

The sampling methods were: random sampling based on stratified proportional probability and systematic sampling. After stratifying the population of the whole country in terms of cities, towns, and villages, a total of 77 survey areas were selected in accordance with the population proportions.

Next tongs, ris, and dongs were selected at random. And then 16 survey models were selected from each unit of the population register of tongs and ris with equal intervals between the selection points.

As for those who responded to the survey questionnaires, 48.1 percent were men and 51.9 percent were women. In terms of age, 2.4 percent were under 20 years of age, 29.1 percent were in their twenties, 25.9 percent were in their thirties, 24.7 percent were in their forties, 11.3 percent were in their fifties, and 6.5 percent were in their sixties.

In terms of the level of education of those polled, 20.1 percent were graduates of junior colleges or higher, 30.6 percent were high school graduates, 21.9 percent were middle school graduates, 21.3 percent were primary school graduates, and 6 percent had no school education. In terms of their living standards, 8.4 percent were upper class, 48.3 percent were middle class, and 43.3 percent were lower class.

The following table shows the distribution of those polled among cities and provinces:

Area	Number of Those Polled Who Responded	Percentage
Seoul	249	23.0
Pusan, South Kyongsang Province	188	17.3
Taegu, North Kyongsang Province	135	12.5
Inch'on, Kyonggi Province	141	13.0
Kangwon Province	55	5.1
North Ch'ungch'ong Province	44	4.1
South Ch'ungch'ong Province	79	7.3
North Cholla Province	69	6.4
South Cholla Province	108	10.0
No response	16	1.5
Total	1,084	100.0

Questionnaires, Tabulation of Responses

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 Sep 81 pp 5-6

[Text] 1. Select only one problem which you yourself or your family is concerned about most among the following:

1. Housing..... 14.4
2. Business or job..... 14.1
3. Disease and health..... 9.9
4. Education of children..... 25.6
5. Marriage, love, and intersexual relationship..... 6.3

6. Life after retirement..... 4.5
7. Family budget, family care..... 7.0
8. Emigration abroad..... 0.9
9. Taking care of parents, unity and peace among family members..... 7.1
10. Promotion of wealth, saving, investment..... 6.4
11. Best use of leisure time..... 1.9
12. Other..... 0.8

2. What are the primary causes of differences of view or conflicts between husband and wife?

1. Love or no love between them..... 1.9
2. Best use of leisure..... 3.4
3. Family or relatives problem..... 7.4
4. Differences in character..... 28.2
5. Money problem..... 32.8
6. Children..... 10.1
7. Coming home late after work..... 3.7
8. Other..... 3.8

3. When you face a difficult problem or trouble, with whom do you consult most of the time?

1. Friend (alumni or work place colleague)..... 20.8
2. Parents..... 11.1
3. Brothers..... 9.4
4. Spouse (husband, wife)..... 43.0
5. Relatives..... 4.0
7. Teachers or senior alumni..... 2.0
7. Ministers, (Catholic fathers, clergymen, priests)..... 2.3
8. Fortuneteller or shamanism..... 0.8
9. Expert counselor..... 0.2
10. Other..... 4.4

4. How about life in your old age?

1. I would live together with my children..... 28.9
2. I would live separately from my children after letting them establish their own household..... 42.5
3. I don't know yet about my old age..... 28.2

5. The most important factor in being successful in social life is:

1. Ability..... 28.1
2. Effort..... 37.9
3. Physical strength..... 2.4
4. Spiritual strength..... 7.8
5. Family origin..... 0.6
6. Education..... 6.5
7. Personal character... 5.7
8. Wealth..... 4.0
9. Luck..... 2.8
10. Personnel connections 1.5
11. Other..... 0.5

6. If you have sons and daughters, how much education are you going to give them?

(a) Daughters:

1. Up to primary school	0.2
2. Up to middle school	1.7
3. Up to high school	20.4
4. Up to college	52.2
5. Up to graduate school (or overseas study)	21.2

(b) Sons:

1. Up to primary school	0.1
2. Up to middle school	0.1
3. Up to high school	4.7
4. Up to college	43.4
5. Up to graduate school (or overseas study)	46.6

7. If you could choose your job freely, which life would you choose?

1. Politician	4.7	14. Commerce	4.9
2. Lawyer	4.5	15. Industry	0.4
3. Diplomat	6.3	16. Journalist	0.3
4. Government official	7.4	17. Writer	1.0
5. Military	1.9	18. Artist	1.6
6. Policeman	0.5	19. Athlete	0.4
7. Teacher	11.2	20. Entertainer	0.6
8. Scholar	11.6	21. Medical doctor	2.7
9. Businessman	24.5	22. Religious personage	1.3
10. Business clerk	3.5	23. Nurse	1.4
11. Engineer or technician	1.6	24. Kindergarten teacher	0.4
12. Farmer	4.8	25. Scientist	0.4
13. Fishery	0.0	26. Other	0.6

8. What do you think of the younger generation nowadays?

1. Very wholesome	9.9
2. Relatively wholesome	47.7
3. Rather unwholesome	33.4
4. Very unwholesome	7.1

9. When you face certain unjustifiable trouble, to whom would you appeal first?

1. Public organization which has jurisdiction over the matter	28.4
2. Police station (or police substation) or judicial office	19.8
3. Press organization	4.7
4. Influential acquaintance or neighbor	21.4
5. Keep it to myself and try to put up with it	18.8
6. Other	2.8

10. How far may the fiance and fiancee go in their relationship?

1. Would rather not go further than having a private talk face to face..... 25.5
2. May walk arm in arm or hold hands..... 41.5
3. May kiss or hug each other..... 23.9
4. May even have sexual intercourse..... 7.4

11. What do you think of divorce?

1. Must not happen..... 21.3
2. May have a divorce if there are sufficient grounds..... 50.1
3. Have never thought of it..... 27.0

12. What do you think about a housewife getting a job?

1. Housewives should stay home..... 18.2
2. If it is detrimental to home life, the housewife should not get a job, even when her job brings extra income to the family and she is able to do the job..... 17.6
3. Even if it is detrimental to home life, the housewife should get a job when her job brings extra income to the family and she is able to do it..... 22.0
4. Housewives, although they have a household to take care of, must not be confined to home life..... 41.4

13. Please respond to the (a) section questionnaire first and then respond to the (b) section questionnare only when it is applicable to your case.

(a) The income of your family is:

1. Enough..... 1.2
2. Adequate..... 20.9
3. Barely enough..... 38.9
4. A little short..... 23.8
5. Very much short..... 12.9

(b) (Only those who said their family income is not enough should respond to the following): What do you do to make up the shortage?

1. Borrow money from others..... 21.2
2. Make up with side job income..... 26.6
3. Reduce the scale of family spending..... 39.6
4. Make up with help from relatives or acquaintances..... 4.3
5. Other..... 4.1

14. Please respond to the (a) section questionnaire first and then respond to the (b) and (c) section questionnaires only if they are applicable to your case.

(a) Is your living better or harder this year than last year?

1. Far better..... 3.3
2. A little better..... 23.2
3. Same..... 41.0
4. A little harder..... 22.6
5. Much harder..... 6.9

(b) (Only those who said they were living better than last year should respond to the following): What do you think is the cause of improvement? Please choose only one.

1. Higher monthly pay..... 12.0
2. Business got better..... 21.4
3. Prices rose on real estate and securities purchased previously..... 3.3
4. Because waste was reduced more than in the past..... 34.1
5. I or a family member got a job..... 23.4
6. Other..... 5.7

(c) (Only those who said their living became harder than last year should respond to the following): What do you think is the cause of living becoming harder? Please choose only one.

1. Higher prices..... 34.2
2. Not much raise in monthly pay..... 7.6
3. Business got worse..... 21.7
4. Lost a job..... 5.4
5. Taxes and public fees rose..... 2.7
6. Family spending increased..... 23.4
7. Other..... 4.9

15. Which of the following means would you choose to get a lump sum of money or to increase your wealth?

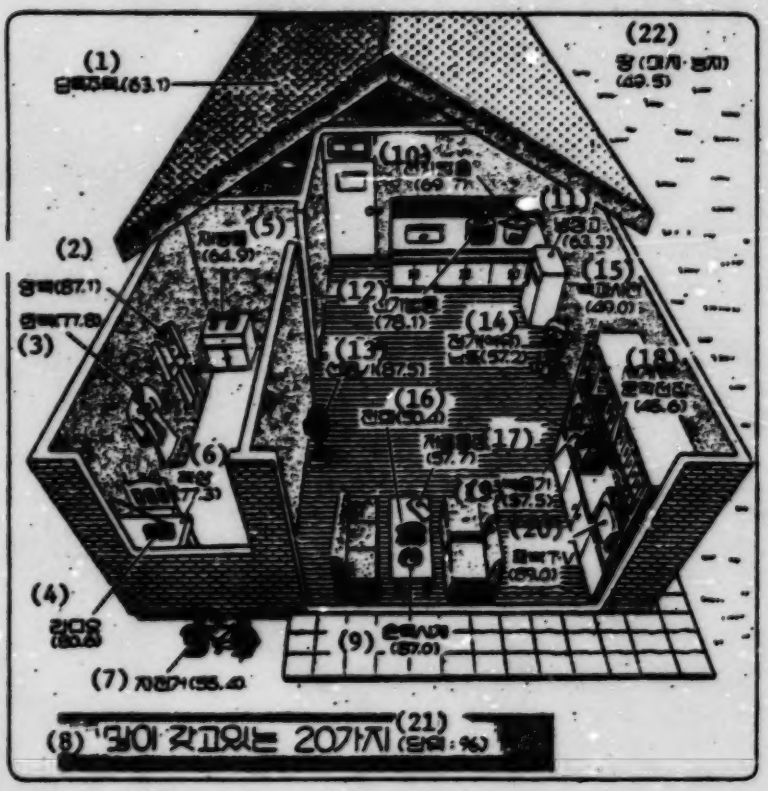
1. Investment in securities..... 2.4
2. Savings or regular lay-aside savings in the bank..... 51.8
3. Joining in a mutual savings association..... 18.9
4. Investment in real estate, including land and houses..... 13.1
5. Purchasing gold, silver, jewels, or antiquities..... 0.4
6. Engaging in the private loan business..... 2.5
7. Investment in corporation bonds or short-term investment in corporate businesses..... 1.8
8. Keeping cash..... 1.7
9. Purchasing permanent consumer goods..... 0.5
10. Other..... 1.8

16. How is your family living going to change in the next 5 years?

1.	Will improve very much.....	19.0
2.	Will improve a little.....	58.7
3.	Will remain the same.....	13.7
4.	Will become a little worse.	3.2
5.	Will become greatly worse..	1.0

17. Which of the following items in your household spendings is especially burdensome lately to your family? Choose only one.

1.	Main dish food.....	7.4	9.	Cultural and recreation..	4.7
2.	Side dish food.....	9.7	10.	Traffic and communication	1.5
3.	Housing.....	4.1	11.	Wine and cigarettes.....	3.8
4.	Energy.....	6.5	12.	Regular saving or mutual savings association saving.....	13.6
5.	Clothing.....	2.2			
6.	Medical expenses.....	6.3			
7.	Beauty shop and health.....	0.4	13.	Wages.....	2.1
8.	Education.....	30.4	14.	Other.....	1.6



Key:

(1) Independent residence
(2) Western-style clothing
(3) Korean clothing
(4) Radio
(5) Sewing machine
(6) Desk
(7) Bicycle
(8) 20 Articles Owned By Most People
(9) Wristwatch
(10) Electric rice cooker
(11) Refrigerator
(12) Electric cooked rice preserver
(13) Electric fan
(14) Electric heater
(15) Encyclopaedia
(16) Telephone
(17) Bank saving passbook
(18) Collected works of world literature
(19) Tape recorder
(20) Black and white television
(21) Unit
(22) Land, housing lot, farmland

Figure 6.

18. Please respond to the (a) section questionnaire first and then respond to the (b) section questionnaire only if it is applicable to your case.

(a) They say that the growth rate of our economy will reach 5 to 6 percent this year despite some difficult conditions. What do you think about this?

1. I believe that the proposed rate will be attained easily..... 35.0
2. Who would believe such a proposition? We will be fortunate if the growth rate does not go below the minus level..... 17.3
3. I don't know..... 40.9

(b) (Only for those who responded to item 1 of the (a) section) Why do you believe that the rate will be easily attained?

1. Because our people have vitality and strong will..... 39.1
2. Only if peace prevails will the rate be attained..... 7.2
3. Because the international economic situation is gradually improving..... 40.3
4. Because the farm crops will be above the average level..... 13.4

19. Our people are working hard to become better off in their living. Are you hopeful for the future or for the 21st century of Korea?

1. I am very hopeful. I think Korea will make progress up to the level of the advanced nations..... 52.4
2. I have no hope for it. I believe that our living will gradually become worse..... 1.7
3. We will eke out a living somehow or other. Our living may become a little better than at present..... 42.1

20. Which of the following factors do you consider when you evaluate a business enterprise? Choose two of the following.

1. The quality of its products..... 61.3
2. The amount of its exports designed to secure foreign currency..... 13.3
3. The variety of its products (building materials, cars, clothing materials, food, etc)..... 6.6
4. The number of workers it has..... 5.9
5. The amount of money it spends for social welfare out of the profits it gains..... 29.2
6. Its method of enlarging business enterprise..... 7.7
7. The social behavior of its manager..... 4.7
8. The degree of cooperation between employees and employer..... 46.6

21. What do you think about the proposition that big businesses in our country are doing good for our country?

1. I agree wholeheartedly..... 22.1
2. I agree to a certain extent..... 33.4
3. Well, maybe or maybe not..... 24.5
4. I do not agree very much..... 13.6
5. I do not agree at all..... 2.9

22. What do you think about the system of urging the people to report to authorities about crime?

1.	Reporting in secret to the authorities about the wrongdoings of others is not recommended	9.9
2.	Crimes should be reported to the authorities as much as possible in order to prevent them	65.4
3.	Only national security offenses, such as espionage, should be reported to the authorities	21.8

23. On what do you think the government should concentrate its efforts for the benefit of the people? Choose three out of the following.

1.	Stabilization of prices	84.2
2.	Social welfare	24.4
3.	Improvement of business trend	9.4
4.	Reform of taxation system	3.5
5.	Educational deadlock	20.0
6.	Housing shortage	16.1
7.	Crime prevention	14.9
8.	Unemployment measures	17.8
9.	Fuel shortage	5.8
10.	Human rights problems	11.2
11.	National reunification	14.9
12.	Gap between rich and poor	19.8
13.	Wage system	14.2
14.	Environmental pollution	7.7
15.	Traffic problem	7.9
16.	Security, diplomacy	15.2
17.	Other	0.6

24. What do you think about the government ban on extracurricular class lessons which has been imposed since July 1980?

1.	I welcome it, and it should continue to be enforced	50.3
2.	I welcome it but measures to ease the ban should be taken for subjects of artistic and physical skills, such as music and physical education	29.1
3.	Measures to ease the ban should be taken for all subjects	14.1
4.	The ban should be abolished entirely	4.1

25. The government is planning to establish an education tax in order to improve or expand educational facilities and to give better treatment to teachers. What do you think about this?

1.	It should be implemented immediately	29.0
2.	It should be put off until the economic situation improves	55.8
3.	It should not be established	10.8

26. The government is planning to reform the education system, including such reforms as lowering the school age of primary school from 6 to 5 years and red reducing the years of primary school from 6 to 5 years. What do you think about this?

1. We should lower the school age and reduce the length of the school course..... 24.7
2. We should lower the school age but we must not reduce the length of the school course..... 22.1
3. It is all right to reduce the length of the school course but we must not lower the school age..... 16.4
4. We should leave the present system as it is..... 34.3

27. What is the most ideal entrance examination system for high schools in your opinion?

1. In order to eliminate the differences among schools and the competition in entrance examinations, it is best--like the present system--to admit applicants by means of a draw..... 32.3
2. All schools should admit applicants through free entrance examinations so that each applicant may choose his/her school in accordance with his/her ability and talents..... 56.5
3. We should implement the admission by a draw system only in public schools, while private schools should impose an entrance examination system in order to maintain the characteristics of the private schools..... 8.9

28. At present the universities in our country may admit a larger number of applicants than before, but the number of graduates is limited in such a way as to drop 3 out of 13 of those admitted while they are attending the courses. What do you think about this?

1. It is a good system under which the college students might study harder..... 41.1
2. The reason for the system is good, but the ratio of 3 out of 13 is too much..... 5.7
3. It would be better if all students who achieve a certain academic standard were allowed to graduate..... 40.8
4. It would be better if the number of students to be admitted were limited as before..... 9.3

29. Recently the government has greatly liberalized the procedures of applying for overseas travel, overseas employment emigration to other countries, and overseas schooling. What do you think about this?

1. I welcome it very much..... 35.1
2. Although I welcome it, there may be some unwholesome results..... 57.0
3. It should not be done..... 4.9

30. Regarding overseas travel:

1. I am planning to go abroad soon..... 3.3
2. I want to go abroad but circumstances do not permit it..... 67.5
3. Circumstances may permit it, but I don't want to go..... 2.6
4. Circumstances do not permit it, and I don't want to travel abroad either..... 24.1

31. The following are questionnaires about emigration abroad. Please respond to the (a) section questionnaire first and respond to the (b) section questionnaire only if it is applicable to your case.

(a) What do you think of emigration to another country?

1. I am planning to emigrate without fail..... 2.2
2. I want to emigrate if the opportunity arises..... 36.7
3. I don't want to emigrate..... 57.5

(b) If you are going to emigrate or if you want to emigrate, what are the reasons for doing so?

1. Because I would be able to get a better job..... 16.3
2. Because it would be better for educating the children..... 22.3
3. Because I have been invited by a family member or acquaintance..... 7.2
4. In order to find challenges in the world unknown to me..... 29.9
5. Because I am uneasy living in our country..... 5.2
6. Because I just think it would be better..... 14.8
7. For other reasons..... 4.3

32. What do you think of overseas schooling for yourself or your children?

1. I want to go to school overseas (or to send my children to school overseas) without fail..... 6.4
2. If possible, I want to go (or to send my children)..... 70.3
3. I do not particularly want to go (or to send my children).. 13.6
4. I do not want to go (or to send my children)..... 6.8

33. The new administration has resolved that it will establish the tradition of peaceful transfer of power from one administration to another and that it will see to it that democracy will become workable. Do you expect that in the next 10 years there will be developments so that the tradition of peaceful transfer of power from one administration to another will be established and democracy may be workable?

1. There will be such developments..... 48.9
2. I don't think there will be such developments..... 11.5
3. I don't know..... 37.2

34. What do you think of the multiparty system of the Fifth Republic?

1. There should be only one political party..... 5.7
2. It would be better to have a biparty (two parties) system..... 34.8
3. It would be better to have a triparty system..... 42.3
4. It would be better to have as many parties as possible--more than three..... 10.8

35. When do you think the reunification of the North and the South will be achieved?

1. It will be achieved within 10 years at the latest..... 8.1
2. It may take more than 10 years..... 11.3
3. I cannot guess at all..... 62.5
4. I feel that it is almost unattainable..... 15.7

36. If you think reunification is possible, by what means would it be possible?

1. Although it might take time, if we patiently continue the North-South dialogue, reunification will be achieved by peaceful means..... 39.9
2. It is impossible to achieve reunification by peaceful means; the only quick way to achieve it would be to resort to armed might..... 5.0
3. Neither dialogue nor armed might would be effective to achieve reunification; but when South Korea achieves a high level of economic growth and North Korea gets into economic trouble, a way for reunification will be opened spontaneously..... 36.0
4. Regardless of our will or efforts, it will be achieved all of a sudden when a certain kind of change in the international situation comes..... 9.5

37. What is your feeling toward the United States now in comparison with the feeling you had a year ago?

1. Much better now..... 25.6
2. A little better now..... 38.0
3. Same as before..... 27.8
4. A little worse now..... 3.3
5. Much worse now..... 0.7

38. What is your feeling toward Japan now in comparison with the feeling you had a year ago?

1. Much better now..... 3.4
2. A little better now..... 20.3
3. Same as before..... 48.3
4. A little worse now..... 14.9
5. Much worse now..... 8.2

39. What do you think of the possible emergence of Japan as a militarily strong country?

1. If Japan becomes a militarily strong country, it might threaten the security of Korea..... 37.6
2. If Japan becomes a militarily strong country, it will help Korea's security..... 15.3
3. I cannot say anything about it because I do not know how strong Japan will become militarily..... 37.5

40. How do you get information about what is going on?

1. Newspapers..... 36.2
2. Magazines..... 0.6
3. Radio..... 5.1
4. Television..... 48.9
5. Conversation with people 7.5

41. It often happens that different reports are made by the media about the same event. Which medium do you trust more?

1. Newspapers..... 37.7
2. Magazines..... 1.8
3. Radio..... 5.9
4. Television..... 40.4
5. Dialogue with others.... 11.3

42. What must the press in our country emphasize?

1. It must make efforts to report objectively and fairly..... 57.5
2. Its function of criticizing and enlightening must be strengthened..... 9.8
3. It must make efforts to heighten the knowledge and education of the readers..... 17.0
4. It must carry more articles to help people to lead a more enjoyable life..... 6.4

7989
CSO: 4108/10

ROK-BANGLADESH SIGN ANTI-DOUBLE TAXATION PACT

SK090234 Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Seoul, 9 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korea began a three-day conference with Bangladesh on a bilateral double taxation prevention agreement here Tuesday, as part of its efforts to conclude such agreements with as many countries as possible.

The Korean Government, which has at present concluded anti-double taxation pacts with 12 countries, plans to conclude others with 18 more countries in the near future for the protection of Korean companies operating overseas.

Director General So Yong-taek of the South Korean Finance Ministry's tax system bureau is leading the six-member delegation to the Korea-Bangladesh gathering, and assistant Finance Minister M. S. Chowdhury is leading the delegation from Bangladesh.

According to sources at the meeting, delegates from the two nations are preparing a draft agreement and procedures for effecting the double taxation prevention accord which will start at the end of 1982 or early in 1983.

The other countries with which Seoul is negotiating similar agreements are Finland, Malaysia, Sweden, New Zealand, Morocco, Norway, Australia, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Egypt, India, Luxembourg, Indonesia, Italy, Chile, Peru and Nigeria.

On the other hand, the 12 countries with which Seoul has already concluded such agreements are the United States, Japan, Thailand, West Germany, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Belgium, Canada, France, Singapore, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

Anti-double taxation agreements are designed to eliminate possible disputes stemming from taxation between trading partner countries, and to help smooth economic cooperation.

CSO: 4120/85

BRIEFS

ROK-ITALY ECONOMIC COOPERATION--Seoul, 15 Dec (YONHAP)--Korea and Italy concluded an economic cooperation agreement here Tuesday. The agreement was signed by Vice Foreign Minister Kim Tong-hwi and his Italian counterpart Bruno Corti, now is Seoul for a four-day official visit. Under the agreement, a Korean-Italian economic cooperation council will be set up and the council will hold a meeting once every two years to discuss ways and measures to improve bilateral economic and technological cooperation between the two countries. The agreement was the first economy-related agreement between the two nations. Corti flew into Seoul Sunday, accompanied by three government officials and four business leaders of his country. [Text] [SK150123 Seoul YONHAP in English 0107 GMT 15 Dec 81]

TOGO CLOSER ECONOMIC TIES--A leading businessman from Togo advised the Korean Government yesterday to promote close economic cooperation with the African country. Clain-Clain Olympio, vice chairman of the Togo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, requested Korea to send its businessmen to Togo to learn what the two countries need to boost binational economic cooperation. The request was made when Olympio paid a courtesy call on Finance Minister Lee Seung-yun. Disclosing that he had had full discussions with leaders of his government, Olympio was quoted as saying that "Korea and Togo have some political problems but there is no problem in relations between the two countries' businessmen." He said, "Binational cooperation should be developed in the non-political field, say in the form of exchange visits of businessmen. I think it is very important." At present, Korea has no diplomatic relations with the African country whose population is 3 million. Olympio, head of a 12-member economic mission from Togo, recommended that Korea use Togo as an export base for an advance into West Africa with a combined population of 15 million. In reply, Finance Minister Hi said he hoped the Olympio's visit would promote economic and trade ties between the two nations. [Text] [SK100645 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Dec 81 p 7]

NEW SUZUKI CABINET DISCUSSED--Seoul, 7 Dec (KYODO)--South Korea appreciated the sincerity of the new cabinet of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to seek an early solution to the question of dollar 6 billion in loans Seoul wants from Japan, it was reported Monday. South Korea's stance toward the reshuffled Suzuki cabinet was made known during a meeting Monday between Japanese Ambassador Toshikazu Maeda and Foreign Minister No Sin-yong. No was quoted as saying that South Korea appreciated the Japanese conservative government's sincerity and zeal for an early settlement of the loan issue. He reportedly expressed hope for mutual endeavors in reaching agreement on the issue at an early date. Japan had earlier refused Korea's request for dollar 6 billion in loans. [Text] [OW071309 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 7 Dec 81]

PRIME MINISTER MEETS LIBYAN CHIEF--Yesterday morning Prime Minister Nam Tok-u received Ashour ben Khayal, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau, at the capitol building. The premier also had talks with (Bernart Ounivont), incoming resident chief of UN development programme in the ROK, in the afternoon.[Text] [SK100503 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 10 Dec 81 p 2]

INCREASED DIVERSIFICATION HALLMARK OF EXPORT MARKET

SK120240 Seoul YONHAP in English 0236 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Seoul, 12 Dec (YONHAP)—A diversification in Korea's export markets was evident this year, with increased shipments of Korean goods to the Middle East, Latin America and Africa, according to the Korean Trader's Association (KTA) Saturday.

Exports to the United States, encouraged by the strengthened American currency, registered an increase of 21.6 percent over that of 1980, while exports to Japan and the European Common Market rated poorly.

With the end of the year only three weeks away, the KTA predicted that the country's exports for 1981 would total 20.84 billion U.S. dollars, an increase of 19.1 percent over those of last year.

Shipments to the Middle East amounted to 3.57 billion dollars, an increase of 40.2 percent over that of last year; those to Latin America reached 712 million dollars (an increase of 44.7 percent, those to Africa totaled 623 million dollars (26.4 percent) and those to Oceania stood at 346 million dollars (23.0 percent).

Exports to America totaled 5.6 billion dollars, accounting for 26.9 percent of the total 20.84 billion dollars projected for this year. This represents a gain of 0.6 percent over last year's.

Exports to Japan reached 3.14 billion dollars, accounting for 15.1 percent of the projected total, and reflecting a decrease of 2.3 percent over last year's, according to the estimate.

Exports to the European community amounted to 2.79 billion dollars, accounting for 13.4 percent of the projected total, and showing a decline of 1.6 percent.

In contrast, exports to the Middle East accounted for 17.1 percent of the total exports, an increase of 2.6 percent over those of last year, those to Latin America 3.4 percent (an increase of 0.6 percent), those to Africa 3.0 percent (an increase of 0.4 percent) and those to Oceania 1.7 percent (an increase of 0.1 percent).

CSO: 4120/85

PROSPECT OF EXPORT TO LATIN AMERICA 'OPTIMISTIC'

SK160143 Seoul YONHAP in English 0123 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Seoul, 16 Dec (YONHAP)--Korea's exports to Latin America this year will amount to about 800 million dollars worth at the year's end, up 65 percent over last year's, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp (KOTRA) predicted Tuesday.

According to the KOTRA estimate, next year's exports to Latin America will further increase to one billion dollars worth, a considerable rise when compared with 490 million dollars, export total for 1979.

The state-run trade promotion body urged local exporters to make further inroads into the region, indicating that last year's exports to Latin America constituted only four percent of the country's total exports.

Latin American countries are estimated to import some 113 billion dollars worth of commodities per annual, according to KOTRA.

Panama and Ecuador proved to be the largest market in the region for Korean goods this year, having imported more than one billion dollars worth.

The KOTRA said that Venezuela and Chile are expected to import more than one-billion dollars worth of Korean products next year. It attributed their optimistic forecast to the bright export prospects of heavy industries, including shipbuilding, and electronic goods.

CSO: 4120/85

BRIEFS

PESSIMISM EXPRESSED ABOUT 1982 EXPORTS--Salesmen forecast a pessimistic outlook for Korea's exports next year. In a meeting held Friday at the Korean Traders Association, experienced employees engaging in trading firms said that the nation's exports were likely to increase little next year in terms of both volume and amount. According to a participant, Korea's export markets are being encroached on by other developing countries as well as by advanced ones gradually, so the nation will not be able to see a substantial export growth in 1982. Many industries manufacturing fertilizer, textiles, stationery, and machinery are losing bases for exports due primarily to the weak price competitiveness, also suffering low profitability, the salesman noted. Exports are expected to move upward in the latter half of next year, helped by a recovery trend of the world economy, but growth will be steady and slight. "Less developed countries including mainland China, Brazil and Pakistan will make inroads into our export markets with their "dumping sales" based on low labor costs," most participants foresaw. They pointed out that the nation had been compelled to hand off low-price commodity exports for the less developed countries, though Korea has not achieved enough development to vie with advanced countries in export markets. In this regard, the salesmen urged the government to decontrol the depreciation of the local currency so as to boost overseas trade. They also recommended that the authorities concerned help enterprises develop technical know-how to produce high-priced goods of superior quality. [Text] [SK290235 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Nov 81 p 7]

CSO: 4120/78

BRIEFS

NEW ARMY APPOINTMENT--Seoul, 15 Dec--The government Tuesday named Lt Gen So Chun-yol as new army deputy chief of staff to replace Lt Gen Chong Ho-yong. So, 54, of South Cholla Province, has served at various posts in the army, including a division commander, after graduating from the Korean Military Academy in 1950. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0223 GMT 15 Dec 81 SK]

CSO: 4120/85

LEADERS ATTEND KCNA FOUNDING CEREMONY

SK110421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--A meeting celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Central News Agency was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 10 December. Placed on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Yim Chun-chu, Comrade Kim Chung-nin, Comrade Kim Yong-nam, and Kim Ki-nam, Kim Yong-hak, Chu Hyon-ok, Chae Chun-pyong, Kim Tong-kuk and other personages concerned, men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press and reporters and editors in the city.

At the meeting a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the reporters, editors and employees of the Korean Central News Agency was read out by Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the Central People's Committee.

The congratulatory message noted that with a deep grasp of the important role of the press in party and state activity the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Korean Central News Agency, a chuche-oriented press organ, on 5 December 1956, on the basis of the glorious traditions of the revolutionary publications established by him already in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Pointing out that over the past 35 years since its founding the KCNA has covered a glorious path of struggle under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, the congratulatory message highly praised the KCNA for having creditably discharged its sacred mission as a defender and executor of party lines and policies and a spokesman of the party and the government.

General Director of the Korean Central News Agency Kim Song-kol made a report at the meeting.

Stating that the KCNA is a glorious revolutionary press organ of chuche founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and led by the party, he said: Under the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious party centre the KCNA has traversed the road of glory shining with proud victory since its founding.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded a unique idea and theory on the press, gave a scientific exposition of the theoretical and practical problems arising in the construction of chuche-based press organs, such as the character and mission of the news agency and its duty and pricniple of activity and has wisely led the struggle for their solution.

The proud history of the KCNA is associated with the lofty love and warm benevolence of respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk who remained loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, holding him in high esteem all her life.

Respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk gave concrete guidance to the KCNA to strengthen and develop it into a press organ boundlessly faithful to the great leader with the ardor of allegiance with which she personally collected material on the world situation at the news-gathering office in the secret camp in the days of the anti-Japanese war in order to make reports to the great leader.

The KCNA which had covered a proud road under the wise guidance of the great leader, has entered a new stage of development under the guidance of the glorious party centre.

The glorious party centre gave a comprehensive exposition of the unique idea and theory on the revolutionary press of chuche to suit the new historic conditions of the developing revolution in which the task of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea has come to the fore.

The glorious party centre has not only brightly indicated the road ahead of the KCNA but also energetically led it to discharge its mission and duty.

It is thanks to the wise guidance of our party that radical changes have taken place in the whole work of the news agency today.

The party centre, looking after with deep care the work and life of press workers down to details, has shown all solicitude so as to modernize communication facilities in keeping with the present trend of technical development.

The 35-year history of the KCNA is a glorious history of its birth and victory in the warm bosom of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a proud history of its heyday and its demonstration of authority and dignity as a revolutionary news agency of chuche under the wise leadership of the party centre.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge.

CSO: 4120/86

KWP GREETS KCNA EMPLOYEES ON ANNIVERSARY

SK130144 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] A report meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture on the afternoon of 10 December to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Central News Agency. Respectfully placed on the front wall of the meeting hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people. Posted in the meeting hall was the slogan "long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious KWP." Posted on the wall behind the rostrum were slogans reading "the 35th anniversary of the founding of KCNA."

Participating at the meeting were functionaries concerned, including Comrade Yim Chun-chu, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yong-nam, Kim Ki-nam, Kim Yong-hak, Chu Hyon-ok, Chae Chun-pyong, Kim Tong-kuk; functionaries from the science, education, cultural and art, public health and press sectors; and reporters and editors in the city.

The meeting opened with the singing of the song of General Kim Il-song. At the meeting, Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and general secretary of the Central People's Committee, delivered a congratulatory message from the KWP Central Committee to KCNA reporters, editors and employees.

The message warmly congratulates all KCNA reporters, editors and employees on greeting the 35th anniversary of the founding of KCNA. The message notes that with deep appreciation of the important role of the press in party and state activities, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded KCNA, a chuche-oriented press organ, on 5 December 1946, on the basis of the glorious tradition of revolutionary publications which he established in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The message states that the founding of KCNA is an event of great significance in the social and political life of our people. It states that with the founding of KCNA, our party and people gained an acute, powerful ideological weapon.

The message adds: Under the leadership of the party and the leader, KCNA has followed the glorious course of struggle since its founding, successfully performing its duty. KCNA has always resolutely safeguarded and defended the party and the leader politically and ideologically. It has been endlessly faithful to the party's cause--the revolutionary cause of chuche. KCNA has greatly contributed to advancing

revolution and construction and glorifying the fatherland by explaining and conducting propaganda on party lines and policies and vigorously calling on workers to implement these lines and policies.

By disclosing and denouncing maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to make the division of the people permanent and provoke a new war, KCNA has dealt great blows at the enemy and encouraged the South Korean people's struggle to achieve social democratization and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

By vigorously carrying out press and propaganda work under the banner of the immortal chuche idea, KCNA has actively supported and encouraged the cause of the world's revolutionary people for independence and against imperialism, strengthening the international solidarity of our revolution.

The message says that through a protracted struggle to accomplish its revolutionary duty, KCNA has developed into a loyal organ within which the party's sole ideological system is firmoy established and a press agency which is authoritative internationally. The message evinces appreciation of KCNA's efforts to accomplish its sacred role in protecting and implementing party lines and policies and serving as the spokesman of the party and the government for 35 years. Saying that KCNA is assigned a glorious task of enhancing its role in performing the programmatic task set forth by the Sixth Congress of our party, the message urges the press agency to enact press activities by focusing on explaining and conducting propaganda on the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great chuche idea, wise leadership and lofty morality and our party's brilliant achievements.

The message also urges KCNA to raise the political level of its news coverage and more satisfactorily perform its role as the indoctrinator, organizer and mobilizer of the masses by carrying out its news coverage in accordance with the party's intent and correctly reflecting the party's political demands in all news reports.

The message demands that all reporters and editors firmly establish the party's sole ideological system, think and act only in accordance with the party's idea and will and highly demonstrate the revolutionary, unconditional spirit of absoluteness in implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions and the party's policies. The message expresses the belief that KCNA reporters, editors and employees will successfully return the party's trust and expectations by energetically and diligently enacting innovations in news coverage with endless loyalty to the party and the leader.

KCNA Director Kim Song-kol made a commemorative report at the meeting. The speaker said that in magnificent circumstances in which all workers throughout the country have marked a new revolutionary upsurge in carrying out the historic cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by accelerating socialist construction and in striving to perform the programmatic task set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress and the fourth plenary meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee, we greet the significant 35th anniversary of KCNA's founding.

Defining KCNA as a glorious chuche-type revolutionary press organ founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and led by our party, he said KCNA has traversed the road of glory with proud victories since its founding under the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center. He went on to say that the history of KCNA shines with the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who laid the everlasting cornerstone of a chuche-type press in the bloody anti-Japanese struggle and diligently worked to help the press accomplish its duty as the party's ideological weapon.

He said that based on the brilliant tradition of the revolutionary press developed in the period of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader vigorously forged ahead with the preparatory work for founding a press agency soon after liberation and finally established KCNA on 5 December 1946.

He added: The founding of KCNA is a historic event signalling the emergence of a new type of press organ with the mission of guiding the press at home and abroad with the chuche-type idea in news coverage as a guideline and contributing to the chuche cause. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: A press agency is a state organ which carries out news coverage activities, aided by effective radios. The press should play a leading role in this regard.

The great leader invented a unique idea and theory of the press and gave a scientific exposition of the theoretical and practical problems in construction of chuche-type press organs, such as the nature and duty of press agencies and the principle of news coverage activities. He then wisely led the struggle to achieve this.

Having set forth a concrete method to strengthen and develop news coverage activities to meet the historic conditions for advancing the revolution, the great leader has consolidated the press agency to help it more successfully perform its mission as the spokesman of the party and the government. The efforts and achievements of the great leader are reflected in the history of the press agency. These shining achievements will become immortal.

The speaker said the proud history of KCNA is associated with the love and warm benevolence of the respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk, who held in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in her lifetime and remained loyal to the leader. He went on to say that the respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk gave concrete guidance to KCNA to strengthen and develop it into a press organ endlessly faithful to the great leader with passionate allegiance with which she personally collected materials on the world situation at the news office in a secret camp for the great leader during the anti-Japanese war.

The speaker said KCNA, which has followed a proud road under the great leader's wide leadership, has entered a new stage of development under the guidance of the glorious party center. The speaker noted that the glorious party center has given a comprehensive exposition of a unique idea and theory on the revolutionary press of chuche to suit the new historic conditions for developing the revolution, in which the task of imbuing society with the chuche idea has come to fore.

He said that since KCNA has received this great ideological theoretical weapon, while successfully resolving all questions in meeting the requirements of the party and the revolution, it has carried out news activities in accordance with the great leader's plan and our party's intent. He noted that the glorious party center has not only brightly illuminated the future path of the press agency but also energetically led it in correctly performing its mission and duty.

He said that regarding inheriting and completing the chuche revolutionary cause is a basic question related to the destiny of the revolution, the party center has established an orderly work system of loyally following the party's leadership since he began to provide comprehensive guidance to the press agency, incorprated the party's idea in news reports and had all news coverage work carried out in accordance with the party's intent. The speaker noted that through a unique idea for enacting new innovations in news coverage to meet the urgent requirements for developing the revolution and imbuing society with the chuche idea, the party center has explained the concrete method of achieving this.

He said that thanks to the wise guidance of our party, a radical change has taken place in the work of the press agency. He noted that the party center, closely viewing the work and life of press workers, has given consideration to modernizing communications equipment to meet the trend of technical development.

The speaker said KCNA's 35-year history is a glorious history of victory since its emergence in the benevolent bosom of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a proud history in which it has developed under the wise leadership of the party center and brilliantly demonstrated the authority and dignity of a chuche-type revolutionary news agency.

He extended supreme honor and warmest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, who have strengthened and developed the press agency into a most dignified press agency by inventing an idea and theory on a chuche-type revolutionary press agency and by wisely guiding the press agency and who have given parental affection and consideration to the workers of the press.

He said that during the past 35 years, KCNA has actively contributed to the struggle to imbue society with the chuche idea and to achieve the victory of the chuche cause worldwide by adopting the chuche-type revolutionary idea of the press as a guideline, endlessly encouraged by the outstanding and tested leadership and warm care of the great leader and the glorious party center, and by steadily struggling to materialize this idea. He said the 35-year history of KCNA shines with pride and glory because, overcoming all trials, it has resolutely safeguarded and defended the party and the leader and breathed and shared life and death with the party.

He said the press agency has contributed to brilliantly materializing the great leader's and the party's leadership of revolution and construction.

He noted KCNA has contributed to strengthening international solidarity with the reunification cause by actively conducting propaganda on our party's policy for the fatherland's reunification and vigorously encouraged the struggle of the

world's revolutionary people to follow the banner of independence by reporting on our party's policy at home and abroad. The speaker said KCNA has traversed the road of loyalty, shining with glory and victory under the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center.

The speaker said we are assigned the glorious but weighty task of contributing to accelerating the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea by enacting a new upsurge in the press sector, upholding the programmatic task set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth KWP Congress.

He urged the workers of the press agency to above all firmly prepare themselves as chuche-type communist revolutionaries and more firmly establish the work spirit of implementing the party's sole ideological system and of loyally following the party's leadership in news coverage work. He also urged the KCNA to mark a new, great change in news coverage work by thoroughly implementing our party's idea, theory and policies and further strengthen report and propaganda work so as to imbue society with the chuche idea.

He added: We should set the flames of a great revolutionary upsurge ablaze throughout the country by calling workers to join an all-out advance movement to accelerate the task of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific as set forth by the Sixth Party Congress and implement ahead of schedule the 10-point prospective plan of socialist economic construction for the 1980's and by strengthening report and propaganda work to implement the new economic policies which will be set forth by the party at every stage.

We should more aggressively carry out news coverage work to actively encourage the South Korean people's struggle for democratization and against fascism, implement our party's program for the fatherland's reunification and strengthen our solidarity with the international revolutionary forces under the slogans for independence and friendship.

The speaker said that, to enhance the role of our press agency, we should decisively raise the political and practical level of the workers in charge of this press agency and create an atmosphere of revolutionary writing activities.

He demanded that we glorify the 70th birthday of the great leader--the biggest national holiday--as a great political festival by enacting a new renovation in all sectors of news coverage by vigorously struggling to implement the militant task delineated in the message from the Party Central Committee. He urged the press workers, just as they did in the past, to brilliantly accomplish the noble duty of the KCNA in imbuing society with the chuche idea by resolutely safeguarding and protecting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center politically and ideologically and by remaining loyal to them forever.

In conclusion, he wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the revolution and outstanding leader of the international communist and labor movement, a long life for the everlasting prosperity of the fatherland, for future happiness generation after generation and for the final victory of the chuche cause.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge.

CSO: 4120/86

TRADE UNIONISTS PRAISE 1971 KIM IL-SONG SPEECH

SK151052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Dec (KCNA)--A meeting commemorating the 10th anniversary of the publication of "On the Character and Tasks of the Trade Unions in Socialist Society," the speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Fifth Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK], was held at the Central Workers Hall on 14 December.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

Present were Comrade Ho Chong-suk and leading personages of the Central Committee of the GFTUK, trade unionists and trade union members in the city.

Chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee Kim Pong-chu made a report. He said that "On the Character and Tasks of the Trade Unions in Socialist Society," the classic work made public by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Fifth Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea on 14 December 1971, was an immortal classic document giving perfect theoretical and practical answers to all the questions of principle arising in building the trade unions after the establishment of the socialist system.

Proceeding from the basic principle of chuche philosophy that man is the master of everything and decides everything, the great leader defined the character of the trade union in socialist society as an ideological and educational organisation with emphasis laid on the work with people, with the result that a broad road was opened for the trade unions to truly contribute to the cause of the complete victory of socialism and the modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea.

He noted that the trade unions have successfully carried out its basic duties and the tasks of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, to be carried out by the trade unions, which were laid down by the great leader in his work.

Especially, the reporter emphasized that the glorious party centre has wisely led the trade unions to successfully fulfill its duty as an ideological and educational organisation in keeping with the demands of the new stage of the revolutionary

development where the modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea came to the fore.

Referring to the tasks facing the trade unions today, the reporter said that the trade union organisations should effect a new turn in their work by successfully carrying out the programmatic tasks put forward by the great leader at the Sixth Congress of the GFTUK.

CSO: 4120/86

'NODONG SINMUN' HAILS KIM IL-SONG 1956 GUIDANCE

SK141157 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Sunday dedicated an article to the 25th anniversary of the publication of "For a Great Revolutionary Upsurge in Socialist Construction" and "Let Us Produce More Rolled Steel by Maximum Mobilization of Inner Reserves," historic works made public by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the December 1956 plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and at a conference of leading personnel and model workers of the Kangson steel works.

In the works the great leader made a scientific analysis of the situation within the party and advanced an active policy for effecting a new upsurge in socialist economic construction. He gave an all-round exposition of the plan targets for 1957, the first year of the five-year national economic plan, and ways for fulfilling it.

Under the title "Militant Banner that Called Forth Great Revolutionary Upsurge in Socialist Construction," the paper says: To boldly meet and surmount obstacles and trials by carrying through the revolutionary principle of self-reliance and the revolutionary mass line, is the main spirit running through the works and a revolutionary stand to be held fast to by our party and people.

The significance of the works lies, above all, in the fact that they helped effect a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction.

At that time, the internal and external situation of the country was made very strained by the intensified anti-"communist" row of the imperialists, manoeuvres of the opportunists and "march northward" clamour of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Materials and funds fell short of the need in fulfilling the vast five-year plan and the people were yet badly off.

By what means and in what way should those obstacles be surmounted?

A clear answer to this urgent, important question was given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He taught in his works that the obstacles should be boldly overcome and a new upsurge be effected in socialist economic construction.

In the course of the struggle to carry into effect the revolutionary policy of the great leader, a great change took place and miracles startling people were wrought one after another on all fronts of socialist construction.

Another significance of the works lies in that they helped carry through more thoroughly the revolutionary mass line of our party.

In the works the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set it forth as an important way for the fulfillment of the plan for 1957 to give full play to the activity and creative ingenuity of the broad popular masses by implementing the revolutionary mass line.

After the December plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader went down to the Kangson steel works and explained to the steel workers the difficult situation of the country, the demand of the revolution and determination of the party.

The teaching of the great leader became a powerful source of rearing the workers as performers of heroic feats and miracles.

The signal-fire of the grand chollima march flared up furiously in Kangson, the land of history, and its fierce flames spread to all parts of the country.

Another significance of the works lies in that they helped achieve the rock-firm unity and cohesion of our party.

In his works the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a scientific analysis of the counter-revolutionary moves of the factional elements and their grave consequences and put forward a militant task to wage a vigorous anti-factional struggle in a party-wide campaign.

It was thanks to the policy of strengthening the anti-factional struggle advanced in his works and to the wise guidance of the party for carrying it through that the filth of factionalism was swept away once and for all and a firm ideological and purposeful unity and revolutionary cohesion of the party ranks based on the chuche idea was achieved.

CSO: 4120/86

'NODONG SINMUN' ARTICLE PRAISES TAEAN WORK SYSTEM

SK111551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Thursday carries an article headlined "The Taean Work System Is a Powerful Economic Management System of Operating Economy in a Scientific Way."

The article says: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the taean work system, the chuche-based economic management system, during his historic on-the-spot guidance to the Taean electrical machinery plant in December 1961, that is, 20 years ago.

The original taean work system founded by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an economic management system of our own style, which embodies the great chuche idea, and a communist economic management system under which the economy is guided and managed in a most scientific way to suit the intrinsic demand of the socialist system.

The taean work system is a powerful economic management system of operating economy in a scientific and rational way firstly because it is a scientific economic management system which makes it possible to gain a most correct grasp on the demands of objective economic laws and apply them.

Unlike all the former economic management systems, the taean work system, which embodies the revolutionary mass line, makes it possible to manage economy in a scientific way and meet the demands of economic laws by giving full play to the inexhaustible strength and creative initiative of the producer masses so they may play their role as the masters of economic management to the full.

The system of collective leadership of the party committee set up under the taean work system enables the functionaries to give priority to political work under the collective leadership of factory party committees and thus raise the producer masses consciousness of being masters so they may have a scientific view and analysis of all problems proceeding from the stand of masters.

The taean work system which embodies the revolutionary mass line makes it possible to gain a most correct grasp on the demands of economic laws and apply them in operating the economy because it closely combines guidance with the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses.

Under the taean work system, the guidance and the revolutionary zeal of the masses are combined in such a way as to let the leading personnel always go down to production sites, explain the party policies to their inferiors and producers and bring the policies home to them, organize and enlist the masses in implementing them and solve knotty economic and technical problems in production and management, according to the work system of making the superiors help the inferiors. This enables the leading personnel and producer masses to give play to their merits and overcome their limitations in understanding the demands of economic laws and applying them.

The taean work system, unlike all the former economic management systems, strictly abides by the new principles of economic management--making a rational use of economic levers and actively mobilizing the masses, while properly combining it with economic and technical calculation, with precedence given to the political work in the whole course of economic management.

The article continues: The taean work system is a powerful economic management system of scientific and rational operation of economy secondly because it is a superior economic management system whereby we can fully meet the technical demands of modern production processes in the management and operation of the economy.

The system makes it possible to satisfy the demands of modern production processes, above all, by immensely strengthening technical guidance in production.

One of the main advantages of the system is that under it production guidance is given in a unified and concentrated way and technical guidance is strengthened immensely.

In the unified and concentrated production guidance system established under the taean work system production is directed by the factory staff with the chief engineer as the central figure.

Under the taean work system, scientific and technical problems arising in promoting production in its different processes are solved as factory-wide problems by the unified and concentrated production guidance system, so that the cottage-style method that may assert itself can be ruled out in the technical and production guidances and all work be done boldly in a big way.

The taean work system makes it possible to thoroughly meet the technical demands of the modern production processes next because it creates conditions for successfully guaranteeing the supply work for production in conformity with the demand of the large-scale industrial production.

The taean work system makes it possible to satisfy the demands of the modern production processes characterized by the massive and comprehensive consumption of raw and other materials of wide variety and concentrate all efforts on production.

The great advantages and invincible vitality of the taean work system, a scientific and rational economic management system, are fully testified in the practice of the economic construction of our country.

They are being given fuller scope by the system of industrial guidance established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, stresses the article.

YOUTH LEADER SPEAKS AT ANNIVERSARY MEETING

SK151102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Dec (KCNA)--A central lecture commemorating the 55th anniversary of the formation of the Saenal Juvenile Union which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organised and led was given on 14 December at Central House of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, gave the lecture. He stressed that, in the first days after he set out on the road of revolution in his early years, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made energetic efforts to form a true revolutionary juvenile organisation in our country, regarding the training of the younger generation which would succeed the lineage of revolution as an important question decisive of the victory or failure of revolution and the future destiny of the country and at last proclaimed the formation of the Saenal Juvenile Union to the whole world on 15 December 1926.

Noting that the Saenal Juvenile Union was the first communist revolutionary juvenile organisation in our country that was formed for the purpose of educating the children in the anti-Japanese patriotic idea and the communist idea, he underscored the historic significance of its formation in the development of the communist juvenile movement of Korea.

He noted that the great leader clearly defined the fighting tasks of the Saenal Juvenile Union and the rules of life of its members and firmly prepared them politically and ideologically, militarily and technically and brought them up to be ardent revolutionaries and able socio-political activists through practical activities to build systematically the core of the Korean revolution.

The noble feats and experience attained by the Saenal Juvenile Union are a valuable wealth for the development of the communist juvenile movement in Korea, along with the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

The brilliant tradition of the communist juvenile movement of Korea established in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle has been succeeded and developed with credit by the Korean juvenile corps after the liberation, he said, and added: The communist juvenile movement in Korea started and led to a shining victory by the respected leader has entered a period of a new turn under the energetic guidance and care of the glorious party centre.

CSO: 4120/86

REPAIRS, REINFORCEMENTS OF RAILROADS ACCOMPLISHED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Staff Reporter Pak T'ae-song: "Proud Results Achieved in Railroad Work While Upholding the Party's Intentions"]

[Text] Three resolutions team members, railroad workers, and the combatants of the Youth Mechanization Mobile Company [YMMC] of many stations, all of whom vigorously uphold the intentions of the glorious party center from the bottom of their hearts, are achieving great innovations in railway work.

Actively using modern engineering facilities, the railway teams at various stations under the Ministry of Railways made railways far stronger than before by successfully replacing 108,000 old ties with new ones, spreading over 72,000 cubic meters of gravel, packing gravel under 4,657,000 ties, and by crushing 465,000 cubic meters of gravel in 4 months.

Also, the workers of the railway teams replaced light-weight rails with heavy-weight rails with lightning speed, and improved the railway conditions by extensively replacing defective tie bars, tie plates, and spikes.

These proud results were achieved through sacrificial efforts of railroad workers and the three revolutions team members, who vigorously launched a campaign to loyally respond to the wise leadership of the glorious party center and to the generous political trust and consideration of the party.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught us as follows:

"To successfully carry out new long-term tasks in order to build the socialist economy proposed by our party, the entire party and all the people should step forward, carry out an alert campaign, and continuously achieve promotions and innovations in all parts of the people's economy."

The glorious party center has recognized the importance of the role played by railroad, which is a forerunner of the people's economy, and has shown a deep interest and passionate consideration for railway projects. Recently, he assigned the honorable task of reinforcing the strength of railroads to railway teams.

The Political Bureau of the Ministry of Railways and the party committee of the Railway Bureau discussed measures to unconditionally and thoroughly carry out the

intention of the party to reinforce the strength of railroads. They also set forth organized political projects to have the members of the YMMC and all transportation warriors vigorously launch worthwhile campaigns.

Railway teams, maintenance teams of the railway teams, and all related combat units in various stations had loyalty resolution meetings, and everyone participated vigorously in the campaign to strengthen railroads.

Under the guidance of the party organization, the functionaries of the planning staff set up exact short-term and long-term objectives and planned an economic organization project in order to make all railway segments into the "zero point" [yongohom] railways.

With passionate support for the intentions of the glorious party center, members of the YMMC, railway workers, party members, and workers of the railway maintenance teams and their supporters launched vigorous campaigns to carry out [the intentions] and effectively demonstrated their proud spirit in carrying out the revolutionary tasks entrusted to them.

Combatants of the YMMC of the Kilju railway team led the way for this worthy campaign.

The combatants, while earnestly upholding the revolutionary slogans of the party to "Produce, study, and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas," set up tents at the railroad repair sites, studied and lived revolutionary examples, and carried on the railroad repair work with lightning speed.

In replacing ties, packing gravel, and other works, these combatants overfulfilled by 1.3 to 1.5 times--even a maximum of twice--their daily tasks.

The party committee of the Bureau of Ch'ongjin Railway has started a campaign to actively propagate the good experience of the YMMC combatants in setting new standards and records.

As a result, the railway teams of the Bureau of Ch'ongjin Railway, including the Ch'ongjin and the Paegam railway teams, successfully replaced over 29,000 ties and packed gravel for 940,000 ties.

The campaign to strengthen the railroad according to the intentions of the glorious party center was forcefully launched by the railway teams of the Bureau of P'yongyang Railway.

Railway teams, including those of P'yongyang, Sunch'on, Yangdok, Sariwon, Haeju, and Sinsongch'on, raised productivity in railroad work by over 1.4 times by greatly improving the rate of operation through appropriate examinations and maintenance of equipment necessary for repair work.

In particular, the railway team members and functionaries of the Namp'o railway team removed light-weight rails from some sectors and replaced them with heavy-weight rails in a short period. Also, they are performing over 300 percent of the daily tasks together with the combatants of the P'yongyang railway maintenance team by preparing plenty of concrete ties and planning the packing and crushing of gravel carefully.

Great innovations are also taking place in railway teams under the Bureau of Kaech'on Railway and the Bureau of Hamhung Railway.

The combatants of the YMMC and members of the railway team under the Bureau of Kaech'on Railway, who will unconditionally and vigorously carry out whatever projects the glorious party center desires, swiftly finished work inside tunnels following the format of an annihilation battle. In this way, the overfulfilled by more than 1.5 times their daily tasks, while guaranteeing normal train operation.

Many railway teams, including the Sinbukch'ong railway team, of the Bureau of Hamhung Railway have actively introduced many mechanized methods in railroad work, and they are repairing many railroads within the assigned time.

The combatants of the YMCC and members of railway teams under the Ministry of Railways are not conceited about their achievements to date; they continue to work vigorously.

9829
CSO: 4108/31

NEW WOOD CHEMICAL INDUSTRY BASED DEVELOPING IN YANGGANG PROVINCE

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Myong Hong-suk: "More Effort into Daily Necessities Production: At Yi Myong-su Forestry Works"]

[Text] Workers of the Yi Myong-su Forestry Works and members of the April 15 Technical Innovations Assault Team comprehensively use all wood without wasting any. They are managing very well by themselves a modern wood chemical industry base that produced all kinds of daily necessities needed for the people's lives.

The great leader showed very generous consideration by sending important equipment and materials so that the workers and engineers of the Yi Myong-su Forestry Works can manage the wood chemical industry base.

All the workers and engineers of the Forestry Works, which received the generous consideration bestowed by the great leader, are normally operating fiberboard, press-board, alcohol, and yeast production processes which have been completed already. They are also trying hard to complete production processes for paints, tannings, and tars, etc. as soon as possible.

When the great leader visited Yanggang Province for on-the-spot guidance, he said that the province had sufficient conditions to develop the wood chemical industry. He taught the functionaries that they must lead the way in organizing this work boldly.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"In the production of wood and the process of producing lumber, we must aggressively use small branches and trimmings to produce many processed products needed by the people."

The functionaries, laborers, and engineers of the Forestry Works worked hard earnestly upholding the teachings of the great leader.

They launched a campaign to dig frozen ground, lay foundations, and agressively raised buildings.

It was very difficult to build a chemical plant while carrying out a huge production schedule at the same time, but they did not hesitate.

The villagers in the nearby forest area gathered support teams and came to help when they heard the rumor that the laborers of the Forestry Works were vigorously working to build a chemical plant in earnest support of the teachings of the great leader.

Under these circumstances, the tasks of digging frozen ground, laying foundations, and erecting buildings were finished.

The laying of foundations and construction of buildings were only a beginning.

More important tasks were to build machines and equipment by themselves and install them.

The difficult task was undertaken by the loyal members of the April 15 Technical Innovations Assault Team.

The following incident took place when they built machinery by themselves and operated the alcohol production process.

The temperature of the alcohol tower did not come down as it should have according to their design.

The members of the assault team, who were all excited, were divided with many opinions.

But many comrades, including Yi Ch'ang-hwa and Pak Chong-ch'ol, did not waver. They resolved the technical problem satisfactorily by pooling their strength and wisdom.

Through this process, they soundly reaffirmed their belief that they would be able to solve any problem as long as they took a firm position in trusting their own strength and in solving problems to suit their own situation.

With this spirit, they agressively occupied [finished] new production processes one by one. They successfully solved problems encountered in the fermentation process and shortened the [plant] operation target date.

The party, which received a report on the achievements of these workers in the construction of the comprehensive wood chemical industry base, bestowed a great honor to the loyal April 15 Technical Innovations Assault Team by sending them a letter of appreciation.

The workers, who received profound trust and considerations from the great leader and from the party, are selflessly campaigning to complete the modern wood chemical industry base as soon as possible.

9829
CSO: 4108/32

FISHERMEN REGISTER NEW SUCCESSES IN DECEMBER

SK121108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Dec (KCNA)--The Korean fishermen are now registering big successes in fishing operations.

Our fishermen who are making a big haul from the first day of winter fishing caught 38,000 tons of fish on 9 December and chalked up a new high by netting over 40,000 tons on 10 December, 6,600 tons more than the daily record of last year.

Korea entered winter fishing operations this year with full preparations--repairing and readjusting fishing tackle and boats and expanding the capacity of unloading equipment through an extensive mass movement. As a result, the fishermen hauled more than 10,000 tons on 18 November and over 30,000 tons on 30 November, over-fulfilling the November assignments 2.5 times.

In the last one week, an average daily fish catch surpassed 32,000 tons.

The fishermen of the fishery stations under the Pelagic Fishery Administration established a scientific fishing system and concentrically sent large-sized and modernly-equipped, multi-purpose fishing boats to the major fishing grounds to catch over 2 times as much fish as in the corresponding period of last year.

The fishermen of the fishery stations under the South Hamgyong Provincial Fishery Administration also overshot the daily plans 50-70 percent by giving precedence to fish shoal detection and properly combining the trawling and the circular mooring net fishing.

A new record was also registered by the fishermen under the Kangwon Provincial and North Hamgyong Provincial Fishery Administrations by hauling 1.7-2.2 times as much fish as in the same period of last year through vigorous mobile fishing operations.

Meanwhile, refrigerator factories and processing factories have achieved big successes in fish processing and freezing by operating all the equipment at full capacity.

The refrigerator factories of the fishery stations in South Hamgyong Province raised the fish freezing capacity 1.8 times as compared with the same period of last year.

CSO: 4120/86

BRIEFS

MOUNTAIN FARMERS SHARE GRAIN--Pyongyang, 8 Dec (KCNA)--A meeting for year-end account settlement and income distribution was held on the Mukchon cooperative farm in Unpa County, North Hwanghae Province, situated in mountainous area, at which an average of 9.88 tons of grain and 2,500 won of cash were shared out to each member household. The farmers there nursed strong rice seedlings and transplanted them and finished the transplanting of humus-potted maize seedlings in good time despite prolonged unfavourable weather conditions. They did weeding and applied fertilizers well in a scientific and technical way, with the result that the per hectare maize output increased 860 kilograms above last years. The farm registered new successes in the production of vegetables and fruits, meat and eggs and silkworm cocoons, too. At the meeting, the reporter and speakers said that the record harvest in Mukchon this year eloquently proved the ever greater vitality of the chuche-based method of farming created by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK081511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 8 Dec 81]

FOREIGN DELEGATES AT FINANCIAL MEETING--Pyongyang, 10 Dec (KCNA)--Foreign delegations staying in our country watched a meeting for the year-end account settlement and income distribution at the Chonggye cooperative farm in Pongsan County, North Hwanghae Province, on 9 December. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was set up on the platform of the meeting place. The guests warmly congratulated the farmers upon a bumper crop they have reaped this year again by doing farming well as required by the chuche method of farming, and danced, sharing with them joy over bountiful distribution. The guests were entertained to a luncheon by the farm. Head of the trade union delegation of Czechoslovakia Jirina Vesela, secretary of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, said: We are happy to see for ourselves the endeavours, devotion and industry of the Korean people and hail the good success of this cooperative farm. We express resolute support to the just struggle of the Workers Party and government of Korea and the entire Korean people for reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic principle in accordance with the new national reunification proposal advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK100427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 10 Dec 81]

YUN KI-POK ATTENDS BANK CELEBRATION--Pyongyang, 9 Dec (KCNA)--A meeting celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Central Bank was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 8 December. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

It was attended by Comrades Yun Ki-pok and Kim Kyong-yon, and Yun Ki-chong, Chae Hui-chong, Pang Ki-yong and other personages concerned and [employees] of the Central Bank. Comrade Yun Ki-pok conveyed a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the workers of the Central Bank. The congratulatory message noted that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Central Bank on 29 October 1946, attaching great importance to the role played by the bank in building a new society and has wisely led it to constantly enhance its function and role in each stage of the revolution. The workers of the Central Bank, it said, have creditably discharged their honorable duty by working with high revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative, upholding our party's chuche-oriented policy of finance and bank. President of the Central Bank Pyon Sung-u made a report at the meeting. [Text] [SK091040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 9 Dec 81]

EMBASSY OFFICIALS TOUR TAEAN MACHINE WORKS--Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--Press officials of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang visited the Taean general heavy machine works on 10 December on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the creation of the taean work system, a communist economic management system. The guests first inspected the Taean Revolutionary Museum, while being briefed on the taean work system created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and its superiority and great vitality. Then they went round various processing shops of the works. They were deeply impressed by the innovations effected by the workers there in the production of equipment needed for grand nature-remaking projects upholding the tasks put forward by the great leader at the fourth plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. A cocktail party was arranged for the guests at the works. [Text] [SK111030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 11 Dec 81]

CSO: 4120/86

'KCNA' DESCRIBES NEWLY BUILT SPORTS COMPLEX

SK091211 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Dec (KCNA)--A modern ice sports complex and Chongyu Restaurant have been built in the beautiful Potong River.

The ice sports complex is a large rink with a total floor space of over 25,000 square metres. The ice sports complex supported by scores of inclined pillars in a conical shape looks imposing yet light, suited to a skating rink. It has 6,000 seats on three floors and service facilities for spectators. There are in the basement restrooms, physical training rooms, saunas, drying-rooms and a skate-repair room for skaters and a referees room and a conference hall.

The temperature of ice-covered ground is 3-5 degrees below zero and the average temperature at the seats is 18-20 degrees. The ice ground cut by edges of skates during games can be frozen again in 10-20 minutes.

Ice hockey and figure skating will be played there in all seasons. Besides, basketball, volleyball, tennis and table tennis matches can also be held.

The Chongyu Restaurant has been built in a modern style side by side the ice sports complex on the Potong River. Its total floor space is more than 12,000 square metres and the first floor is 45.4 metres wide and 97.4 metres long.

The restaurant has 1,000 indoor seats and 600 outdoor seats where nearly 100 kinds of dishes, foods and drinks will be served to customers.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre the builders have erected the wonderful ice sports complex and the Chongyu Restaurant proud of modern architectural beauty in a matter of 1 year and a half by introducing a new chuche-based construction method.

The newly built ice sports complex and Chongyu Restaurant are monumental structures in scale, content and form and a precious wealth of the Korean people.

Going round the newly built ice sports complex and Chongyu Restaurant on 6 December, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed great satisfaction with the successful construction of the flawless, monumental edifices with an ultra modern and popular content in a new unique style under the guidance of the party.

CSO: 4120/86

BRIEFS

TEACHING MATERIALS TO YANGGANG--Pyongyang, 10 Dec (KCNA)--The workers and trade union members in all parts of the country sent large quantities of teaching materials to schools at all levels in Yanggang Province including the Kim Chong-suk Normal College and the Kim Chong-suk Senior Girls' Middle School. They manufactured over 84,000 pieces of teaching aids of more than 3,500 kinds in a recent brief period through a drive for increased production, upholding the party's educational policy of bringing up the rising generation to be dependable heirs to the chuche cause. They sent the teaching tools to the schools in Yanggang Province for the education and upbringing of school youth and children who are growing up at the glorious revolutionary battle sites. The teaching materials will greatly help toward educating and bringing up the school youth and children in Yanggang Province to be builders of socialism and communism, well prepared mentally, morally and physically. A meeting for conveying the teaching tools was held on the spot on 8 December. [Text] [SK101011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 10 Dec 81]

CSO: 4120/86

'NODONG SINMUN' HAILS LITERATURE, ART SUCCESSES

SK131048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN, 12 December, carried an article headlined "Proud Achievements in Construction of Chuche-Based Literature and Art" on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the publication of the immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "To Raise our Art to a Higher Level" on 12 December 1951. In his work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave instructions on making our art an art of the people, national in form and socialist in content, and an art which fully meets international standards, recognized for its ardent internationalist spirit, profound ideological content and high artistic quality, the article says, and continues: The great leader propounded the idea of reflecting popular spirit and national characteristics and keeping national form alive in art creation and gave a profound exposition of the problems of principle arising for its impelementation. In order to raise our art to a higher level, he stressed, it is paramount that art workers raise their own political and ideological level.

The work of the great leader is a programmatic document which gives most correct answers to the questions of principle as to what kind of literature and art should be built by the party of the working class on the road of creating a new life and how they should be created. It became an inspiring banner which powerfully aroused our writers and artists to create revolutionary literature and art.

Along the road indicated by the great leader our literature and art has steadily developed on a sound foundation against all sorts of reactionary literary and artistic trends and positively contributed to the revolutionary struggle of the popular masses in each stage of revolutionary development.

The far-reaching plan of the great leader for raising our art to a higher level and developing it into an art which fully meets international standards has been brilliantly realized under the wise leadership of the glorious party centre.

Our party put forward an outstanding idea on a literary and art revolution and a unique literary and art policy on the basis of the immortal chuche idea and victoriously carried its historic cause to accomplishment, bringing about the great heyday of literature and art of chuche in the 1970's, and placed our literature and art onto the highest peak of socialist and communist literature and art.

The precious success achieved by our literature and art under the wise leadership of the glorious party centre is that a revolution was carried on in the content and form of literature and art and thus literature and art of our own with the features of chuche has been created and built.

Our literature and art filled its ideological content with the chuche idea by fully embodying the requirements of communist humanism in all works including those successfully portraying the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader.

A great and signal success in the chuche-orientation of our literature and art lies in thoroughly embodying the chuche idea, the monolithic ideology of our party, in its ideological content.

Our party put forward a revolutionary policy of finally liquidating the leftovers of the exploiter society in literature and art and creating a new art of our own to suit the emotions and aesthetic sentiments of the people in our era on the basis of popular and national things and gave wise guidance to bring about a radical turn in all art genres.

One of the important successes in carrying out the tasks put forward in the work under the wise leadership of our party is that a large contingent of writers and artists well prepared politically and ideologically has been built up.

This is a great pride of our chuche-based literature and art.

Our literature and art has been placed onto a new high level without an equal, having developed into a most revolutionary and popular chuche-based literature and art, national in form and socialist in content and with a complete combination of profound ideological content and high artistic quality.

CSO: 4120/86

TRANSLATION OF YI DYNASTY CLASSIC COMPLETED

SK091535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Dec (KCNA)--The National Classic Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences of Korea has of late successfully completed the translation of the typical national classic of the country "True Records of the Yi Dynasty" in Korean.

"True Records of the Yi Dynasty" is government diaries of the feudal state of the Yi Dynasty in which the historical facts over a period of 519 years from 1392 to 1910 are recorded in diary style.

Peculiar records of historical facts of more than 180,000 days with few omission, its original in Chinese characters consists of 1,763 volumes totalling nearly 900 books. Its Korean edition consists of more than 360 books containing upwards of 172 million letters.

It is not only vast in volume but also rare in the world in the diversity and detailed nature of its content.

It gives a comprehensive description of the political system of the feudal state of the Yi Dynasty and its home policies and measures concerning economic, cultural and military affairs, its external activities involving diplomacy, trade and cultural interchange, and arts including music, dance, fine arts and applied art, and natural phenomena such as astronomy, meteorology, earthquake and tidal wave.

It also contains materials about such neighbouring countries as China and Japan and some Southeast Asian countries and materials about Western countries including the United States, England, France, Germany, Russia, Belgium, etc. in modern history, and rich materials about neighbouring tribes which have not left their own records in history.

The translation of "True Records of the Yi Dynasty," which is a cultural wealth not only of our people, but of whole mankind, both in historical value and cultural significance, has left many emotional stories.

Four copies of the original of "True Records of the Yi Dynasty" had been preserved in the early period. But in the course of turbulent periods spanning more than 500 years, all but one had been lost, and the remaining one was in danger of being burnt any moment during the fatherland liberation war.

In those days of grim test, when the destiny of the country was at stake, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally sent men to save those precious books and saw to it that they were safely preserved at the supreme command.

He initiated the translation of it and newly expounded its purpose and principled requirements.

Upholding his noble intention, the glorious party centre formed a powerful translating collective by bringing together able scholars from all parts of the country while rearing intellectuals of new generation into dependable researchers of national classics in a short period.

And the party fully ensured necessary conditions for researches and provided sufficient scientific and technical foundations and gave wise guidance for ensuring the translation on the highest level both in speed and quality.

By translating "True Records of the Yi Dynasty," historical materials of vast scale, in a little more than 10 years, strictly respecting the original, without a letter or a sentence omitted or added, our scholars well guaranteed its value as historical materials.

The successful translation of "True Records of the Yi Dynasty" has created conditions for better studies of the national history on the stand of chuche and carry on the researches into national classic more energetically on a scientific foundation.

CSO: 4120/86

BRIEFS

ART WORKERS GROUP ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 12 Dec (KCNA)--A delegation of literary and art workers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Hong Yong-wol, deputy head of the Kumgangsan opera troupe of Chongnyon, arrived in Pyongyang on 11 December by plane for a visit to the socialist homeland. The delegation was met at the airport by Chang Chol and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK112214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 11 Dec 81]

TOKYO MEETING MARKS PUBLICATIONS--Tokyo, 7 Dec (KNS-KCNA)--A second joint meeting for celebrating the publication of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) in 1981 was held at the Korean Press Hall in Tokyo on 5 December. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song. The meeting was attended by Han Tok-su, chairman, Yi Chin-kyu, vice-chairman, and department directors, of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, leading personnel of organizations and enterprises under Chongnyon and men of the press. Introduced at the meeting were eight books including "Democratic National Education of Chongnyon Which Has Developed Under the Rays of Chuche" and anthology "The Day of Emotion" which were recently published. The meeting was addressed by Chairman Han Tok-su. [Text] [SK090839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 9 Dec 81]

CHONGNYON GROUP DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 16 Dec (KCNA)--Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), left here on 15 December by air after visiting the socialist homeland. He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Kim Chung-nin, Comrade So Yun-sok, and Kim Man-kum, Kim Pong-chu, Kim In-son and other personages concerned. Members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan staying in the homeland were also present. [Text] [SK160431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 15 Dec 81]

CSO: 4120/86

YI CHONG-OK DELEGATION VISITS BANGLADESH

Delegation Arrives

SK112254 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Dec (KCNA)--Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party arrived in Dacca on 10 December by plane for an official goodwill visit to Bangladesh at the invitation of the Bangladesh Government, according to a report.

He and his party were met at the airport by Bangladesh Premier Shah Azizur Rahman, Foreign Minister Mohammad Shamsul Haq, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Fasiuddin Mahtab, Minister of Public Works and Urban Development Abul Hasnat, secretaries of state of various ministries and other personages concerned.

Present at the airport were the ambassador and officials of the DPRK Embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Dacca.

A function took place at the airport in welcome of the premier of the Administration Council and his party. The national anthems of Korea and Bangladesh were played and Premier Yi Chong-ok, in company with the Bangladesh premier, reviewed a guard of honour.

Premier Yi Chong-ok made public an arrival statement at the airport.

Both Korea and Bangladesh, he said, are nonaligned countries situated in Asia and the peoples of the two countries have established close bonds of friendship for the commonness of their past positions and their struggles today for independence.

We are happy to see for ourselves through this visit the achievements made by the Bangladesh people under the leadership of respected His Excellency President Abdus Sattar in the struggle for consolidating the national independence and building a new society, he stated.

He expressed the belief that his visit to Bangladesh would go a long way towards strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between the governments and peoples of Korea and Bangladesh.

Visit to Premier Shah Azizur Rahman

SK112244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Dec (KCNA)--Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on an official goodwill visit to Bangladesh paid a courtesy call on 10 December on Bangladesh Premier Shah Azizur Rahman, according to a report.

Present on the occasion were the party of Premier Yi Chong-ok, the additional foreign secretary of Bangladesh and other personages concerned.

A talk took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Comparison of Yi Chong-ok at Banquet

[Editorial Report] Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2200 GMT on 12 December broadcasts a 6-minute report on the 10 December banquet arranged by Bangladesh Premier Shah Azizur Rahman for Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, and his party on an official goodwill visit to Bangladesh.

The Pyongyang domestic version has been compared with the referent KCNA English version and found to be identical except for the following:

Graf two, line one, the radio version reads /// to a report. Invited to the banquet were the premier of the Administration Council and his party. Also invited to the banquet was the Romanian ambassador, the leader of the foreign diplomatic corps in Bangladesh. Present there were /// supplying additional passage.

Graf four, line one, the radio version reads /// at the banquet. Warmly welcoming the visit to Bangladesh by the premier of the Administration Council and his party, he said: The two countries and peoples of Bangladesh and Korea have the same historical experiences of the struggle against colonialism. Both Bangladesh and /// supplying additional passage.

Graf eight, line one, the radio version reads /// save the nation. Our two countries share common views on many international issues. This is reflected in the fact that our two countries are members of the Nonaligned Movement. I believe that since our two countries share common aims and desires in various sectors, a firm foundation has been laid on the future path of friendship and cooperation between them. The Bangladesh people /// supplying additional passage.

Graf eight, last line, the radio version adds /// President Kim Il-song. The Korean people have successfully implemented the second 7-year plan which has set high goals in various sectors. The completion of this plan will bring greater welfare to the Korean people. We wish the /// supplying additional passage.

Graf 11, line one, the radio version reads /// expanding and consolidating. The visit to Korea by the late President Ziaur Rahman in September 1978 to participate in a festive event commemorating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK marked an important milestone in consolidating friendly relations between our two countries. I am convinced /// supplying additional passage.

Graf 13, line one, the radio version reads /// Yi Chong-ok spoke next. Conveying the Korean people's warm, fraternal greetings to the Bangladesh people, the peoples of /// supplying additional passage.

Graf 16, line one, the radio version reads /// the Bangladesh people. We are satisfied that the friendly relations between the two countries have continuously and successfully developed. Today the resourceful /// supplying additional passage.

Graf 18, line one, the radio version reads /// their future struggle. Holding aloft the programmatic task set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress and under the wise leadership of the glorious party center, the Korean people are tenaciously struggling to imbue society with the chuche idea and expedite the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, set forth the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point administrative policy of a confederal state in his report at the Sixth KWP Congress. The new reunification /// supplying additional passage.

Bangladesh Premier Fetes Yi Chong-ok

SK130958 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Dec (KCNA)--Bangladesh Premier Shah Azizur Rahman arranged a banquet on 10 December in honour of Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party on an official goodwill visit to Bangladesh, according to a report.

Present there were the Bangladesh premier, the speaker of the parliament, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of finance, the minister of public works and urban development, the minister of agriculture and forestry, the chairman of the parliamentary group of nongovernment parties and other personages concerned.

Bangladesh Premier Shah Azizur Rahman spoke first at the banquet. He said: Both Bangladesh and Korea are committed to abide by a noble idea and lofty principle in international relations. Our two countries are striving to better the socio-economic and cultural living conditions of the people. As you hold aloft "chuche," so we uphold "swanibar," that is, self-reliance. This alone, we believe, will enable us to save the nation.

The Bangladesh people sincerely admire the Korean people for their great successes achieved under the wise and energetic guidance of President Kim Il-song. We wish the Korean people continued progress and prosperity.

The bilateral relations and bonds between the Bangladesh and Korean peoples are further expanding and consolidating. I am convinced that your current visit to Bangladesh will lay a solid foundation for further strengthening the bonds of friendship and expanding and developing mutual cooperation between our two countries.

Premier Yi Chong-ok spoke next. He said: The peoples of Korea and Bangladesh are linked with each other by the close bonds of friendship for the commonness of their

past historic positions and for the common goal of their struggles today for the building of an independent and prosperous, new society.

In particular, the friendship between Korea and Bangladesh has become incomparably precious and solid as it was personally provided and cultivated by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the late His Excellency President Ziaur Rahman, the outstanding leader of the Bangladesh people.

Today the resourceful and industrious Bangladesh people under the leadership of respected His Excellency President Abdus Sattar have made a big stride forward in the vigorous struggle to consolidate the independence of the country, build a national economy and national culture and achieve national unity.

We take this opportunity to warmly congratulate the Nationalist Party of Bangladesh on its success in the last elections and wish the Bangladesh people greater success in their future struggle.

The new reunification proposal and policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song enjoy warm welcome and great sympathy from the world's people with each passing day. On this occasion we express deep thanks to the government and people of Bangladesh for their support to and solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people will as ever make positive efforts to further consolidate and develop the friendly relations with the Bangladesh people, upholding the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

The participants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of respected His Excellency President Abdus Sattar and to the development of the friendly relations between Korea and Bangladesh.

The banquet proceeded in an amicable and friendly atmosphere.

There was an art performance at the end of the banquet.

Bangladesh Premier Visits Yi Chong-ok

SK130941 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Dec (KCNA)--Bangladesh Premier Shah Azizur Rahman paid a return call on 10 December on Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on an official goodwill visit to Bangladesh, according to a report.

Present on the occasion were the additional foreign secretary and other personages concerned of Bangladesh and the party of Premier Yi Chong-ok.

A talk took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Yi Chong-ok Hosts Banquet

SK140445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Dec (KCNA)--Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a banquet on 11 December upon the conclusion of his official goodwill visit to Bangladesh, according to a report.

Invited to the banquet were the prime minister, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of finance, the minister of public works and urban development, the minister of agriculture and forestry, the chairman of the opposition group of the National Assembly and other personages concerned of Bangladesh and the Romanian ambassador, dean of the diplomatic corps in Dacca.

The entourage of the premier was present.

Speeches were made at the banquet by Premier Yi Chong-ok and Bangladesh Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman.

The attendants toasted good health and a long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and good health and a long life of Bangladesh President Abdus Sattar.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

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FOREIGN SEAMEN LAUD KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

SK150515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Dec (KCNA)--Crewmen of the Japanese ships "Tokai-go No 2" and "Seiryu-Maru" and the Panamanian ship "Maritsa No 3" on 11 December had round-table talks in Nampo, a port city on the west coast of Korea. A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, was hung on a wall of the meeting hall.

At the round-table talks, they gave their impressions of Pyongyang and local areas which they had got during their stay in our country.

Kazuo Asano, master of "Tokai-go No 2," said: Inspecting various places during my stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I keenly realised it is thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song that Korea has made a great leap as today and her people become the most independent and creative people, the happiest people in the world.

Hishato Narita, chief engineer of "Tokai-go No 2," gave his impressions of the Chongsan cooperative farm. The dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il, upholding the lofty intention of the great president His Excellency Kim Il-song visited Chongsan Ni many a time and actively pushed ahead with the comprehensive mechanization of farm work to free the farmers from toilsome work, transplanting rice together with farmers, he pointed out.

A. Hamid, chief wireless operator of "Maritsa No 3," said: I was moved when I learned that the dear leader visited the Chongsan cooperative farm to transplant rice together with farmers. Though I have visited many countries of the world I had not heard of or seen such great leader, great man.

Junzaburo Okuta, chief wireless operator of "Tokai-go No 2," stressed: Though the world is crying over a food crisis, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is increasing agricultural production every year. This has been achieved because the great president His Excellency Kim Il-song published the theses on the socialist rural question and wisely guided its implementation.

Seamen also talked about their inspection of the victorious fatherland liberation war museum.

Dimitiov Meletios, master of "Maritsa No 3," declared: Under the wise guidance of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, the heroic Korean people won the victory in the Korean War by defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors who boasted of being the "strongest" in the world. The Korean people who live in the warm bosom of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, are the happiest, proud people in the world.

Junzaburo Okuta gave his impressions of an art performance. He said: The high level reached by Korean art is a result of the wise and energentic guidance given by the dear His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

I was deeply moved by the wise guidance of the great president His Excellency Kim Il-song who founded the immortal chuche idea to clearly indicate the road of the time and humanity and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il and their deep care for the people. I express boundless respect and reverence for His Excellency President Kim Il-song and His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

The seamen expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their cause of national reunification.

Dimitiov Meletios said that he could compare the utterly different realities of the north and the south while touring various parts of the DPRK. The difference between the north and the south can be compared with that of day and night, he declared.

He said that if the South Korean people are to live a happy life like the people in the northern half of the republic, the country must be reunified.

Kazuo Asano stressed: We hope that Korea will be reunified at an early date in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great president His Excellency Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and we will actively support and encourage with might and main the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification.

The crewmen wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader and to the dear leader and loudly shouted "long live His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader!" and "long live His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader!"

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NEPALESE MASS RALLY WELCOMES YI CHONG-OK

SK090534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Dec (KCNA)--A mass meeting for Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party was held at the Katmandu City Hall on 5 December under the sponsorship of the Katmandu City Panchayat Committee, according to a report.

Present at the meeting were Prime Minister of Nepal Surya Bahadur Thapa, the chairman of the National Panchayat, the chairman of the State Council, ministers of the government, members of the National Panchayat, permanent members of the State Council, leading personnel of the Foreign Ministry, the chairman and vice-chairmen of the Katmandu City Panchayat Committee, political and public figures, men of the press and a large number of people.

Invited to the meeting were Premier Yi Chong-ok and his party, officials of the DPRK Embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Nepal.

Chairman of the Katmandu City Panchayat Committee Prem Bahadur Sakia made a welcome speech at the meeting. He said: Nepal and Korea are member nations of the Nonaligned Movement and both of them resolutely oppose old and new colonialism and racism.

Still remaining vivid in our memory is the speech made by His Excellency Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, before foreign delegations and delegates who attended the symposium of the nonaligned and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production held in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK.

Inspiring to other developing countries is the rapid development made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with her own efforts in all fields, industrial, agricultural, scientific, technical, educational and cultural, under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song.

We Nepalese people expect that the friendly Democratic People's Republic of Korea will give us cooperation. Nepal, a peace-loving nonaligned country, always maintains the policy of supporting the desire of the Korean people to reunify their divided country in a peaceful way without foreign interference. We are

convinced that your excellency's goodwill visit will record a new chapter in the development of relations between Nepal and the DPRK, he declared.

Then the chairman of the Katmandu City Panchayat Committee read out a congratulatory message in the name of the Katmandu citizens.

The congratulatory message expressed the conviction that economic cooperation and exchange between Nepal and the DPRK would further strengthen in various fields in accordance with the teachings of His Excellency President Kim Il-song on the urgent necessity of closer cooperation among the Third World countries for the development of an independent and self-supporting economy.

Premier Yi Chong-ok spoke next at the meeting. He said: The Korean people value the friendly and cooperative relations forged with the Nepalese people in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the building of a new society.

Today the resourceful and industrious Nepalese people are vigorously striving to achieve the independent development of the country, while consolidating national independence under the leadership of respected His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev.

We are sincerely rejoiced as over our own over the achievements of the Nepalese people and wish you greater success in your future efforts.

We take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the Nepalese Government and people for their support to and sympathy with our peoples just cause of peacefully reunifying the country by themselves on a democratic principle without any outside interference.

We are convinced that with our visit to Nepal as an occasion the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples will further consolidate and develop in all politicla, economic and cultural fields and the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Nepalese peoples fighting to realise their common aim and ideal in the same ranks of the Nonaligned Movement will further strengthen.

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BRIEFS

LIBYAN JOINT COMMITTEE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 9 Dec (KCNA)--A delegation of the Joint Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah headed by its Secretary of Housing Muhammad al-Manqush arrived here on 8 December by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Kim Sang-in and other personages concerned and Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to Korea Abdulmajid Khaskhousha and officials of the People's Bureau. [Text] [SK090042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 8 Dec 81] Pyongyang, 9 Dec (KCNA)--The Administration Council arranged a party at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of 8 December in honour of the delegation of the Joint Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on a visit to our country. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation of the Joint Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah headed by its Secretary of Housing Muhammad al-Manqush and Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to Korea Abdulmajid Khaskhousha and officials of the People's Bureau. Present there were Kim Sang-in and other personages concerned. The party was addressed by Kim Sang-in and Muhammad al-Manqush. The attendants drank toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Libyan peoples, to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and to the good health and long life of His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. [Text] [SK090517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 9 Dec 81]

ENVOY PAYS FAREWELL TO MONGOLIA--Pyongyang, 9 Dec (KCNA)--Kim I-hun, ambassador of our country to Mongolia, on 4 December paid a farewell call on J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia, according to a report. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK090026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 8 Dec 81] Pyongyang, 9 Dec (KCNA)--Kim I-hun, ambassador of our country to Mongolia, on 4 December paid a farewell call on Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of Mongolia, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Chairman Y. Tsedenbal. Chairman Y. Tsedenbal expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his sincere and warm greetings to the great leader. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Mongolia and Korea would grow stronger and develop in the future, he wished the Korean people success in their struggle for the development and prosperity of the country and its peaceful reunification. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK090022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 8 Dec 81]

ECUADOR CP OFFICIAL GREETED--Pyongyang, 9 Dec (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 7 December to Comrade Rene Mauge de Bosquera on his election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ecuador. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea extends warm congratulations to you on the successful conclusion of the 10th congress of your party and your election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ecuador. We wish you good health and big success in the work to implement the decisions of your party congress. [Text] [SK090454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 8 Dec 81]

UPPER VOLTESE NATIONAL DAY OBSERVED--Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 23rd anniversary of the independence of Upper Volta. A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says: With the independence of the country, the Upper Voltese people launched into a struggle for building a new life, freed from colonial oppression. Today the Upper Voltese people are making progress in their struggle to clear away the consequences of the colonial rule and develop the national economy and national culture. The Korean people rejoice over the achievements gained by the people of Upper Volta in the building of a new society. The Korean and Upper Voltese peoples have been linked together by bonds of friendship through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence. The friendly and cooperative relations between them have developed day by day with the opening of diplomatic relations 9 years ago. The Korean people will in the future, too, strive to further develop these relations with the Upper Voltese people. A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says on this occasion: Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations established between our two countries will grow stronger and develop still further in the future in various fields, the Korean people wish the Upper Voltese people fresh successes in their struggle for the consolidation of the national independence and the independent development of the country. [Text] [SK111530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 11 Dec 81]

PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS LIBYAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--Vice-president Pak Song-chol on 10 December met and had a friendly talk with Muhammad al-Manqush, secretary of housing of the Joint Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is heading the delegation of the joint committee. Present there were Kim Sang-in and other personages concerned and Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to Korea 'Abd al-Majid Khaskhousha. [Text] [SK110407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 11 Dec 81] Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--The People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Korea arranged a party on the evening of 10 December upon the conclusion of the visit to Korea by the delegation of the Joint Committee of the SPLAJ. Invited to the party were Kim Sang-in and other personages concerned. Present at the party were the members of the delegation headed by Secretary of Housing of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Muhammad al-Manqush and Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to Korea 'Abd al-Majid Khaskhousha and officials of the People's Bureau. The party was addressed by Muhammad al-Manqush and Kim Sang-in. The attendants drank toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Libyan peoples, to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and to the good health and long life of His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. [Text] [SK110412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 11 Dec 81]

USSR AMBASSADOR HOSTS PARTY--Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--Soviet ambassador to Korea G.A. Kriulin gave a film reception and a cocktail party at his embassy on the evening of 10 December on the day of human rights. Kim Tae-hui and other personages concerned were invited there. Speeches were exchanged at the cocktail party. The attendants appreciated a Soviet film. [Text] [SK111022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 11 Dec 81]

PRC MINISTER VISITS AFRICA--Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--Huang Hua, vice-premier of the State Council and foreign minister of China, paid goodwill visits recently to Nigeria, Guinea, Mali, Senegal and Ghana, according to a report. During his visits, he met high-ranking officials of these countries and discussed the problem of developing relations between China and these countries and a series of international problems of common concern. At the discussions it was pointed out that today the independent states of Africa form a mighty force in the international political arena and play an important role in solving international problems and stress was laid on the problem of resolutely struggling against racism, racial discrimination and all forms of domination. [Text] [SK110828 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 11 Dec 81]

CUBAN REPLY TO HO TAM--Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam received a letter from Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, in reply to his solidarity letter sent to the latter in connection with the new danger of aggression against Cuba created of late by the U.S. imperialists. We, the reply letter says, highly value the firm solidarity extended us by the Korean people as a manifestation of the solid bonds established after the victory of the Cuban revolution. The Cuban people who enjoy such firm international solidarity as expressed by the Korean people stand determinedly and unflinchingly against the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, it declares. [Text] [SK111518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 11 Dec 81]

LIBYAN COMMITTEE SIGNS PROTOCOL--Pyongyang, 12 Dec (KCNA)--A protocol on the third session of the Inter-Governmental Joint Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was signed in Pyongyang on 11 December. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Kim Sang-in and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the Joint Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah headed by its Secretary of Housing Muhammad al-Manqush, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to Korea 'Abd al-Majid Khaskhousha and officials of the People's Bureau. The protocol was signed by Kim Sang-in and Muhammad al-Manqush. [Text] [SK112216 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 11 Dec 81] Pyongyang, 12 Dec (KCNA)--The delegation of the Joint Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah headed by its Secretary of Housing Muhammad al-Manqush left here for home on 11 December by plane. While staying in our country, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected the Grand People's Study House, the ice sports complex, the Mirim lockgate and other places. [Text] [SK112248 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 11 Dec 81]

PRC MEDIA REPORTS KWP MEETING--Beijing, 13 Dec (KCNA)--Chinese mass media reported the enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY 13 December reported it under

the title "An Enlarged Meeting of the Political Bureau of the C.C., Workers' Party of Korea Discusses Next Year's Plan for the Development of National Economy. Comrade Kim Il-song Lays Stress on Successful Fulfillment of the Plan and Radical Improvement of People's Living." The XINHUA News Agency and Radio Beijing reported it on 12 December. [Text] [SK140421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 13 Dec 81]

FRG JOURNALISTS INTERVIEW YIM CHUN-CHU--Pyongyang, 14 Dec (KCNA)--Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and secretary of the Central People's Committee, was interviewed on 11 December by the journalists delegation of West Germany headed by Peter Krebs, chief of the Tokyo office of ARD TV Network of West Germany on a visit to our country. Comrade Yim Chun-chu answered questions raised by journalists. [Text] [SK140458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 14 Dec 81]

UGANDAN ENVOY ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 16 Dec (KCNA)--George Paliel Ufoyuru, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uganda to Korea, arrived here on 15 December by air. [Text] [SK160353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 16 Dec 81]

NEW MONGOLIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang, 15 Dec (KCNA)--Vice-president Pak Song-chol on 14 December met and had a talk with Tse. Demiddagba, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to our country, when the latter paid him a courtesy call. Present on the occasion were personage concerned Kim Chae-suk and an official of the Mongolian Embassy. [Text] [SK150423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 15 Dec 81]

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KCNA REPORTS OPENING OF CHINESE NPC SESSION

SK030819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Dec (KCNA)--The fourth session of the Fifth National Peoples Congress [NPC] of the People's Republic of China opened in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on 30 November, according to a XINHUA report.

The session was attended by 3,202 deputies to the Fifth National Peoples Congress.

Ye Jianying, executive chairman of the session and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress, declared the meeting open.

The session will discuss a report on the present economic situation and the principles for future economic development, a report on the results of the fulfillment of the 1980 state budget and the fulfillment of the 1981 state budget, a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress and several bills.

Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang delivered the report on the present economic situation and the principles for future economic development. He told the congress that the 1981 economic plan can be fulfilled and the overall economic situation is far better than expected, and the national economy has embarked on the road of steady development.

On the guiding principles for future economic development, the premier stressed the importance of proceeding from China's realities and blazing a new road that will lead to the development of the economy at a realistic rate, with better economic results and more benefits for the people.

He stressed that the major tasks of the sixth five-year plan (1981-1985) are to radically improve the financial and economic situation of China.

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